

25 – 29 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC)



Conference B

# The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Aiskell Roman
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Michael Oyakojo
<b>Chair</b>	Yasmine Sabek
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Salma Ahmad

## Agenda

- I. Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
- II. Implementing SDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All
- III. Integrating Sustainable Development into Post-Conflict Reconstruction

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
ECOSOC/1/1	Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	39 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 0 abstention
ECOSOC/1/2	Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	34 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 5 abstentions
ECOSOC/1/3	Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance	36 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions

## Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
- II. Integrating Sustainable Development into Post-Conflict Reconstruction
- III. Implementing SDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

The session was attended by representatives of 40 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including humanitarian financing, inclusive local engagement and coordination, multi-national data exchange platforms, employment development, the promotion of risk reduction measures through the health and education sectors, and empowering women and youth to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance. The debate was dynamic and the delegates showed immense knowledge of the topic being discussed. The delegates displayed a great sense of collaboration towards merging their resolutions for a more robust, qualitative, and holistic resolution.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted three resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including mechanisms to improve coordination and efficiency of humanitarian assistance through existing international institutions and organizations, social programs, and funding strategies. In addition, the resolutions focused on engaging local and global stakeholders in preventive, preparedness, and mitigation methods to strengthen humanitarian response. The delegates showed a tremendous amount of hard work and persistence.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council Plenary

**Topic:** Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

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1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

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3 *Guided by the Article 1.3 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) which aims “to achieve international co-*  
4 *operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in*  
5 *promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to*  
6 *race, sex, language, or religion,”*

7  
8 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for*  
9 *Sustainable Development,” in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 and its target 5 that aims to reduce*  
10 *exposure and vulnerability to disasters as well as SDG 11 target 5 whose purpose is to reduce the number of deaths*  
11 *and economic impacts of disasters,*

12  
13 *Deeply convinced of the need for humanitarian assistance to be used as a tool for sustainable conflict prevention in*  
14 *accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 1991 titled “Strengthening the coordination of humanitarian*  
15 *assistance of the United Nations,”*

16  
17 *Noting with deep concern the increased frequency of environmental related disasters and the lack of preparation and*  
18 *effective response to those catastrophes,*

19  
20 *Alarmed by the 48 million children which, according to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), do not have*  
21 *access to education during the outset of a humanitarian crisis as a result of conflict or displacement,*

22  
23 *Recognizing that speaking several foreign languages leads to enhanced cognitive skills and intelligence as well as*  
24 *strengthening exchanges that can lead to better cooperation within humanitarian assistance through the use of similar*  
25 *languages between Member States,*

26  
27 *Acknowledging that in 2016, \$27.3 billion of the international humanitarian budget was only responding to 60*  
28 *percent of the total needed in order to respond properly, according to the Global Humanitarian Report of 2017,*

29  
30 *Further recognizing that utilizing existing frameworks can better address the coordination of humanitarian*  
31 *assistance through reducing unnecessary expenditures as stated by the United Nations Environmental Programme’s*  
32 *Statement of Commitment by Financial Institutions on Sustainable Development,*

33  
34 *Emphasizing the success of data aggregation in identifying needs in potential conflict zones, such as in the case of*  
35 *the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) in*  
36 *effectively identifying prospective regions that will suffer from food shortages,*

37  
38 *Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/14 of 2017 on “Strengthening the coordination of*  
39 *emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations” and its support for effective communication between UN*  
40 *humanitarian systems,*

41  
42 *Highlighting the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) 2011 report To Stay and Deliver*  
43 *Good Practice for Humanitarians in Complex Security Environments which emphasizes the need for assessments in*  
44 *field-level security conditions for more effective and qualitative humanitarian assistance,*

45  
46 *Noting the importance of fully informing and ensuring the protection of field workers within high-risk areas and*  
47 *conflict zones to maintain safety and proper provision of humanitarian assistance,*

48  
49 *Recognizing the potential limited capacity of Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and*  
50 *international organizations to conduct comprehensive assessments of cross-border humanitarian assistance,*

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*Reaffirming* the importance of General Assembly resolution 60/180 of 2005 titled “The Peacebuilding Commission,” which notes the importance of effective communication within risk mitigation and the involvement of relevant stakeholders including UN organizations, Member States, and members of civil society to promote risk reduction and mitigation practices in areas relating to current humanitarian needs as well as humanitarian assistance in transit,

