

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Third  
Committee



Conference A

# General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Nadine Moussa
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Aidan Killackey
<b>Chair</b>	Camilla Thiffault
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Diana Paz Garcia
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Frederike Paß

## Agenda

- I. Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance
- II. Combating Human Trafficking
- III. Inclusive Development for Persons with Disabilities

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
GA3/1/1	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	129 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 8 abstentions
GA3/1/2	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	92 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 36 abstentions
GA3/1/3	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	131 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 10 abstentions
GA3/1/4	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	133 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 8 abstentions
GA3/1/5	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	116 votes in favor, 17 votes against, 10 abstentions
GA3/1/6	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	126 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 9 abstentions
GA3/1/7	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	128 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 5 abstentions
GA3/1/8	Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance	86 votes in favor, 35 votes against, 22 abstentions

## Summary Report

The General Assembly Third Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Inclusive Development for Persons with Disabilities
- II. Combating Human Trafficking
- III. Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

146 delegates and two observers attended the session and swiftly set the agenda to III, II, I. When discussing the topic of “Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance,” the committee recognized the importance of protecting vulnerable persons and states from humanitarian and natural disasters. Delegates also discussed the role of humanitarian and disaster relief in achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

On Monday, the committee identified corruption, lack of preparedness, and insufficient information sharing as obstacles to humanitarian and disaster relief assistance. Delegates understood the need to distribute aid to at-risk groups, including women and girls, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Diplomacy was omnipresent during all the sessions, and delegates addressed encouraged collaboration with the private sector and relevant stakeholders.

By Tuesday, the committee focused its works on four thematic areas: disaster risk education, technological assistance, improving infrastructure, and strengthening cooperation. By focusing on key issues, the committee successfully combined their original 12 proposals into eight.

Delegates submitted eight draft resolutions and five amendments on Wednesday afternoon. All eight drafts resolutions and four amendments were adopted by placard vote. Throughout the committee sessions delegates demonstrated their passion, determination, and propensity for collaboration. The body demonstrated creativity by proposing unique and innovative policies to strengthen assistance to those in need following humanitarian and disaster situations.



**Code:** GA3/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3 *Affirming* the 1970 International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development  
4 Decade General Assembly adopted by resolution 2626 (XXV), and the unanimous commitment to the  
5 official development assistance (ODA) target, which assigns 0.7% of donors' gross national product  
6 (GNP) to developing countries for aid,  
7  
8 *Reaffirming* the need for international cooperation as stated in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk*  
9 *Reduction* of 2015, the importance of partnerships for the achievement of the sustainable development  
10 goals as stated in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 and of the Organization for Economic  
11 Cooperation and Development (OECD),  
12  
13 *Keeping in mind* the attempts for climate action outlined by SDG 13 and the international multi-donor and  
14 multi-agency Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF) introduced to support the achievement of the  
15 *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), adopted in 2015,  
16  
17 *Recognizing* the significant achievements of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in facilitating  
18 life-saving assistance and providing timely funding and the necessity of eliminating corruption and  
19 mismanagement in money transaction process for humanitarian aid,  
20  
21 *Expressing appreciation* for Poland's Security and Natural Disaster Report, which demonstrates  
22 preliminary steps towards a joint approach with the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) for  
23 financial help with disaster relief,  
24  
25 *Deeply concerned* that, according to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR),  
26 10,373 people died in disasters over the course of 2018,  
27  
28 *Recognizing* the hard work of the United Nations Task Force on Corruption Measurement as a method to  
29 address corruption across Member States as highlighted by the SDG 16,  
30  
31 *Cognizant* of the need of the option of forecast-based financing for the office for the UN Office for the  
32 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) funds, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and  
33 Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs), to improve the rapidity of the activation of funds and thus the  
34 preparedness of humanitarian disaster relief assistance in order to react more efficiently and rapidly to  
35 disasters before they occur,  
36  
37 *Noting with concern* that due to the lack of modern equipment, analysis of both disasters and the  
38 respective needs of affected people remain deficient, while in particular stressing General Assembly  
39 resolution 73/139 of 2018, emphasizing the need to broaden and diversify the income base of CERF,  
40  
41 *Realizing* the challenge of financing in humanitarian disaster relief assistance and the need for  
42 innovative financial mechanisms such as, but not limited to, the African Risk Capacity risk pool of the  
43 African Union within all the regional groups of the UN in order to improve the capability for regional  
44 groups to finance disaster relief assistance autonomously,  
45  
46 *Recognizing* that \$6 billion of aid for Ebola patients went missing from the Red Cross in 2017 alone and  
47 the potential for other antagonistic parties to seize aid provided by well-intentioned non-governmental  
48 organizations (NGOs) and other groups,  
49

- 50 1. *Reminds* economically-advanced Member States of their government's commitment to financial  
51 contributions of 0.7% of their GNP to meet the existing ODA target;  
52
- 53 2. *Invites* economically advanced Member States to commit 0.15% of the existing ODA target to  
54 developing countries facing climate and disaster-related impacts in order to:  
55
- 56 a. Provide assistance for developing countries in the prevention, risk reduction, and  
57 rehabilitation from natural disasters;  
58
- 59 b. Work transparently towards the fulfillment of sustainable development target 17.2 by  
60 providing data to the annual report of the Chairman of the OECD Development Assistance  
61 Committee (DAC);  
62
- 63 3. *Recommends* the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) reconsider the  
64 implementation and improvement of disaster risk reduction strategies as a target rather than an  
65 indicator within SDG 13 in order to:  
66
- 67 a. Promote the topic of domestic and international risk reduction;  
68
- 69 b. Ensure the collective contribution towards the implementation of disaster risk reduction  
70 strategies of all Member States;  
71
- 72 c. Gain access to the SDGF for disaster risk reduction strategies;  
73
- 74 4. *Recommends* that all Member States enhance their participation in DREF to promote international  
75 cooperation in funding and disaster relief assistance, including but not limited to:  
76
- 77 a. Working with NGOs and the private sector to contribute substantially to the DREF, which will  
78 in return offer assistance to the States in cases of emergency;  
79
- 80 b. Implementing the Blockchain technology in the process of money transaction, which  
81 guarantees the traceability, transparency and security as well as eliminates corruption to  
82 achieve targeted humanitarian assistance;  
83
- 84 5. *Welcomes* Member States to mirror Poland's Humanitarian Assistance Aid System and Emergency  
85 Management Plan by:  
86
- 87 a. Stipulating that humanitarian aid falls under the respective Member State's development  
88 cooperation;  
89
- 90 b. Defining able Member States' obligations and responsibilities, as defined by the UNISDR, to  
91 introduce a simplified granting procedure through the most effective methods;  
92
- 93 c. Expanding the information base and the capacity to utilize reliable disaster-related  
94 information and to continue to update disaster-prone states;  
95
- 96 6. *Recommends* the creation of a CERF-funded disaster preparedness program for Member States to  
97 request prior to disasters, in which a team of instructors would enter a Member State and educate  
98 both governments and civilians on methods to reduce risk of damage and reduce casualties, such as  
99 preparedness, conducting evacuations, and maintaining emergency shelters, and which will be  
100 implemented by organizations similar to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);  
101
- 102 7. *Calls upon* the implementation and expansion of the UN Task Force on Corruption Measurement by:  
103
- 104 a. Reviewing and measuring corruption through data collection in strengthening humanitarian  
105 and disaster relief assistance across Member States;

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- b. Contribute cohesive data that will establish the need to locate prevalent corruption in both Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Middle Income Countries (MICs);
  - 8. *Invites* OCHA to restructure CERF and CBPF, in order for them to operate using a forecast-based funding mechanism by:
    - a. Using its network of UN entities, local partners and NGOs, in order for the OCHA to be alerted when a crisis occurs;
    - b. Cooperating with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Early Warning Analysts Group through which the OCHA Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and the Emergency Relief Coordinator will decide whether the funds are going to be activated;
    - c. Preparing further steps towards providing appropriate humanitarian assistance with the goal of responding within 24 hours;
  - 9. *Invites* all Member States to strengthen the CERF by focusing on the improvement of innovative private partnerships funding of innovative disaster relief technology through the project "UN Sustainability Natural Disaster Relief Project – Private Sector for the Future" with the main goal being to encourage enterprises and private persons to donate to the CERF by:
    - a. Recommending that the project shall consist of two donating mechanisms: financial donations and also material donations in the field of innovative technologies including but not limited to drones, field camps, water purification systems, and information technology (IT) software;
    - b. Encouraging the creation of certification programs within the fund to acknowledge their efforts and contributions;
  - 10. *Encourages* Member States to establish a multi-country risk pool in every regional group of the UN that work similar to insurance agencies such as the African Risk Capacity Risk Pool of the African Union (AU) where able Member States contribute to a fund that aid Member States when needed;
  - 11. *Recommends* re-planning to limit the possibility of theft in aid donations through various methods such as:
    - a. Donating directly to local groups that are already working for peace in the region, which have ethnological and sociological expertise;
    - b. Risk mapping areas to better show where aid could likely be stolen due to corruption from illegitimate actors;
    - c. Selecting types of aid carefully in order to avoid high risk of theft for resale.



**Code:** GA3/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3 *Recognizing* the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS),  
4  
5 *Acknowledging* the need for collaborative and efficient global response to disaster,  
6  
7 *Recognizing* the lack of disaster-resistant infrastructure in numerous developing Member States,  
8  
9 *Fully aware of* the need for the expansion of regional capability in light of natural disasters,  
10  
11 *Noting with concern* the increased risks that women and children face in emergency situations,  
12  
13 *Recalling* the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) which recognizes the right of the child to enjoy  
14 the facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health,  
15  
16 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of a quick response by task forces consistent of government officials for  
17 mental and physical rehabilitation in numerous Member States,  
18  
19 *Acknowledging* that criminal activities such as looting may be exacerbated by national or humanitarian  
20 crises and actions may need to be taken to prevent the damage of property in nations receiving  
21 international humanitarian aid,  
22  
23 *Concerned* that large groups of individuals crossing between territories could bring humanitarian and  
24 logistical issues for Member States and that, while there is not a long-term solution, we must expect  
25 newer and newer masses of people seeking for shelter, and recalling the 1991 report of the Working  
26 Group on Solutions and Protection, received during the 42nd Session of the Executive Committee of the  
27 High Commissioner's Programme (EC/SCP/64),  
28  
29 *Bearing in mind* that no non-governmental organization (NGO) should have the ability to duplicate or  
30 replace existing programs or initiatives that aid recipient nations who are already providing it and  
31 therefore may contribute to the violation of sovereignty and loss of autonomy,  
32  
33 *Seeking* the assistance and unification of Member States to provide medical assistance to survivors in  
34 need,  
35  
36 *Acknowledging* that Member States response approaches to humanitarian aid and disaster relief are  
37 paramount and developing methods to prepare vulnerable communities/structures are essential pieces in  
38 the process of providing aid,  
39  
40 *Noting with approval* the success of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which has made  
41 it possible for humanitarian partners to provide over \$5 billion in life-saving aid to over 100 states and  
42 territories facing natural disasters,  
43  
44 *Noting with concern* the main priority in dealing with disaster relief and humanitarian aid are the lack of  
45 resources and funds that it takes to tackle massive disasters in smaller-income Member States when the  
46 majority of those disastrous events are not self-induced,  
47