1. *Encourages* Member States to adopt social programs that support displaced youth during the outset of a humanitarian crisis by partnering with UNICEF’s emergency programming and local volunteer agencies;
2. *Urges* all Member States to enhance humanitarian cooperation by engaging local communities to find best suited solutions to their local needs and humanitarian challenges by:
  - a. Ensuring women and local communities have decision-making power by providing equal educational opportunities in devising preventative and disaster preparedness strategy measures for their local communities;
    - i. Including all public and private stakeholders in disaster preparedness development strategies through engaging in multilateral cooperation in order to further coordinate emergency development planning;
    - ii. Sending technical experts to teach specific technical skills in crucial domains as agriculture and management among others in order to mitigate the impact of future crisis development;
3. *Fully supports* the linguistic education through volunteer teachers to reduce miscommunication created by language barriers and therefore better coordinate humanitarian assistance through common understanding, utilizing the five languages of the United Nations as well as any foreign language that enhances ties and increases cooperation among Member States;
4. *Stresses* that medical teams including the World Health Organization (WHO) and related NGOs train and inform local staff on basic medical care and healthcare practices with the goal of improving local services to better address humanitarian medical assistance when disaster occurs;
5. *Encourages* UN organizations such as OCHA, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), and Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to align their humanitarian efforts with the guidelines set out by General Assembly resolution 71/256 of 2016 on “New Urban Agenda” as well as the Development Account Project (ROA 105), which both detail criteria for sustainable maintenance and reconstruction of areas inflicted by conflict or disasters:
  - a. Regions affected by conflict or natural disaster receive aid that effectively addresses the crisis at hand;
  - b. Ensuring that resources allocated for relief are not contradictory to Member States’ needs or redundant to previously received aid;
6. *Recommends* that open source data aggregation tools, which take in sectoral information in order to observe long term correlations that lead to the emergence of humanitarian crisis, such as Liveuamap and the GIEWS, be used and expanded as platforms for Member States and UN affiliated NGOs to develop an early warning system maintained by OCHA, which would identify susceptible regions in the follow manner:
  - a. Allow humanitarian assistance to be delivered and utilized in appropriate areas before risks occur, and;
  - b. Ensure that humanitarian assistance plays a preventative role in crises around the world, instead of as a reactionary mitigator;
  - c. Use the model of Liveuamap has created for Syria and Ukraine and scale up its efforts through increasing its data scope as well as the processing algorithms fit a global scale in order for the mapping program to be applicable and assess any Member State or region in need of humanitarian assistance:

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- d. Include not only conflict alerts but also:
    - i. Special needs of each Member State in areas including food, water, and shelter;
    - ii. systems and institutions are already in place in regions that in need of assistance to better coordinate resources going into areas;
    - iii. Allows awareness of volatile regions and provides frequent updates on potential conflict, natural disaster, food insecurity and other crises within given areas which allows a faster response;
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7. *Urges* Member States, UN organizations, NGOs, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to implement short-term propositions to sustain local resources that support the adoption of mapping efforts for high-risk areas to bring governments, international agencies, disaster experts, and others into a common system of collaboration on five priorities of action as a tool in humanitarian assistance:
    - a. Utilizing mapping and assessing frameworks to develop early warning systems using United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) as one model;
    - b. Using the first priority action of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation, focuses on the partnership between them to better distribute specified aid;
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8. *Encourages* those actors who work in the provision of cross-border humanitarian assistance to conduct assessments of field-level security conditions, utilizing existing frameworks of organizations including the World Health Organization’s Managing WHO Humanitarian Response in the Field and the United Nations Children’s Fund’s Emergency Field Handbook, as a way to:
    - a. Assess the transit of humanitarian resources and workers in high-risk areas, specifically considering:
      - i. Possible consequences or dangers in high-risk areas that may occur during deliverance of humanitarian assistance;
      - ii. Potential safe supply corridor transit routes that can be used to provide assistance based upon mapping systems;
      - iii. Necessary equipment, tools and services that can be utilized to provide specialized assistance for specific high-risk areas;
    - b. Reduce potential capital flight, which occurs as a result of assessments informing donors of the real-time level of risk in humanitarian assistance;
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9. *Reiterating* that the aforementioned international organizations should be the pillar of coordination through developing partnerships and encourages Member States, NGOs, and CSOs to participate in order to further global cooperation, based on specialties, skills, and expertise in the different fields of humanitarian aid.
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**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

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1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2  
3 *Cognizant* of prolonged man-made and natural humanitarian crises with increasingly complex challenges that have  
4 resulted in 128 million people globally who are in need of humanitarian assistance,

5  
6 *Deeply concerned* over the increasing challenges facing Member States and the United Nations (UN) humanitarian  
7 response capacity posed by the consequences of man-made and natural disasters,

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9 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015, titled “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for  
10 Sustainable Development,” with a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and  
11 transformative Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets, to enhance the quality of life globally,

12  
13 *Emphasizing* SDG 5 with focus on gender issues as foundational for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world,  
14 SDG 9 on the importance of resilient infrastructure in coordination with innovative sources of knowledge and SDG  
15 17 on the necessity for coordinated capacity building,

16  
17 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 70/106 of 2015, titled “Strengthening of the Coordination of  
18 Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations,” requesting for the continued strengthening,  
19 coordination and accountability of humanitarian aid leadership within the UN’s humanitarian response system,

20  
21 *Affirming* the principles enshrined in the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” with particular emphasis on  
22 inclusion in line with the Agenda’s pledge that no one be left behind to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches  
23 the most vulnerable people such as women and girls,

24  
25 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 1991, titled “Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian  
26 Emergency Assistance of the United Nations,” which established the Global Cluster Leads including food security,  
27 health, logistics, nutrition, protection, shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, early recovery, education, emergency  
28 telecommunications, and camp coordination and camp management,

29  
30 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 1991, titled “Strengthening of the Coordination of  
31 Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations,” which addresses three main areas including the  
32 prevention, preparedness, and stand-by capacity relevant to humanitarian response, while acknowledging the  
33 contributions of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* for developing the capabilities of  
34 Member States to limit the humanitarian impact of man-made and natural disasters,

35  
36 *Noting* the importance of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and their responsibility to maintain the  
37 Global Cluster Leads and help finance such programs by utilizing the Humanitarian Financing Task Team which  
38 brings together aid agencies to reduce obstacles for increased humanitarian funding and make sure that funding  
39 quickly and efficiently gets to where they are needed the most,

40  
41 *Recognizing* the work of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on fair and ethical business and labor practices  
42 and the creation of the Decent Work Agenda which outlines four pillars including employment creation, social  
43 protection, rights at work and social dialog to promote ethical practices for employees,

44  
45 *Appreciating* the existence of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) which provides  
46 learning solutions, advises and supports, facilitates knowledge-sharing, yields technological training, and provides  
47 technological goods,

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49 *Acknowledging* the role of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as a core element  
50 of the UN's humanitarian assistance system, aimed at the improvement of humanitarian response capacity as  
51 amplified in the 2016 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan,  
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53 *Recalling* the need for further development in the coordination of humanitarian response efforts through inclusion of  
54 local actors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to foster local ownership, engage burden and responsibility  
55 sharing as specified at the United Nations World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) (2016),  
56

57 *Acknowledging* the contributions of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), serving under the leadership of the  
58 Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), in providing strategic and operational decision-making and oversight functions  
59 through a coordinated forum comprised of specialized UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration  
60 (IOM), International Non-Government Organizations and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement,  
61

62 *Alarmed* by the increasing number of threats and the deliberate targeting of the UN humanitarian personnel, of  
63 whom 1,819 were directly affected by safety and security incidents in 2011 as stated in the 2016 Secretary-General  
64 report on safety and security of un and humanitarian personnel (A/71/395), largely as a result of increasingly  
65 complex and prolonged conflicts,  
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67 *Noting with concern* that understanding the needs of humanitarian victims are often neglected for lack of efficient  
68 strategies to gather and analyze crucial information and data, according to the 2013 *Report of the Overseas*  
69 *Development Institute Humanitarian Policy Group*,  
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71 1. *Recognizes* promoting the development of local capacities as a priority of the UN humanitarian response and  
72 welcomes innovative practices that draw on the knowledge of people affected by humanitarian emergencies to  
73 develop sustainable solutions that will alleviate the suffering and reduction in the loss of life;  
74