48 *Emphasizing* that humanitarian aid is a technical and political effort that is part of international  
49 cooperation and of a temporary duration where the donors simply accompany the country in a major crisis  
50 situation,  
51

52 *Acknowledging* that corruption within humanitarian and disaster relief programs directly reduces the  
53 quality of humanitarian aid programmes due to the fact that aid is not attributed fairly, financing does not  
54 stem from real investments, and the type of aid implemented directly reduces the managerial power of the  
55 recipient government,  
56

57 *Emphasizing* the importance of Technology Facilitation Mechanism established in the *Addis Ababa Action*  
58 *Agenda* of 2015 including an online platform serving as a gateway for science, technology and innovation  
59 (STI) initiatives,  
60

61 *Appreciating* the *Istanbul Declaration* adopted by the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed  
62 Countries (LDCs) in 2011, which highlights the necessity to address the special development needs for  
63 LDCs in order to achieve prosperity and peace,  
64

- 65 1. *Encourages* UNOPS to cooperate with governments and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk  
66 Reduction (UNISDR) Regional Offices on the issue by:  
67
  - 68 a. Supporting Member States to focus its efforts on risk evaluation in order to adjust its  
69 infrastructure, policies, and training of the population, building a network of information  
70 between neighboring countries, to exchange information and improve cooperation in order to  
71 prevent natural disasters effects;  
72
  - 73 b. Suggesting the creation of infrastructure to use in the light of a natural disaster, like  
74 emergency housing to use immediately after a disaster happens;  
75
  - 76 c. Establishing emergency medical centers;  
77
  - 78 d. Regulating building norms to make infrastructure flood- and mudslide-proof for the purpose of  
79 preventing damage and reducing costs of relief;  
80
- 81 2. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support local groups to oversee  
82 evacuated people's residencies by educating people to create a safety task force and establishing  
83 economic penalties in case of looting;  
84
- 85 3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to support  
86 Member States in educating individuals to inform the populations of rural areas about natural disaster,  
87 as well as safety procedures by:  
88
  - 89 a. Creating programs at every grade level to educate the next generation about natural  
90 disasters;  
91
  - 92 b. Introducing training courses in safety measures for teachers at every grade level;  
93
  - 94 c. Structuring strong, local, and regional assistance for the management of aid in an effort to  
95 provide better awareness of the safety measures available;  
96
  - 97 d. Establishing projects and scholarships;  
98
- 99 4. *Further recommends* that UNISDR provides regional toolboxes for the establishment of government-  
100 work projects in high-risk Member States such as the establishment of well-organized food kitchens  
101 and shelters for natural disaster victims to ensure safety and protection from the elements;  
102



- 103 5. *Encourages* the creation of storage points with non-perishable goods that will sustain a sanitary kit  
104 filled with multivitamins along with medical and hygiene supplies, seeking to cover the physical health  
105 of victims and especially children by not over exposing to situations of vulnerability;  
106
- 107 6. *Further recommends* the establishment of a framework for multiple domestic groups to aid in rescuing  
108 natural disaster victims from buildings, vehicles, helping relocate victims who have lost their homes in  
109 light of the recent disaster, providing necessary emergency supplies in order to ensure victims'  
110 survival;  
111
- 112 7. *Invites* all Member States to collaborate together in ensuring that international humanitarian law is  
113 respected and implemented in an efficient manner that is consistent with the objective of short-term  
114 humanitarian aid and disaster relief assistance;  
115
- 116 8. *Encourages* partnerships with NGOs in order to provide mental health assistance to survivors  
117 impacted by disaster and going through trauma;  
118
- 119 9. *Supports* the training of governmental officials in light of emergencies pertaining to natural disasters  
120 through the establishment of local disaster relief squads to rescue people trapped in buildings and the  
121 implementation of programs to evacuate persons affected by natural disasters and relocating affected  
122 people into safe and adequate temporary housing;  
123
- 124 10. *Encourages* UNISDR to establish special ambassadors to ensure communication between UN  
125 institutions and relevant stakeholders to ensure the fully supported implementation of long-term  
126 prevention through programs such as national and international policies, sustainable development  
127 plans, and other necessary beneficial programs deemed necessary;  
128
- 129 11. *Urges* the creation of meaningful attempts at providing humanitarian aid in disaster events through  
130 the establishment of long-term solutions by creating a framework for risk reduction through conscious  
131 urban planning and governing policy;  
132
- 133 12. *Establishes* specialized task forces that deal with efficiently allocating resources to vulnerable  
134 communities in the form of medicine, food, and additional supplies to limit the extensive impact of  
135 destruction;  
136
- 137 13. *Requests* for the increase of CERF contributions through public private partnerships and partnerships  
138 with NGOs;  
139
- 140 14. *Strongly encourages* the expansion of CERF to provide funding for disaster prevention through  
141 stronger rebuilding of infrastructure to states most susceptible to natural disasters and providing  
142 expansive assistance to at-risk groups such as women and children during disaster response;  
143
- 144 15. *Encourages* Member States that emit the most carbon emissions per capita to contribute more to  
145 CERF;  
146
- 147 16. *Recommends* NGOs comply with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in order to  
148 reduce corruption abuses within humanitarian aid programmes, as it reduces the quality of  
149 humanitarian aid programmes and undermines the humanitarian mission;  
150
- 151 17. *Requests* that NGOs attend an ethics seminar that teaches the standards created by the International  
152 Aid Transparency Agency (IATI) and the Core Humanitarian Assistance Standard (CHS), prior to the  
153 NGO being posted within the aid-receiving Member State;  
154
- 155 18. *Recommends* the continuation of NGOs to publish data in an annual report on their programmes  
156 according to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards, and commits to  
157 implementing the industry standards recognized and developed by CHS;  
158

- 159 19. *Encourages* that the annual report that will evaluate the status of the non-governmental progress be  
160 further evaluated by the United Nations representative of the aid-receiving country, who will evaluate  
161 whether or not the aid provided by the NGO shall continue to be received or refused, in compliance  
162 the standards created by the IATI;  
163
- 164 20. *Requests* the Secretary-General develop a report concerning a message service to embrace  
165 diseases on the implementation steps and possible best-practices sharing to be presented in 2020  
166 with the support of relevant UN agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN  
167 Technology Bank for the implementation of such projects in LDC and vulnerable countries;  
168
- 169 21. Supports the establishment of Artificial Intelligence for Disaster Relief (AIDR) in high-risk Member  
170 States in order to process and prioritize the massive flow of information received and bring quicker  
171 and more effective relief;  
172
- 173 22. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the investment in new technology in LDCs and other affected  
174 countries to utilize GPS technology, social media networks, and smartphone access to collect the  
175 data, which are processed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to  
176 identify early warning systems gaps.



**Code:** GA3/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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- 1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015 on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),  
4 which encouraging community engagement in obtaining global sustainable development in the wake of  
5 natural disasters,  
6  
7 *Noting with alarm* that vulnerable groups are particularly at risk of violence, exploitation, and sexual abuse  
8 during emergencies according to the 2002 World Health Organization's (WHO) *World Report on Violence*  
9 *and Health,*  
10  
11 *Mindful* of General Assembly resolution 72/132 (2017), highlighting the need for international cooperation  
12 in the field of natural disasters to reinforce both disaster relief and long-term prevention,  
13  
14 *Cognizant* of the importance of education in aiding in disaster risk reduction as addressed in the United  
15 Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Comprehensive School Safety Framework (2017),  
16 which focuses on education for sustainable development, child-centered learning, formal curriculum, and  
17 international consensus-based curriculum with the intent to promote the *Sendai Framework for Disaster*  
18 *Risk Reduction* (2015),  
19  
20 *Recognizing* that in order to achieve SDG 4, education for all must be ensured at all times even in the  
21 event of a disaster and that a pool of local teachers, who speak the local language and understand the  
22 culture must be available for crisis situations,  
23  
24 *Supporting* the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in  
25 the education of children and adults with regards to education regions affected by disasters,  
26  
27 *Having examined* the work of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the awareness of the  
28 population in knowing how to respond to humanitarian crises,  
29  
30 *Taking note* of the important work of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its  
31 resolution, Education: Related Humanitarian Needs, adopted in 2017,  
32  
33 *Acknowledging* the importance of modern communication technology in alerting and educating general  
34 communities of potential and ongoing crises,  
35  
36 *Re-emphasizing* the importance of regular regional drills to simulate disasters that create large flocks of  
37 patients at once, making sure the doctors, nurses, and administrative are trained with emergency  
38 response, including but not limited to the assembly of doctors in different specialties into teams, patient  
39 triage according to the seriousness and urgency of injuries, patient transfer to nearby hospitals with  
40 adequate facilities and space,  
41  
42 1. *Encourages* the international community to cooperate in developing an annual conference in Tokyo,  
43 open to the public, under the supervision of the United Nations Office of the Coordination of  
44 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and inspired by  
45 the UN outreach conferences, an annual Conference that would consist of:  
46  
47 a. Establishing a necessary and long-lasting dialogue between Member States that are directly  
48 concerned by natural disasters;  
49

- 50 b. Rebalancing the inequity between developed and developing countries by strongly  
51 encouraging the sharing of knowledges and technologies;  
52
- 53 c. Identifying the main challenges and the necessary improvements that are to be made in  
54 terms of preparedness of both the population and the search, rescue, and recovery teams;  
55
- 56 d. Raising general awareness in relation with disaster prevention and preparedness for  
57 vulnerable and liable populations;  
58
- 59 2. *Invites* UN organizations to increase awareness amongst Member States' populations on the risks of  
60 and appropriate responses to natural and humanitarian disasters, encouraging the support of ongoing  
61 awareness campaigns that inform people in other countries about what is happening in lesser known  
62 areas, in order to provide attention to details necessary for more effective humanitarian assistance;  
63
- 64 3. *Supports* efforts made through schools and other educational institutions to educate peoples to  
65 access databases such as the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) United  
66 Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response  
67 (UN-SPIDER) programme, which in turn plays a central role in informing vulnerable strata in disaster  
68 risk reduction by allowing communities and businesses to:  
69
- 70 a. Comprehend complex disaster risk analyses and disaster risk reduction tools, taking such  
71 risks into consideration when urban planning, preparing disaster response strategies, and  
72 estimating disaster response budgets;  
73
- 74 b. Allow information found in databases such as UN-SPIDER to be better utilized by the  
75 international community on the whole along with communication between the local and  
76 national government when using this data;  
77
- 78 4. *Welcomes* investigations by the UNISDR, Member States, and non-governmental organizations to  
79 investigate how vulnerable populations, such as women, children, the elderly, mentally and physically  
80 disabled individuals, and indigenous people can be included in standard natural and humanitarian  
81 disaster relief practices, which includes:
- 82 a. An annual report published on the UNISDR website about developments in alternative  
83 assistance methods which:  
84
- 85 i. Creates humanitarian and disaster relief aid recommendations for Member States  
86 that are translatable into policy advice regarding assisting vulnerable groups in times  
87 of disaster;  
88
- 89 ii. Published in numerous languages to allow for inclusive participation and interaction  
90 with the research outcomes;
- 91 b. Further research into how training for disaster aid workers can best be facilitated to teach  
92 them how to accommodate the specific needs of and strategies to interact with vulnerable  
93 populations to allow for effective help in times of disaster;  
94
- 95 5. *Recommends* implementation of disaster workshops such as Experience Sharing Workshop: Making  
96 Cities Sustainable and Resilient, which would teach disaster risk preparedness and prevention  
97 guidelines to high-risk regions, by:  
98
- 99 a. Instructing local community figures such as teachers, police officers and social workers on  
100 preparedness and immediate response tactics for the event of disasters, which includes:  
101 winter storms and extreme cold, extreme heat and droughts, wildfires, house and building  
102 fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes;  
103

- 104 b. Encouraging training protocols to follow the intrinsic needs of a nation, rather than a  
105 standardized protocol for all international nations;  
106
- 107 c. Affirming that these workshops will follow the protocols in place within the Tashkent  
108 simulation center for natural disasters;  
109
- 110 6. *Suggests* Member States to implement educational programs to promote civilian participation in both  
111 governmental and non-governmental humanitarian aid-based projects, focusing on a roadmap of  
112 educational experiences, beginning in primary school through the collegiate level which provides:  
113
- 114 a. Basic understanding of environmental features and disasters, including climate change,  
115 recycling and renewable energy to aid in prevention of environmental destruction, and  
116 inclusivity in aiding with disaster risk reduction including in science and social education  
117 courses at the primary education level;  
118
- 119 b. Training to receive certificates in vocational jobs geared towards aiding in disaster response  
120 strategies, such as firefighters, emergency medical technicians, medical professionals  
121 including doctors and nurses, and police officers at the secondary high school level;  
122
- 123 c. Expanding existing training sessions for first responders and medical staff to properly  
124 intervene in the aftermath of disasters such as the WHO's Health Sector Disaster  
125 Management and Contingency Plan in order to strengthen the preparedness of health  
126 facilities;  
127
- 128 d. Collegiate-level degree options focusing on science, technology, engineering, and math  
129 which can be used for aiding in prevention and reconstruction techniques such as early  
130 warning systems, physical infrastructure building, and medical operations, and social  
131 sciences which encourage activism, political involvement, and participation in disaster risk  
132 reduction missions;  
133
- 134 e. Community engagement projects, similar to the European Union's Day of Disaster Risk  
135 Reduction, which provides education and awareness to communities at all ages about how to  
136 engage in aid missions both domestically and internationally, which raise awareness of non-  
137 governmental organizations that engage in regions affected by disasters such as the  
138 International Red Cross or Doctors Without Borders, UN programmes such as the World  
139 Food Program, and domestic governmental services for regions affected by disasters;  
140
- 141 7. *Promotes* additional educational experiences within the realm of state-wide, national and international  
142 humanitarian aid programming including:  
143
- 144 a. Localized field trips and before/after school programming highlighting local features and area-  
145 specific concerns such as yearly flooding, earthquakes, and similar events;  
146
- 147 b. Promotion of opportunities such as career fairs, volunteering options and/or work study-  
148 based possibilities to meet individuals working within humanitarian aid and crisis addressing  
149 careers while learning about the importance of these positions as well as how they can learn  
150 more or volunteer with organizations such as medical professionals, firefighters, or military  
151 organizations;  
152
- 153 c. Opportunities for persons with skills to aid in disasters to travel to developing nations to  
154 educate, inform, and train local populaces to be prepared for disasters and to be best  
155 prepared to rebuild post-disaster;  
156
- 157 d. Close collaboration with community institutions such as schools, churches, and hospitals to  
158 host and prepare citizens in times of disaster;  
159

- 160 e. Disaster preparedness workshops operated by the UNISDR focusing upon local  
161 communities;
- 162
- 163 8. *Proposes* the OCHA and UNICEF to provide the information to potential victims, by utilizing existing  
164 frameworks and education projects, examples of the information they will be providing including  
165 potential risk of mitigation, modus operandi of perpetrators and skills to protect themselves from  
166 exploitation;
- 167
- 168 9. *Calls upon* Member States to utilize radio broadcast systems to provide education and awareness of  
169 assistance, preparation, and preparedness plans for vulnerable communities through the use of  
170 programs such as “Radio-In-a-Box” of UNESCO which provide access to:
- 171
- 172 a. Developing Member States with the need for radio systems in times of natural disaster  
173 emergencies;
- 174
- 175 b. Local communities with little to no access to internet;
- 176
- 177 10. *Calls* for increased response strategies to stabilize disaster affected regions by focusing on  
178 reconstructing schools, hospitals, social services, and aid centers, such as food shelters in order to  
179 return regions to normalize communities as quickly and efficiently as possible.



**Code:** GA3/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* the importance of protecting humanitarian aid workers under General Assembly resolution  
4 73/137, which reiterates articles 24 and 26 of the *Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the*  
5 *Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field* (First Geneva Convention) of 1949,  
6  
7 *Emphasizing* the importance of respecting state sovereignty as mentioned in General Assembly  
8 resolution 50/172, and the notion that the supplying and receiving of aid during times of conflict is  
9 voluntary,  
10  
11 *Reaffirming* the importance of the mandate that has been established by General Assembly resolution  
12 56/195, which strongly wants to coordinate the disaster reduction operations of the United Nations (UN)  
13 and regional organizations, and the commitment of UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,  
14 which points out the current international framework regarding prevention and preparations for disasters,  
15  
16 *Recalling* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI), in which the General Assembly  
17 established the UN Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO), which helps Member States to provide measures for  
18 disasters and guarantee disaster relief assistance,  
19  
20 *Reaffirming* the central role of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), which serves as Regional  
21 Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization (WHO),  
22  
23 *Emphasizing* the rights of persons with disabilities as outlined by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*  
24 *Development* (2030 Agenda), adopted in 2015, and the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with*  
25 *Disabilities* (2006),  
26  
27 *Cognizant* of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, as well as the fact that disasters occur around the  
28 globe,  
29  
30 *Observing* that humanitarian aid and disaster relief are multifaceted undertakings as Member States  
31 across the globe are affected by both natural and man-made disasters,  
32  
33 *Reaffirming* the excellent work of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the World Bank,  
34 and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), which partner together to facilitate  
35 the implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (Sendai  
36 Framework), adopted in 2015, by providing technical assistance, building the capacity of Member States  
37 to respond to natural disasters, and conducting analytical work, such as Post-Disaster Relief  
38 Assessments, to increase the resilience of and reduce risks for over 80 developing Member States,  
39  
40 *Commending* the previous successes of global North-South relations in regard to post-disaster  
41 humanitarian efforts,  
42  
43 *Acknowledging* the provider network SSMart for the Sustainable Development Goals (SSMart for SDGs),  
44  
45 *Stressing* the difficulty of providing adequate relief and humanitarian aid amidst natural disaster and  
46 conflict without prior preparation on the part of public as well as private actors,  
47  
48 *Recognizing* the need for and importance of water sanitation, sustainability, and security especially in  
49 humanitarian crises and disaster situations,

50  
51 *Recalling* the principles set forth in the 2005 *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015* (Hyogo Framework),  
52 which “urged for better preparation and regular trainings to guarantee effective relief assistance in the  
53 case of humanitarian and natural disasters,”  
54  
55 *Commending* the efforts of Member States to develop National Action Plans that would prevent and  
56 prepare vulnerable communities for disasters in all of their forms,  
57  
58 *Reminding* Member States that according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent  
59 Societies’ (IFRC) 2018 report, *The Responsibility to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender-Based*  
60 *Violence in Disasters and Crises*, people displaced by disaster, particularly people in temporary shelters,  
61 appear to be especially vulnerable to sexual assault and violence by strangers,  
62  
63 *Drawing attention to* the unique and devastating circumstances of marginalized groups amidst natural and  
64 man-made disasters, including religious-, cultural-, and gender-based, and other needs that are not  
65 shared by the majority population,  
66  
67 *Acknowledging* that armed conflict and displaced persons settings are risk factors for increasing the  
68 vulnerability of women in regard to sexual violence, as seen in the World Health Organization (WHO)  
69 2002 *World Report on violence and health*,  
70  
71 *Noting* that persons with disabilities may be particularly vulnerable to violence, exploitation and sexual  
72 abuse during emergencies according to the UN Disability Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as  
73 seen in the WHO’s 2002 *World Report on violence and health*,  
74  
75 *Affirming* the importance of the restoration of citizen livelihood and long-term capacity building to disaster  
76 affected regions,  
77  
78 *Viewing with apprehension* the amount of people who get injured during natural disasters and approving  
79 the goals of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),  
80  
81 *Recognizing* that sharing good practices and experiences about humanitarian assistance and disaster  
82 relief by various stakeholders is essential to strengthening international cooperation in the field of natural  
83 disasters,  
84  
85 *Noting with deep concern* the difficulties facing neighboring Member States who share experience in a  
86 disaster, such as the financial strain of each individual nation, the complication of relocating displaced  
87 peoples, and the possible unevenness of destruction between the two or more neighboring Member  
88 States,  
89  
90 *Paying special tribute* to community leaders and their efforts in serving their communities,  
91  
92 *Emphasizing* the necessity of the participation of various stakeholders in policy making process in order  
93 to strengthen humanitarian and disaster relief assistance at the international level,  
94  
95 *Reminding* Member States of the importance of creating solutions which protect and maintain a clean and  
96 sustainable environment,  
97  
98 *Emphasizing* the success of country-specific Disaster Management Operation Manuals that includes  
99 specialized protocols for the individual Member States,



101 *Noting* the 2015 report, *Cluster Coordination at Country Level*, published by the Inter-Agency Standing  
102 Committee (IASC) of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' Inter-Agency Standing  
103 Committee, which sets the guideline to operate cluster coordination systems,  
104  
105 *Reaffirms* General Assembly resolution 46/182 and its idea of improving coordination and reduce gaps  
106 and other overlaps of assistance by the countries in the neighborhood for an immediate humanitarian  
107 response,  
108  
109 *Expressing concern* for the interoperability of data from different climate monitoring systems from different  
110 Member States,  
111  
112 *Recognizing* opportunities of improvement in the international community's current measures in the field  
113 of disaster relief measures,  
114  
115 *Addressing* climate issues as the main cause of man-made disaster and to adapt to the impact it has, by  
116 keeping the global temperature rise below two percent,  
117  
118 *Recognizing* the ability for climate change to make emergency preparedness plans outdated, further  
119 complicating the disaster relief assistance network,  
120  
121 *Noting* with concern the lack of infrastructural policies and strategies of Member States towards mitigation  
122 of the impacts of natural disasters,  
123  
124 *Reaffirming* its commitment to General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) of strengthening coordination  
125 of humanitarian emergency assistance of the UN,  
126  
127 *Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) which recognizes the right of the child to enjoy  
128 the facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health,  
129  
130 *Fully aware* of the need for cohesive cross border strategies to create quick effective responses to  
131 humanitarian needs,  
132  
133 *Aware* that rural population is under particular threat from natural disasters as less developed  
134 infrastructure makes it difficult for humanitarian personnel to reach the site of disaster,  
135  
136 *Recalling* the definition of "environmental migrant" issued by the International Organization for Migration  
137 in 2008 as persons who are obliged to move within their home country or abroad due to a sudden or  
138 progressive change in the environment,  
139  
140 1. *Invites* the creation of Regional Assistance for Tomorrow (RAFT), an annually occurring international  
141 summit, funded by Member States who are willing to donate and disaster relief non-governmental  
142 organizations (NGOs), taking place in different countries rotating annually based on whichever  
143 member wants to host, with the goal of communicating the best practices of disaster relief to Member  
144 States with regional needs through:  
145  
146 a. Focusing on setting goals for specific regions, noting that the situation can vary depending on  
147 geographical location;  
148  
149 b. Allowing Member States to share information and resources;  
150  
151 2. *Further recommends* that UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) develops  
152 the Humanity for Humanity online forum in order to provide the international community with  
153 coordinated efforts on disaster relief in order to ensure that donations, collaboration, and volunteerism  
154 are provided to specific circumstances by:

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- a. Providing subsections to the platform agreed upon at the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Humanitarian Affairs Segment on specific disasters that have occurred in any Member State;
  - b. Encouraging all Member States in the vicinity of regions highly susceptible to natural disasters to create awareness in the neighboring Member States to ensure that donations are supplied on a voluntary basis and regional level;
  - c. Providing a space where relief following disasters can be funded and supplied internationally through collaborating with, donations to, and volunteering efforts for the affected Member State;
3. *Calls for* the increased cooperation of national disaster response and relief organizations, coordinated through OCHA regional operations offices to ensure regional assistance is provided quickly and efficiently to Member States experiencing crisis through an emergency mechanism that recognizes the similarities of disaster effects in respective geographical areas, in regard to a cooperation between neighboring Member States by:
- a. Developing regional action plans for resource allocation, distribution, and humanitarian aid provision under the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and OCHA in conflict zones and/or areas affected by natural disasters and conflict, working in tandem with the existing UN Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF) by:
    - i. Specifically providing donation-based micro-financing options into affected businesses to stimulate economic stabilization and recovery;
    - ii. Defining micro-financing as donations directed towards areas and populations for the purpose of restoring long-term sustainability;
  - b. Appointing a Regional Humanitarian Relief Coordinator for each geographical area of cooperation, building off of the humanitarian cluster approach to be in charge of defining the most urgent needs of the area and communicating them to Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and other aid-providing NGOs;
  - c. Specifically ensuring that UNISDR and OCHA publish reports regarding appropriate resource allocation in affected regions to ensure neutrality and unbiased analysis of needs that:
    - i. Consists of evaluations concerning the level of disaster risk each Member State presents and furthermore adapting the level of relief supplied to each Member States for the purpose of balancing it over each particular area;
    - ii. Encourages using needs-based assessment tools such as Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) to discern the length of contracts between humanitarian entities and Member States;
    - iii. Coordinates between humanitarian actors and clusters through the use of shared information systems by expanding the use of community-based rehabilitation data sets (CBRs), and harmonizing need-based assessments between humanitarian clusters;
  - d. Implementing Disaster Relief Mobile Stations (DRMS) provided by OCHA in the zones struck by the crisis following the retrieval of consent of the Member State experiencing disaster;
  - e. Recommending cooperation between relevant UNISDR and OCHA regional offices and local civil society organizations (CSOs), and local governments;

- 209 4. *Calls for* the expansion of the existing International Disaster Database (EM-DAT) that compiles  
210 documentation of previous disaster relief practices and their outcomes so that Member States are  
211 better able to address the aftermath of future natural disasters through:  
212  
213 a. The recommendation of establishment a provider network called “Merger of Assistance,  
214 Training and Coordination for Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance” (MATCH) under  
215 UNISDR, following the example of SSMart;  
216  
217 b. Connection and coordination of solutions provided by private institutions, governments, CSOs  
218 such as the Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), but not limited to in the field of  
219 humanitarian and disaster relief assistance with those who seek solutions for a more efficient  
220 response;  
221  
222 c. Facilitating humanitarian and disaster relief assistance efforts coordination;  
223  
224 5. *Encourages* Member States to research the potential benefits or issues of larger partnerships with  
225 pre-existing regional or international water sustainability and security programs including, but not  
226 limited to, the Global Water Institute (GWI), the Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership  
227 (GWSP), and IRC WASH;  
228  
229 6. *Welcomes* the discussion of the creation of Disaster Relief Ensuring Alternative Assistance Methods  
230 Research (DREAM), facilitated by UNISDR, to investigate how vulnerable populations, such as  
231 women, children, the elderly, the mentally and physically disabled individuals, and indigenous people  
232 can be included in standard natural and humanitarian disaster relief practices, which includes:  
233  
234 a. An annual report published on the UNISDR website about developments in alternative  
235 assistance methods which:  
236  
237 i. Creates humanitarian and disaster relief aid recommendations for Member States  
238 that are translatable into policy advice regarding assisting vulnerable groups in times  
239 of disaster;  
240 ii. Should be published in numerous languages to allow for inclusive participation and  
241 interaction with the research outcomes;  
242  
243 b. Further research into how training for disaster aid workers can best be facilitated to teach  
244 them how to accommodate the specific needs of and strategies to interact with vulnerable  
245 populations to allow for effective help in times of disaster;  
246  
247 c. Suggesting that the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
248 partner with UNISDR to develop educational programs for schools on how to include all  
249 persons into disaster response in order to provide youth with the necessary tools to protect  
250 the needs of all in times of a disaster;  
251  
252 d. Raising awareness amongst the future world population about disastrous natural events, and  
253 therefore about the negative effects of climate change by using social media publicity and  
254 traditional communication systems by:  
255  
256 i. Ensuring people with sensory impairments can access campaign materials by  
257 utilizing Braille or different sign language dialects;  
258 ii. Guaranteeing accessibility of various language-speakers belonging to minority  
259 populations;  
260  
261 7. *Strongly recommends* that all Member States develop or update their own National Action Plans on  
262 disaster preparedness to focus on the specific needs of vulnerable communities, including a particular  
263 focus on designing specific measures for marginalized groups that have unique needs based on  
264 distinct religious, cultural, or health characteristics amidst natural and man-made disasters, such as

265 dietary restrictions, clothing and dress, and accommodations for persons with disabilities, puts a  
266 focus on reproductive health and other hygienic needs of persons with disabilities and women and  
267 mainstreaming disability inclusion in international and national humanitarian response frameworks;  
268

269 8. *Strongly recommends* that all Member States develop or update their own National Action Plans  
270 focused on the specific needs of their own countries and in coordination with regional frameworks,  
271 including particularly focusing on:  
272

273 a. Establishing detailed preventative measures that define State- and region-specific natural  
274 disaster risks and methods of reducing the impact of such disasters, as modeled after  
275 recommendations from the Hyogo Framework and the Sendai Framework;  
276

277 b. Developing initiatives and standing committees oriented toward climate change adaptation for  
278 both post- and pre-disaster infrastructure at State and local levels of governance and with  
279 support from regional bodies, as modeled after structures, such as IASC Committee  
280 Contingency Plans, which outline the roles of various government and civil society  
281 organizations CSOs during emergency response;  
282

283 c. Establishing a sustainable regional framework similar to that of the Association of Southeast  
284 Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Project for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on  
285 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Integration (2018) which facilitates  
286 state-by-state partnerships whose aim is to communicate crisis solutions when disasters  
287 arise;  
288

289 9. *Considers* devoting sections in shelters for women and children and vulnerable groups solely in order  
290 to reassure and encourage them to readily leave their homes in case of a warning, while making said  
291 sections accessible by:  
292

293 a. Informing humanitarian stakeholders to inform shelter personnel about the risks women and  
294 vulnerable groups facing while being displaced;  
295

296 b. Setting up female counsel within the devoted sections that aids victims of gender-based  
297 violence and helps prosecution;  
298

299 10. *Stresses* the importance of providing emergency relief to populations struck by disaster through:  
300

301 a. Enhancing regional centers for the ICRC to facilitate the movement of volunteers and medical  
302 professionals to regions affected by natural disasters;  
303

304 b. Supporting programs under the leadership of the ICRC and with the help of specialized  
305 NGOs, such as the International Disability Alliance, that aims to train citizens living in regions  
306 prone to natural disasters to provide first aid responses to injured people with a focus on  
307 persons with disabilities and the elderly;  
308

309 c. Strengthening the communication between national and local hospitals and health centers to  
310 accommodate the adequate medical needs of patients and transferring them if necessary;  
311

312 d. Ensuring that medicines are readily available in the regional centers of the ICRC in order to  
313 treat those affected and to ensure that shortages of medications do not happen;  
314

315 e. Encouraging that all medical facilities are organized and built to be disaster resilient;  
316

317 11. *Directs* focus on the development of the International Emergency Response Coordination Centre  
318 (ERCC) which is already established in the European Union (EU) and the Regional Logistics Center  
319 for Humanitarian Assistance (CLRAH) in Latin America, to provide faster and more efficient support  
320 for disasters;

- 321  
322 12. *Recommends* the enhancement of UN Country Teams (UNCTs), which are guided by the OCHA,  
323 through the BlueArmbandAider-Program (BABAs), consisting of:  
324  
325 a. Labeling aiders working with the UNCTs with a blue armband symbolizing unity, neutrality  
326 and nonpartisanship;  
327  
328 b. Encouraging OCHA together with UNCTs to further increase their pool of cooperating aid-  
329 organizations with targeted approaches;  
330  
331 c. Building on the already existing UNCT framework for coordinating global operations;  
332  
333 d. Cooperating with national governments and the OCHA to determine specific needs of the  
334 afflicted area and how many BABA aid workers would be needed;  
335  
336 e. Providing national and international disaster response and humanitarian aid personnel,  
337 including BABA's with UN-issued credentials allowing for quick cross-border travel in times of  
338 crises so as to provide and protect aid workers;  
339  
340 f. Aiming on stressing the neutrality of humanitarian assistance and improving the security of  
341 the aiders in case of political controversies;  
342  
343 g. Uniting humanitarian aid workers from various professions, backgrounds and organizations  
344 by offering them the blue armband label as a sign of neutrality after being approved by the  
345 UNCTs in order to decrease attacks on aid workers which are based on political, religious or  
346 other resentments against them;  
347  
348 h. Being coordinated by the already existing UNCTs administration tools in order to prevent  
349 redundant actions concerning humanitarian assistance;  
350  
351 13. *Encourages* the Local Level Initiative, organized by the UNISDR, that promotes the collaboration  
352 between NGOs and community leaders to coordinate the humanitarian efforts that best suits the  
353 community through:  
354  
355 a. Planning between the NGOs and the community leaders to analyze the risk of disaster in the  
356 community in order to have more collaboration between NGOs and the communities;  
357  
358 b. Setting up projects that coordinate humanitarian aid to provide the appropriate aid for the  
359 specific community;  
360  
361 14. *Invites* Member States to partner with UNISDR, World Bank, and GFDRR by developing national  
362 platforms for the Sendai Framework through:  
363  
364 a. Providing technical assistance to developing countries by creating flood management plans;  
365  
366 b. Building the capacity of Member States to prepare for natural disasters by developing early  
367 warning systems;  
368  
369 c. Conducting analytical work such as Post-Disaster Relief Assessments;  
370  
371 15. *Calls upon* the empathy of developed Member States to understand that humanitarian efforts are  
372 more draining on developing countries, and therefore can reduce this strain with their support  
373 through:  
374  
375 a. Hosting of persons displaced by environmental disasters;  
376

- 377           b. Assisting in the recovery of affected victims during rescue operations;  
378
- 379 16. *Encourages* the collaboration not only with UNISDR, but also with ECOSOC, focused on achieving a  
380 balanced integration of economic, social and environmental fields, which mandate was reiterated by  
381 the General Assembly, and Member States, in order to strengthen the coordination between different  
382 humanitarian entities to ensure assistance to those who need it;  
383
- 384 17. *Supports* the goal of achieving improvements in disaster risk reduction (DRR) by the Fourth UN World  
385 Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction by approximately 2030 and the cooperation between  
386 UNISDR and all Member States;  
387
- 388 18. *Encourages* the utilization of the four UN Disaster Assessment Coordination (UNDC) mechanisms for  
389 effective and immediate disaster response during the first phase of a sudden-onset emergency, being  
390 experienced staff, established methods, specified procedures, and efficient equipment, and the On-  
391 Site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC) to manage the local arrangements after a disaster;  
392
- 393 19. *Recommends* various stakeholders, such as Member States, relevant UN bodies, national and  
394 international NGOs, and civil societies further involve the relevant international and regional disaster  
395 response frameworks for the purpose of sharing good practice and experiences about humanitarian  
396 assistance and disaster relief on an international and level;  
397
- 398 20. *Calls for* the incorporation of the classification “environmental migrant” into the operations of refugee  
399 and disaster relief agencies;  
400
- 401 21. *Suggests* extending the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) to a regularly held summit:  
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- 403           a. Producing a report on how cost-effective sustainable drought recovery technology tools can  
404 be implemented by leaders from the World Food Programme (WFP), OCHA, the Human  
405 Rights Council (HRC), and national governments until 2021;  
406
- 407           b. Encouraging a “Unification of all African Countries Conference” as a part of the NWOW  
408 meeting in 2024 to discuss the effects of the impacts of refugees and human trafficking as a  
409 measure of humanitarian relief assistance and assess the situation in Africa where the  
410 special need is given;  
411
- 412           c. Emphasizing sustainable development of disaster affected regions and the efforts on the  
413 resilience-building of such societies by the implementation of micro finance programs for local  
414 residents to be delivered under the cooperation with experienced NGOs, such as but not  
415 limited to World Vision;  
416
- 417           d. Encouraging Member States from developed countries to send the expertise to developing  
418 countries on agricultural education and knowledge exchange to establish infrastructures  
419 which will be necessary to reach SDG 15 and avoid destroying the environment and indirect  
420 decrease the harms from disasters such as drought and food shortage;  
421
- 422 22. *Recommends* the cooperation of Member States in similar regions in regard to unique natural and  
423 humanitarian disasters through annual conventions discussing new potential relief options and relief  
424 provided for specific disasters;  
425
- 426 23. *Requests* that Member States define a national hierarchical system of risk classes, which can be  
427 used to define and categorize the resilience of projects for:  
428
- 429           a. Construction projects relating to the tenacity of roofs, load bearing structures, and flooring;  
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- 431           b. City zones relating to proximity to coast lines, fault lines, war zones, terrorism, volcanoes,  
432 and dry forests;

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24. *Emphasizes* cross-border centralized planning of response by precontriving strategies for high risk zones in the OCHA in order to develop cohesive strategies that respect distinct administrative areas and are executed in a coordinated similar way to prevent inconsistent action caused by a multitude of administrative groups;
  25. *Promotes* the creation of storage points with non-perishable goods that will sustain a sanitary kit filled with multivitamins, along with medical and hygiene supplies, seeking to cover the physical health of victims and, especially children, by not overexposing them to situations of vulnerability;
  26. *Calls upon* all Member States to protect and respect humanitarian personnel by facilitating the cooperation and suggests Member States establish a free emergency hotline targeting medical and humanitarian personnel to provide immediate support in case of a violent attack or mental health issues if they do not already have one;
  27. *Calling* for closer cooperation between Member States and CSOs to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian aid encouraging the establishment of regular meetings between CSOs and state institutions such as ministries and public authorities to overcome the common trust issues between CSOs and state institutions;
  28. *Further recommends* national mobile networks of every Member State to implement the Trilogy Emergency Relief App (TERA), a SMS system, to partner with IFRC and the Trilogy Partnerships to provide a bilateral channel of communication between citizens affected for natural and man-made hazards providing timely, accurate and proper information;
  29. *Encourages* Member States with greater capacity for disaster preparedness and action to engage in free of benefit transfer of technology with States with limited capacity in such areas by:
    - a. Establishing information hubs within those Member States with limited capacity, through which knowledge on the issue may be shared;
    - b. Provide reports on how crises are successfully handled to be developed into specific plans based on unique national perspectives;
    - c. Grant intellectual property rights to States affected by crisis to utilize information in reports;
  30. *Supports* the creation of Disaster Management Operation Manuals by cooperating Member States to streamline aid to areas of disaster in an efficient manner by:
    - a. Establishing who is responsible before, during, and after a disaster, what they are tasked with and how they will interact in a productive manner;
    - b. Prioritizing which, when and how victims will receive aid;
    - c. Outlining the various disasters that can occur and what is considered a national disaster;
    - d. Emphasizing the appropriate conduct by Disaster Management Committees;
    - e. Creating early warning systems and crisis coordination centers to lessen the impact of disasters.



**Code:** GA3/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations (1945), specifically Article I, the third goal of the United*  
4 *Nations (UN) being to achieve international cooperation in resolving global issues including humanitarian*  
5 *by developing and encouraging the human rights and fundamental liberties to all,*  
6  
7 *Recalling the principles set forth in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (2005), which integrates a*  
8 *plan for disaster reduction and resiliency for critical infrastructures such as schools, hospitals,*  
9 *transportation, and telecommunications, and calling for better preparation and regular trainings to*  
10 *guarantee effective relief assistance in the case of humanitarian and natural disasters,*  
11  
12 *Guided by the Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2015), which*  
13 *recognizes that Member States have the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that the responsibility*  
14 *should be shared with other stakeholders, and furthermore recognizing priority 4: enhancing disaster*  
15 *preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and*  
16 *reconstruction,*  
17  
18 *Acknowledging the work of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Member States, non-*  
19 *governmental organizations (NGOs), and other actors in the field of humanitarian and disaster relief*  
20 *assistance, as well as the work of actors working towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development*  
21 *Goals (SDGs),*  
22  
23 *Taking note of SDGs 9, 11, and 17 concerning infrastructures, sustainable cities and communities with*  
24 *partnerships form organizations like the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for the*  
25 *implementation of the goals,*  
26  
27 *Fully alarmed by the loss of humanitarian workers as they perform assistance via information and*  
28 *communications technology mentioned in General Assembly resolution 71/129 on "Safety and security of*  
29 *humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel,"*  
30  
31 *Recalling the successful use of geo-mapping, land, and air delivery systems in territories of the Maldives*  
32 *and Kazakhstan,*  
33  
34 *Emphasizing the New Urban Agenda and the Quito Implementation Plan for sustainable cities*  
35 *accomplished at the Habitat III Conference using the World Resource Institute Conference in accordance*  
36 *with the Paris Agreement of 2015 by partnering with the World Resources Institute,*  
37  
38 *Bearing in mind the several funding groups to help out victims of natural disasters, such as, but not*  
39 *limited to, the Caribbean Energy projects funded by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) in*  
40 *2018,*  
41  
42 *Recognizing the necessity of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the efficient release*  
43 *of funds and the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for their systematic*  
44 *coordination of humanitarian actors in response to the crisis,*  
45  
46 *Conscious of the Convention on the World Meteorological Organization of 1947,*  
47  
48 *Expressing concern for the interoperability of data from different climate monitoring systems from different*  
49 *Member States,*



- 50  
51 1. *Invites* all Member States to implement proactive plans for the strengthening of humanitarian aid and  
52 disaster relief;  
53  
54 2. *Encourages* all Member States to adopt the principles of the *Hyogo Framework for Action* so as to be  
55 increasingly prepared for cataclysmic events and building the strength of Member States and  
56 communities to disasters, in order to:  
57  
58 a. Ensure that these infrastructures, such as schools, hospitals, telecommunication, and  
59 transportation remain in operation prior, during and after a disaster to give lifesaving aid;  
60  
61 b. Ensure the safety of poor, elderly, and other vulnerable people affected by the natural  
62 disasters and assist in their travel needs in order to reach a safer place with more accessible  
63 travel options;  
64  
65 c. Assist in post-disaster recovery techniques in order to have a more resilient infrastructure in  
66 the future;  
67  
68 3. *Suggests* cooperation between the Member States to improve infrastructures and capacity to build  
69 anti-disaster building in affected countries, by:  
70  
71 a. The greater use of Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) which as polymeric matrix fiber-  
72 reinforced materials, like glass fiber and carbon fiber reinforcement, to reinforce buildings;  
73  
74 b. Working closely with regional bodies such as the African Union, European Union, Association  
75 of Southeast Asian Nations and the Union of South American Nations;  
76  
77 c. Analyzing the geometry of the buildings, through the use of engineers from the United  
78 Nations Office for Project Services, the storage conditions and the single structure elements  
79 to intervene “surgically” on existing buildings, without clearing them and without causing  
80 inconvenience to users;  
81  
82 4. *Encourages* the expansion of United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) programs  
83 which strengthen local infrastructures of Member States in order to minimize damage from both  
84 internal conflicts and natural disasters, lessening the burden of humanitarian relief efforts by:  
85  
86 a. Improving universal building standards using the previous assessments already conducted by  
87 the UNISDR;  
88  
89 b. Including assessments for planned infrastructure in conflict zones and disaster-prone regions  
90 through the UNISDR;  
91  
92 c. Recommending that developing Member States work with the United Nations Industrial  
93 Development Organization (UNIDO) through the Program for Country Partnership for the  
94 construction of new resilient structures in order to achieve SDG 9 and increase overall public  
95 safety;  
96  
97 5. *Considers* working with the World Resources Institute (WRI) to implement the New Urban Agenda for  
98 sustainable cities, by further partnering with the WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities to use cutting  
99 edge research to improve quality of life and creating resilient cities in the event of a disaster;  
100  
101 6. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with the UNDP to improve infrastructure such as water-  
102 gates and seawalls to reduce the impact of natural disasters;  
103  
104 7. *Encourages* Member States to achieve sustainable energy solutions that enhance the climate  
105 resilience and the economic prospects of the local communities:

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112
- a. Building with renewable energy resources, such as solar panels, with the cooperation of Clean Energy Fund (CEF) regarding their 2015 surplus to use for the following 10 years;
  - b. Doing a partnership with the Climate Resilience Fund (climate funding and research groups) to do research and develop a more resilient world;
- 113  
114  
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116
8. *Further invites* Member States to implement weather forecasting centers in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which would analyze the risks of natural disasters in the State and neighboring regions by increased use of information and communications technology (ICT);
- 117  
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120
9. *Encourages* those Member States to set up action plans including strategies on technical, medical and reinsertion aspects in order to be prepared to react in case of the occurrence of a natural disaster;
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125
10. *Recommends* the improvement of international information sharing platform such as the United Nation's Platform for Action, Commitment and Transition (PACT) that was established during the last humanitarian summit in 2016 between Member States, NGOs, and civil society organizations (CSOs) regarding resilient agricultural practices by:
- a. Encouraging multilateral efforts and joint actions in rebuilding operations following natural disasters;
  - b. Implementing informational diffusion programs (educational programs) at the regional-level;
  - c. Working in cooperation with UNDP to assist with agricultural disaster risk reduction;
  - d. Contributing additional funding to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to facilitate informational transfer of resilient agricultural practices;
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11. *Further suggests* all Member States reduce taxation on humanitarian aid, actors, and commitments and their means of transport completely and immediately in affected areas and establish and maintain a transparent tax policy;
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12. *Advises* the further application of robotics in the field of safe humanitarian assistance delivery by:
- a. Approving the use of multi-terrain vehicles as docking points for drones when delivering humanitarian and disaster relief assistance to support organizations such as, but not limited to, the International Red Cross;
  - b. Calling for the continued application of drone emergency supplies delivery which can be efficiently applied in logistics to save manpower and decrease risks;
  - c. Advocating for the creation of facilities with the purpose of guiding delivery technology;
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13. *Introduces* a reconsideration and expansion of the clauses outlined within the *1951 Refugee Convention* to better accommodate and protect refugees and/or asylum seekers in the aftermath of a disaster including:
- a. Updating of the definition of a refugee and an asylum seeker put in place by the *1951 Refugee Convention*;
  - b. Improving national systems currently in place within Member States to operate and receive refugees and asylum seekers more efficiently and in greater numbers based on modern statistics of refugees currently accepted, national income, unemployment rates, etc. and in accordance with modern strains of refugee and/or asylum seeker outflow;
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- c. Increasing the voluntary monetary fund offered by the Member States spent on processing and supporting refugees and/or asylum seekers;
  - d. Giving refugees and/or asylum seekers the right of assistance, not dependent on whether or not they reach a signatory member state;
  - e. Advocating for Member States to not persecute or expel refugees and/or asylum seekers based on race, religion, or country of origin;
  - f. Priority to be given to those who are most in need versus those who are present in a host country;
  - g. Better mobilization of resources and transportation during humanitarian crises to displaced persons;
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14. *Recommends* the UNISDR to partner with the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent (IFRC), along with SMS provider Trilogy Partnerships to administer alert system TERA in efforts with national mobile networks, consisting of a SMS alert message system sent by local government agencies, facilitated by the UNISDR Office, to citizens in vulnerable communities before disaster strikes, and would entail a step-by-step plan on how at-risk-citizens of disasters should respond and where they may find resources and assistance;
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15. *Encourages* Member States to promote infrastructure improvements, guaranteeing an effective response during a crisis or disaster, especially in hospitals and schools by strengthening the International Consortium for Organizational Resilience (ICOR) strategies focused on the requirements to reduce urban risk with the collaboration of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD);
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194
16. *Invites* Member States to develop open source climate monitoring infrastructure development documentation to aid with the creation of climate monitoring infrastructure in developing nations which would include information on, construction and system development best practices, review of latest monitoring technologies and cost projections and project financing best practices.



**Code:** GA3/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3 *Recognizing* the definition of natural disasters to include, but not limited to inevitable natural forces, such  
4 as earthquakes, tsunamis, and man-made disasters such as war and climate change,  
5  
6 *Guided by* the purposes and principles contained in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), to achieve  
7 international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or  
8 humanitarian character,  
9  
10 *Taking into consideration* the diverse priorities of Member States in order to achieve social  
11 transformation, inclusiveness, equality, good governance, and education,  
12  
13 *Bearing in mind* that humanitarian and natural disasters bring endless suffering to those affected, as their  
14 basic human rights are infringed on,  
15  
16 *Emphasizing* the basic principles of humanitarian assistance humanity, neutrality, impartiality and  
17 independence, and General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our  
18 world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,”  
19  
20 *Taking into account* the importance of engaged cooperation by all parties to successfully manage  
21 humanitarian and disaster relief,  
22  
23 *Recognizing* that the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) produced the New Way of Working  
24 approach, which aimed to merge humanitarian and disaster relief efforts,  
25  
26 *Taking into account* the *Agenda for Humanity Annual Synthesis Report 2018*, published by the Policy  
27 Analysis and Innovation Section of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’  
28 (OCHA) Policy Branch,  
29  
30 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of  
31 the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,” which is an integral part of the *2030*  
32 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*,  
33  
34 *Deeply concerned* that in 2017, only 40% of the costs for humanitarian aid were covered,  
35  
36 *Appreciating* the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its work in classifying  
37 humanitarian crises into different levels and initiates level 3 responses to the most urgent and complex  
38 disasters, as well as the work of the OCHA in organizing the response to emergencies and natural  
39 disasters,  
40  
41 *Noting with regret* that more than 48 million people in Syria, Yemen, and Democratic Republic of the  
42 Congo, the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crisis, classified as Level-3 emergencies, are currently  
43 in need of humanitarian aid,  
44  
45 *Having devoted attention* on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to achieve “Zero Hunger” in 2030,  
46 and therefore recognizing the importance of improving humanitarian and disaster relief assistance,  
47

48 *Acknowledging* the disparity in information technology distribution,  
49  
50 *Considering* the difficulty of relief efforts to reach areas affected by war and natural disasters,  
51  
52 *Underlining* the idea that focuses on education may provide long-term benefits in strengthening  
53 humanitarian coordination and disaster relief,  
54  
55 *Realizing* the importance of addressing natural and humanitarian disasters through multilateral  
56 organizations, such as UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the OCHA, programs and  
57 efforts in an attempt to strengthen responses,  
58  
59 *Considering* that identifying business models and encouraging cooperation with other international  
60 allies could aid in creating a more efficient control on the disaster response,  
61  
62 *Commending* the success of federal Disaster Management Plans (DMPs), which aim to proactively  
63 prepare coherent and structured response plans to be used in case of natural and humanitarian disasters,  
64  
65 *Believing* that Member States are encouraged to contemplate and consider adjustments in terms of  
66 infrastructure, policies, training of population, as well as an effective disaster response with the availability  
67 of resources such as water, food, and health assistance in the area,  
68  
69 *Taking into account* that civilian populations need to be more cooperative in order to share information  
70 between individuals on how to have better reaction mechanisms when a disaster occurs,  
71  
72 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) that stressed the need for non-governmental  
73 organizations (NGOs) to supplement, not replace, national relief efforts,  
74  
75 *Cognizant* of General Assembly resolution 72/132 (2018) that emphasized the need for NGOs and other  
76 relevant organizations to strengthen their long-term development efforts in addition to providing  
77 immediate assistance,  
78  
79 *Appreciating* General Assembly resolution 68/211 (2013) and its emphasis on including NGOs, local  
80 citizens, and government officials, in addition to the organization of the United Nations at the Third United  
81 Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which addressed growth and development  
82 following a disaster,  
83  
84 *Dismayed* at many NGOs' decisions to provide short-term, immediate assistance to countries as opposed  
85 to long-term developmental aid, and that this short-term assistance over a long period of time undermines  
86 the local people's jobs as farmers and doctors, and extends the international NGOs stay in a country,  
87  
88 *Acknowledging* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* that seeks for a holistic approach on disaster risk  
89 management basing on the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015),  
90  
91 *Recognizing* the need to reach out communities at a local, regional and international level, on specific  
92 disaster risk prevention and response,  
93  
94 *Recognizing* the Sendai Framework and its emphasis on including citizens in relief efforts,  
95  
96 *Concerned* that large groups of individuals crossing between territories could bring humanitarian and  
97 logistical issues for nations, while there is not a long-term solution, we must expect newer and newer  
98 masses of people seeking for shelter, recalling the report of the Working Group on Solutions and  
99 Protection, 42nd Session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme,  
100 (EC/SCP/64),  
101

- 102 1. *Invites* the OCHA to provide a detailed report to the General Assembly that includes all Member  
103 States financing commitments on Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Level 3 and cooperative  
104 corporate Level 3 emergencies, and their actual transaction rendered to be submitted until 2021;  
105
- 106 2. *Invites* extending the WHS conference, initiated by the Secretary-General and organized by OCHA, to  
107 be a regularly held summit on a voluntary basis by states and financed by voluntary donors by  
108 Member States and the private sector, welcomes the contributions made by the World Bank group  
109 and other funds regarding the growth of the humanitarian-development nexus:  
110
- 111 a. To meet bi-annually beginning in May 2021;
  - 112
  - 113 b. To be composed of leaders from relevant UN organizations, national representatives, and  
114 representatives of major organizations;
  - 115
  - 116 c. To request the results of the bi-annual New Way of Working implemented by the WHS in  
117 2016 to be presented at subsequent UN General Assembly meetings and publicized;  
118
  - 119 d. To request representative victims from all major humanitarian crises selected by OCHA from  
120 the preceding two years be allowed to present brief speeches at each NWOW meeting;  
121
  - 122 e. To emphasize specific issues of concern through various efforts by:  
123
    - 124 i. Encouraging the conference to discuss the production of a report on how cost-  
125 effective sustainable drought recovery technology tools can be implemented by  
126 leaders from the World Food Programme (WFP), OCHA, the UN Human Rights  
127 Council (HRC), and national governments until 2021;
    - 128 ii. Inviting the 2021 summit to discuss the long-term impact of visa-free travel within  
129 Africa to limit the detrimental effects of refugee migration and human trafficking;
    - 130 iii. Suggesting the conference emphasize sustainable development of disaster affected  
131 regions and the efforts on the resilience-building of such societies by the  
132 implementation of micro finance programs for local residents to be delivered under  
133 the cooperation with experienced NGOs such as but not limited to World Vision;
    - 134 iv. Further inviting the conference to discuss forming a working group to promote the  
135 dissemination of expertise to vulnerable countries on agricultural education and  
136 knowledge exchange to establish infrastructure which will be necessary to reach the  
137 SDG 15 and avoid environmental damage and human harm resulting from drought  
138 and food shortages;
- 139
- 140 3. *Recommends* Member States to use subsidiary programs like the 2018 Sahel Lean Season  
141 Response of the WFP to provide food security and to implement similar projects recommending the  
142 WFP Executive Board to discuss at its second regular session in November 2019 (EB.2/2019) the  
143 adaption of the next programme of work 2022-2026;  
144
- 145 4. *Encourages* collaboration between the Member States, and international bodies and NGOs, working  
146 with bodies such as the World Bank and Global Facility for Disaster Relief Reduction (GFDRR):  
147
- 148 a. Allocating funds toward the provision of resources such as food, water and shelter for those  
149 citizens who are unable to obtain them following a natural disaster;
  - 150
  - 151 b. Allocating funds toward relief efforts such as reconstruction of infrastructure including  
152 buildings and roads;
  - 153
  - 154 c. Allocating funds toward providing free medical assistance involving physical and  
155 psychological support to all individuals temporarily after a disaster for a sufficient amount of  
156 time, as decided by each individual member state;
  - 157

- 158 5. *Invites* Member States to evaluate, in case of natural and humanitarian disasters, the most important  
159 needs accurately, directly on the ground, then determine the priority areas for action, by:  
160  
161 a. Bringing material and logistic assistance in the most affected areas;  
162  
163 b. Delivering an effective humanitarian assistance through immediate and targeted action for  
164 each specific natural and humanitarian disaster, implementing effective assistance regarding  
165 physical and psychological care;  
166  
167 c. Collaborative construction of sustainable projects between UN bodies and Member States  
168 with input from local associations and beneficiary populations;  
169
- 170 6. *Emphasizes* the necessity to train people from at-risk countries, to promote the sovereignty of nations  
171 through the independence of their personnel, in order to prevent future risks as well as promote quick  
172 response, by:  
173  
174 a. Supporting and delivering strictly needed assistance to affected populations;  
175  
176 b. Establishing an on-site audit to ensure the appropriate implementation and application of  
177 funds which meet the needs of local populations;  
178
- 179 7. *Urges* the Member States to increase awareness of at-risk populations and promote effective  
180 communication in case of emergency, in order to avoid more severe consequences to the population,  
181 by:  
182  
183 a. Involving the local media of Member States in developing platforms for reconnecting  
184 displaced populations;  
185  
186 b. Expanding current programs which utilize online databases;  
187  
188 c. Implementing transparency of reports on displaced individuals between Member States;  
189  
190 d. Utilizing public service announcements in cases of risk (for print, radio, and television) and  
191 working on the creation of entertaining prevention programs;  
192
- 193 8. *Emphasizes* the need for a streamlined communication network to help facilitate humanitarian action  
194 between states, non-governmental humanitarian organizations, and UN agencies to more efficiently  
195 provide an understanding of the logistical compatibilities between Member States regarding the  
196 distribution of food rations, food supplements, and money to purchase food, by:  
197  
198 a. Recommending the implementation of educational programs regarding disasters for its  
199 citizens in order to facilitate and increase the speed and effectiveness of evacuation and  
200 reaction during humanitarian and/or natural disasters;  
201  
202 b. Further emphasizing that Member States could adopt theoretical educational programs that  
203 would focus on informing its population on the nature of a disaster and how to respond, and  
204 where to seek shelter and aid assistance, so that they are aware of the circumstances;  
205  
206 c. Inviting countries to adopt interactive training programs that focus on first aid, repurposing  
207 available resources, channels of communication, and safety drills and simulations, so that the  
208 citizens know how to respond when disasters strike;  
209
- 210 9. *Recommends* that Member States incentivize private investors to donate to public and private bodies  
211 in support of natural disaster relief, by:  
212

- 213 a. Implementing tax deductions or exemptions regarding trade for private companies who  
214 donate money;  
215
- 216 b. Publicly commending investors for their contributions to natural disaster reduction and relief;  
217
- 218 10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate in providing resources and economic stimulation to those  
219 Member States who are currently affected by natural disaster, by:  
220
- 221 a. Increasing trade between stable and unstable Member States as they are affected by natural  
222 disasters;  
223
- 224 b. Lowering trade barriers such as taxes on imports and exports in order to stimulate trade  
225 between Member States and allow for greater access to the resources necessary for relief  
226 and recovery;  
227
- 228 11. *Encourages* Member States to work together with the goal of developing and implementing Regional  
229 Disaster Management Plans (RDMPs), aimed at ensuring rapid and efficient response when natural  
230 and/or humanitarian disasters occur in specific regions, by addressing topics such as:  
231
- 232 a. Training and developing a sufficient number of emergency response workers and other first  
233 responders;  
234
- 235 b. Cooperating with neighboring Member States, NGOs, different levels of governments, and  
236 governmental actors to ensure multilateral efforts between involved parties, so as to facilitate  
237 a quick and efficient response;  
238
- 239 c. Promoting the use of specialized building techniques and methods to improve resilience  
240 regarding natural disasters such as flooding, earthquakes, and cyclones;  
241
- 242 d. Targeting key elements on which to focus primary reconstruction efforts following disaster,  
243 based on the nature of the disaster and infrastructural priorities;  
244
- 245 e. Delivering an effective humanitarian assistance through immediate and targeted action for  
246 each specific natural and humanitarian disaster, implementing effective assistance in regard  
247 to physical and psychological care;  
248
- 249 12. *Recommends* extensive cooperation on natural and/or humanitarian disaster relief, through  
250 technology and information, hence reducing reaction time and minimizing the impact the disaster will  
251 have on the affected country, including measures such as:  
252
- 253 a. Calling upon nations that have established knowledge of disaster prediction and prevention to  
254 share that information with countries that lack it;  
255
- 256 b. Allocating funds toward countries that need technological advancement in the area of natural  
257 disasters, focusing on improving or implementing emergency alert systems and early  
258 detection systems corresponding to natural disasters;  
259
- 260 c. Analyzing existing infrastructures with the aim of identifying existing weaknesses in said  
261 infrastructures and operations systems, so as to strengthen them and/or prepare reaction  
262 plans in case of failures during crises;  
263
- 264 d. Compiling detailed statistics and analysis projections regarding access to primary resources  
265 so as to facilitate and ensure optimal sharing of resources with neighboring partners;  
266
- 267 e. Creating a regional database to facilitate the spread of information on natural disasters and  
268 instruct governments on how to proceed, including:



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- i. Analyses of previous disasters and how they were tended and aided so Member States may mirror past successful actions;
  - ii. A regional database that may provide frequent updates on the current natural disaster in order to maintain reliable information in real-time on the prospect of the situation generated by the natural disaster;
- 276 13. *Encourages* education to raise awareness and outline specific crisis plans about regional disasters,  
277 which includes:  
278
- a. Training for specific individuals on the proper methods of using technological equipment:  
279  
280
    - i. Technological equipment may include alert systems such as sirens, cell phone alerts,  
282 and TV or radio broadcasting depending on the needs of the Member State and the  
283 resources accessible to each Member State;
    - ii. Training will be provided to a sufficient number of skilled disaster-response tech-  
285 operatives from each Member State;
  - b. Publicly praising those Member States who have adopted the proposed training and  
287 educational curriculum;  
288
- 289
- 290 14. *Encourages* Member States to hold practice drills in public institutions in order to facilitate and  
291 increase the speed and effectiveness of evacuation and reaction during humanitarian and/or natural  
292 disasters:  
293
- a. The number of practice drills may differ, taking into consideration the local culture and the  
294 complexity of the organization;  
295
  - b. The execution of practice drills may differ keeping in mind the type and the extent of the  
297 disaster;  
298
  - c. Member States may exercise sovereignty in the execution of practice drills, however,  
300 Member States are encouraged to practice at least every two years in order to reduce the  
301 effects on the population;  
302
- 303
- 304 15. *Recommends* that Member States identify and apply effective methods to better assist in providing  
305 shelter for a large number of communities, preventing the massive mobilization between territories  
306 and preventing security risks for hosting states:  
307
- a. Member States may focus their efforts on risk evaluation, in order to adjust infrastructure,  
308 policies, and training of the population;  
309
  - b. Member States should effectively measure how they can provide resources such as water,  
310 food, and health assistance in affected areas before any disaster;  
311
  - c. Member States should have structured local assistance institutions for the managing of  
312 assistance in order to provide better management of available resources.  
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**Code:** GA3/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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1 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3 *Noting with regret* that the needs of humanitarian victims are not fulfilled due to inefficient means for  
4 gathering and analyzing crucial information and data, as described in the September 2013 report of the  
5 Humanitarian Policy Group at the Overseas Development Institute,  
6  
7 *Viewing with appreciation* the efforts carried out by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction  
8 (UNISDR) and the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* of 2015 to unite Member States in the  
9 coordination and discussion of disaster risk reduction (DRR),  
10  
11 *Keeping in mind* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2009/3 on “Strengthening of  
12 humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,”  
13  
14 *Acknowledging* the generous assistance of the World Bank Group in financial and technical aid in order to  
15 help countries share and apply innovative knowledge in facing their challenges,  
16  
17 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 73/231, which recognizes the need to develop disaster  
18 prevention, preparedness, and resilience building through data driven practices,  
19  
20 *Acknowledging* the role of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
21 as a core component of the United Nations humanitarian assistance system, aimed at the improvement of  
22 humanitarian response capacity,  
23  
24 *Aware* of the advancements in satellite technology made by the United States National Oceanic and  
25 Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),  
26  
27 *Deeply convinced* that new information and communication technologies (NICTs) provide support in  
28 disaster-affected areas and simplify the performance of emergency activities,  
29  
30 *Taking into consideration* the quick and successful response during the earthquake in Pakistan and Nepal  
31 after the implementation of Artificial Intelligence for Disaster Response (AIDR), which uses a data  
32 collection algorithm to make an immediate assessment of a crisis situation,  
33  
34 *Further taking into consideration* the success rate of local projects in multiple countries including  
35 Afghanistan, Armenia, and Nepal, where the mobile application Development Check was implemented to  
36 allow citizens to prevent corruption, create ownership over local projects and thus improve their  
37 effectiveness of problem-solving,  
38  
39 *Recognizing* the efforts of the annual Health and Humanitarian Logistics Conference (HHL) in providing  
40 an open forum to discuss the challenges and new solutions about the supply of medical commodities like  
41 vaccines, diagnostics, medications, and medical equipment to health institutions,  
42  
43 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of global media coverage regarding emergency situations and disasters  
44 within Member States,  
45  
46 *Notes* the precedent for technological assistance by partnerships with non-governmental organizations  
47 (NGOs), such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational,  
48 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),  
49

50 *Fully alarmed by* the loss of humanitarian workers as it mentioned in General Assembly resolution 71/129  
51 (2017) on “Safety and security of Humanitarian Personnel and Protection of United Nations personnel,”  
52

53 *Recalling* the successful examples of geo-mapping, land and air delivery systems in areas of the  
54 Maldives and Kazakhstan,  
55

56 *Applauding* the efforts of both United Nations Technology and Innovation Labs (UNTIL) and non-  
57 governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Field Ready Humanitarian Organizations in utilizing new  
58 technologies such as 3-D printing to assist in Disaster Relief Efforts,  
59

60 *Recognizing* the important role of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and its  
61 Telecommunication Development Sector using information and communications technology (ICT) for  
62 emergency telecommunication and disaster response,  
63

64 *Recalling* the work of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) of the United Nations Office for  
65 Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) which provides technical support in the implementation and  
66 development of activities perform on reduction of disaster risk,  
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68 1. *Calls upon* the OCHA to promote innovation and technology as a coordinative mechanism to enhance  
69 preparedness and reduce vulnerability by:  
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71 a. Further encouraging Member States to implement a disaster-proof satellite localization  
72 system, using signals emitted by telecommunication devices, which will allow local authorities,  
73 governments, and family members to situate missing individuals in times of disaster related  
74 crisis with the help of the UNTIL;  
75

76 b. Emphasizing the need to create an alarm, broadcasted through all forms of media, that is  
77 recognized internationally through its unique sound frequency or otherwise used to inform  
78 individuals that they have received an alert message with the assistance of the ITU;  
79

80 2. *Recommends* the creation of an annual forum held in Tokyo, inspired by the HHL Conference, that  
81 will specialize in expertise sharing of NICTs related to disaster relief and assistance by:  
82

83 a. Inviting all Member States from the UN, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), experts,  
84 and the private sector to provide and harmonize their experience-based knowledge;  
85

86 b. Supporting Member States that lack of funding or are otherwise incapable of sharing disaster  
87 related statistics;  
88

89 c. Facilitating the sharing of good practices, experiences and information about research and  
90 development related to NICTs to facilitate the access to a high level of specialized expertise;  
91

92 3. *Further recommends* that funding coming from private and public institutions such as the World Bank,  
93 NGOs, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Global Innovation Fund (GIF) and the  
94 Humanitarian Research and Innovation Grant include financial and material donations used for  
95 humanitarian technology and disaster risk reduction innovations;  
96

97 4. *Urges* the collaboration between United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations  
98 Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), by using DesInventar data collection technology,  
99 and relevant NGOs such as Zero Mass Water to develop a multifaceted program that strengthens  
100 Member States’ disaster preparedness and resiliency through the distribution of Zero Mass Waters  
101 Source water reclamation technology, which can provide 5 gallons of clean water daily, Aid  
102 Necessities Transporter technology (A.N.T), which is multipurpose rapid deployment vehicle able to  
103 deliver emergency housing, food and medical supplies to disaster areas;  
104

- 105 5. *Suggests* the use of international satellites, which would aim to assist the relief efforts before natural  
106 disasters occur by:  
107
- 108 a. Emphasizing the use of meteorological imagery in order to provide a recent and more precise  
109 information on the global warming;  
110
  - 111 b. Increasing global awareness on the accuracy and reliability of those technologies;  
112
- 113 6. *Recommends* the implementation of the AIDR in developing and disaster-prone nations, allowing a  
114 quick and rapid response, analyzing and prioritizing the information received, and providing on-time  
115 and correct humanitarian assistance;  
116
- 117 7. *Further recommends* the implementation of Development Check, a mobile application producing a  
118 real time evolution of a crisis situation, with reporting from local authorities and population, as well as  
119 an independent monitoring system of crisis situations, and giving humanitarian workers a great  
120 source of information to start the humanitarian and reconstruction process;  
121
- 122 8. *Proposes* to apply diversified technology in different aspects of the logistics to ensure the availability  
123 to provisions like food and other life necessities, by:  
124
- 125 a. Recommending the expansions of the AIDR, which extracts and categorizes social media  
126 messages on disaster demands, so that the requests for assistance (RFAs) will be efficiently  
127 collected in order to meet the specific regional needs;  
128
  - 129 b. Advising the deployment of local logistics cells through the collaboration with the Global  
130 Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) of the United Nations and the European  
131 Commission, which has adopted GIS data and technology;  
132
  - 133 c. Encouraging the NGOs to apply blockchain technologies which is incorruptible and traceable  
134 in logistics cases for the enhancement and transparency of real-time location tracking of  
135 emergency provisions;  
136
- 137 9. *Invites* Member States to engage with regional, national, and international media to raise awareness  
138 and attract attention to current and developing crises and emergency situations by:  
139
- 140 a. Developing their use of ICTs to develop the life-saving functions of timely information prior to  
141 and during disasters, in order to centralize media coverage in an unbiased, non-political  
142 manner, and to keep Member States and citizens updated on the status of emergency crews,  
143 government, and UN involvement;  
144
  - 145 b. Suggesting that OCHA creates a centralized media network extending to all willing Member  
146 States, UN-MediAware, which utilizes communication channels such as a streamlined  
147 website, mobile application, national radio channel, and global television network in order to  
148 recommend the best evacuation, security, and safety measures for citizens;  
149
- 150 10. *Advises* the further application of robotics and unmanned machines by NGOs in the field of on-time  
151 and safe humanitarian assistance delivery to better protect humanitarian workers through:  
152
- 153 a. Endorsing community led geo-mapping sponsored by the United Nations Group of  
154 Governmental Experts on Development in the Field of Information and Telecommunications  
155 (UNGGE);  
156
  - 157 b. Approving the use of land rover cars as docking points for drones when delivering  
158 humanitarian and disaster relief assistance to support the International Red Cross;  
159

- 160 c. Promoting the implementation of autonomous delivery networks similar to the drone delivery  
161 network for medical supplies, currently in use in Rwanda which could facilitate access to  
162 lesser developed regions lacking basic infrastructure;
- 163
- 164 d. Advocating for the creation of facilities by the private sector in safe locations for the remote  
165 control of the technology to ensure the proper protection for humanitarian personnel;
- 166
- 167 11. *Suggests* to the UNISDR the creation of a disaster-resilient communication program which aims to  
168 strengthen communication systems for Member States after humanitarian crises and natural  
169 disasters, by:
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- 171 a. Seeking to establish partnerships with local entities working in relief assistance in Member  
172 States and the UN through the UNISDR;
- 173
- 174 b. Identifying the specific needs of each Member State by assessing previous evaluations and  
175 by consulting international databases and reports of the UNISDR in order to identify local  
176 specificities, thus providing an analysis of most likely natural disasters;
- 177
- 178 12. *Endorses* the use of new technology to aid in the effectiveness of immediate disaster relief  
179 assistance, which depending on the severity of both internal conflict and natural disasters will occur  
180 within a month, by collaborating with the UNTIL and other NGOs that have applied the use of NICTs  
181 such as 3-D Printing, drones, and more by:
- 182
- 183 a. Employing 3-D Printers to repair damaged infrastructure and create tools of daily use, as  
184 practiced by the Field Ready Humanitarian Organization, as an affordable and timely  
185 alternative to the shipment of new materials and products to suffering communities;
- 186
- 187 b. Delivering cargo to a wide range of geographical locations by drones with the assistance of  
188 organizations such as the UAviators (UA), a humanitarian Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Network  
189 (UAVN);
- 190
- 191 c. Any further technologies developed by these organizations and future partners, with the goal  
192 of assisting in disaster relief;
- 193
- 194 13. *Further inviting* Member States to participate in technological advances and practices to further the  
195 development and efficiency of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.



**Code:** GA3/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

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1     *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
2  
3     *Recalling* the definition of disaster by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as  
4     "a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving widespread human, material,  
5     economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or  
6     society to cope with using its own resources,"  
7  
8     *Understanding* that the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) pronounces the  
9     implementation of equality to people in the international community struggling with accessibility to  
10    essential resources,  
11  
12    *Recognizing* the effects of natural disasters and man-made disasters, which directly challenge the tenets  
13    of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 that advocates for healthy lives, SDG 6 for well-being for all,  
14    and SDG 10 calling for reduced inequalities within and among Member States,  
15  
16    *Recognizing* the insufficiency of current foundations to support at risk populations including, but not  
17    limited to, refugees, disabled, migrants and the elderly,  
18  
19    *Commending* the support of intergovernmental organizations such as the International Office of Migration  
20    (IOM) to provide knowledge and support for refugees,  
21  
22    *Appreciating* the *Istanbul Declaration* adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least  
23    Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2011, which highlights the necessity to address the special development  
24    needs for LDCs in order to achieve prosperity and peace,  
25  
26    *Accepting* that different Member States have different resources and therefore the amount of their  
27    contributions varies accordingly,  
28  
29    *Acknowledging* that disaster relief should assist in rehabilitating the affected Member States, but also  
30    supporting individuals who may be seeking refuge in unaffected Member States,  
31  
32    *Appreciating* the work of the Climate Resilience Fund that is mandated to facilitate investments in climate  
33    services with the aim of advancing coordination of science-based climate services as well as capacity  
34    building,  
35  
36    *Alarmed* by the increasingly at-risk populations both within conflict ridden States as well as in heavily  
37    populated refugee areas,  
38  
39    *Deeply concerned* by the criminal actions of exploitation and sexual abuse carried out by members within  
40    organizational and governmental humanitarian aid systems from the United Nations High Commissioner  
41    for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
42    (OCHA), recognizes human trafficking, slavery, extortion and sexual violence as a crime and a crisis  
43    which more significantly impacts refugees and at-risk populations,  
44  
45    *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 68/220 (2014) on "Science, technology, and innovation for  
46    development" that encourages the importance of combining and strengthening public and private  
47    partnerships to fulfill the objectives and work in the sea much more coordinated with the support of the  
48    OCHA,

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1. *Encourages* all Member States to react to natural as well as man-made disasters due to their humanitarian responsibility in respect of the national sovereignty;
  2. *Calls upon* Member States to establish an accommodations plan reducing impacts on the host Member State of refugees and immigrants, partnering with UNHCR to designate and build necessary shelter;
  3. *Urges* Member States to establish identity registrars to serve as a supervision mechanism, overseen by United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO);
  4. *Emphasizes* the need to improve the development of technology in LDCs, and other affected Member States to identify the gaps of advancement between countries in early warning system to utilize GPS technology, social media networks, and smartphone access to collect data that are processed by OCHA;
  5. *Calls to* collectively enlist the assistance UNHCR, OCHA, and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to create better means of stability by ensuring there are multiple entities monitoring, protecting and assisting at risk populations;
  6. *Affirms* the national sovereignty of humanitarian aid receiving Member States, which was agreed upon in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), meaning to affirm that the main responsibility for the decisions made, in terms of assistance, lies with the affected Member States authorities to only implement humanitarian and disaster relief assistance in Member States which agreed to it, to respect the existing form of government as well as the political system of the country, and to provide aid independently;
  7. *Suggests* that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) creates a staff to coordinate within and between IASC appointed focal points;
  8. *Further recommends* IASC to receive an increased amount of funding for the purposes of the creation of a staff for coordinating within, and between the IASC agency appointed focal points;
  9. *Requests* the United Nations Secretary-General to develop a report concerning a message service to address the implementation steps and possible best-practices sharing to be presented in 2020 with the support of relevant UN agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Technology Bank for the implementation of such projects in LDCs and vulnerable countries;
  10. *Calls upon* IASC to work towards higher efficiency for the cooperation of inter-UN bodies such as the UNISDR and UNOCHA, by identifying the global alliance and multilateralism as joint work, not only in the public sector, but also in the private sector;
  11. *Recommends* the UNHCR and OCHA to examine the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS), and other involved UN entities, with the goal of reducing humanitarian aid corruption and prepare a report with the UN General Assembly through 2021, by:
    - a. Recognizing the negative impact of corruption on humanitarian aid;
    - b. Hiring trained staff for fraud risk management responsibilities as an internal control system to mitigate the corruption for the worldwide Resettlement Support Centers (RSC);
    - c. Implementing statistics conducted by the UNHCR Statistical Database and Center of Humanitarian Data from OCHA;

- 104 d. Measuring to increase convictions for perpetrators involved in complicit acts against  
105 refugees;  
106
- 107 12. *Further invites* Member States to implement intergovernmental organizations to provide training  
108 through which specialists are sent to educate and train persons in affected States with the  
109 International Organization for Migration (IOM) to:  
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- 111 a. Certify refugees and displaced persons in areas such as emergency first-aid and  
112 cardiopulmonary resuscitation;  
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- 114 b. Implement precautions and stability for vulnerable or isolated communities who do not always  
115 have access to immediate medical care;  
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- 117 13. *Further encourages* Member States to develop a separate pooled fund within UNHCR for the  
118 strategic response to existing and future disasters to which, according to their ability, every member  
119 State contributes with funds on a short term and long-term basis;  
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- 121 14. *Encourages* Member States to use a portion of funding accumulated by UNHCR in order to lessen  
122 the burden of paying for medical expenses, and further promoting health care as a universal human  
123 right;  
124
- 125 15. *Encourages* partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work towards providing  
126 mental health assistance to survivors impacted by disaster, promoting timely transportation to major  
127 hospitals all over the world, and aid victims by supplying necessary medical supplies such as tools  
128 and medicine;  
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- 130 16. *Encourages* Member States to adopt open cross-border policies with the aim of receiving refugees  
131 affected by humanitarian disasters by developing a unique identification mechanism (Special Identity  
132 Cards) to enable the receiver Member States monitor such individuals adequately.