75 2. *Reaffirms* the role of Country-Level-Coordinators (CLCs) as managers of the operational portion of the UN  
76 humanitarian system including UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Crescent Movement,  
77 international organizations and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) at both local and international levels,  
78 with the responsibility to pursue clear objectives that foster efficient coordination which reduces the incidences  
79 of the misallocation of funds, and recommends that OCHA reform their mandates as follows:  
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- 81 a. CLCs should be appointed with the support of the host Member States affected or highly vulnerable to  
82 humanitarian crisis in strong coordination with OCHA;  
83
- 84 b. CLCs should be vested with the discretionary operational decision-making power regarding the  
85 strategic allocation of personnel and resources in the case of humanitarian crisis;  
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- 87 c. CLCs shall be supported by OCHA staff and shall be provided with adequate financial and personnel  
88 resources to fulfill their mandates as the leading coordinating body;  
89
- 90 d. CLCs shall prepare the agenda for humanitarian crisis emergency meetings in strong coordination with  
91 local authorities;  
92
- 93 e. CLCs shall send quarterly reports to ECOSOC and OCHA on crisis preparedness status of Member  
94 States and shall assist local authorities in their transition from disaster relief to development in line  
95 with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;  
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97 3. *Urges* Member States to engage local community stakeholders in the decision-making of humanitarian  
98 operations to foster trust and cooperation between the local and UN actors based on shared local knowledge,  
99 with the intention of safeguarding the facilities, equipment, transports and supply networks of humanitarian  
100 assistance missions;  
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- 102 4. *Notes* that humanitarian emergencies disproportionately affect women and girls, and it is thus essential that  
103 women are empowered to effectively and meaningfully participate in leadership and decision-making, and that  
104 their specific needs and interests are identified to be adequately addressed;  
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- 106 5. *Endorses* the use of knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels;  
107
- 108 6. *Expresses* the need for Member States to allow women to have equal chances of assisting and coping with  
109 humanitarian crises by:  
110
- 111 a. Inviting the active participation of women in leadership roles, such as frontline responders in disasters  
112 and conflict, as well as female empowerment, and gender equity in establishing local humanitarian aid;  
113
- 114 b. Supporting life-long educational opportunities for girls and women in order to increase local resiliency  
115 to future man-made and natural disasters;  
116
- 117 c. Providing skill-based training in fields such as Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to  
118 women to improve their chances of being well prepared in prevention of humanitarian crises;  
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- 120 7. *Supports* regionally-specific strategies under the leadership of HCs and CLCs to streamline the provision of  
121 humanitarian assistance as part of a standardized humanitarian response framework, according to which the  
122 allocation of funds and resources is to be determined by CLCs according to their local insights, within their  
123 specific thematic areas, under the oversight and monitoring function of OCHA;  
124
- 125 8. *Emphasizes* the need for the UN humanitarian system to promote innovation and technology as a coordinative  
126 mechanism to enhance preparedness and minimize Member States' vulnerability to humanitarian crisis;  
127
- 128 9. *Supports* the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), a five-element action plan which aims to coordinate the  
129 preparation, management, and delivery of humanitarian assistance;  
130
- 131 10. *Recognizes* the importance of the Global Cluster Approach and the positive effect it has on improving  
132 coordination between UN entities directly after a humanitarian crisis and recognizes the benefit of establishing a  
133 Twelfth Cluster hereby titled *Ethics in First Response* which will strengthen the coordination between existing  
134 UN bodies and provide guidance, protection, and aid in supervision of best practices during humanitarian crisis  
135 and further establishes a Best Practices body and Labor Relations Regarding Local Employees and Employers  
136 body which specifically deals with Communications with Displaced Employees, Worker Payment of Wages;  
137 Transference of Workers to Other Operations, and Layoff and Business Closures;  
138
- 139 11. *Recommends* the responsibilities of the Best Practices body to prevent hidden agendas of individuals and groups  
140 through supervision by the ILO and IASC and provide recommendations to first responders to behave according  
141 to local cultures when necessary, create an online platform where people in need can anonymously rate the  
142 humanitarian response to improve future response and prevent misbehavior through deterrence, ensure that  
143 funding has no conflicts of interest between receivers and the donors by meeting the funding standards  
144 established by the decent work agenda, emphasize the leaderships' task to monitor and supervise first  
145 responders to stay within UN's ethical standards and give corrective action when deemed necessary;  
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- 147 12. *Further Recommends* sub-committee on Communication with Displaced Workers create an Internet-accessible  
148 web page where employees can contact their employers directly to inform them of their location and status  
149 during a humanitarian crisis and identify sub-committee Worker Payment of Wages;  
150
- 151 13. *Requests* businesses communicate the terms of wages with their employees after crisis strikes and inform  
152 businesses of their respective State laws governing deadlines for payment of wages to ensure the employees are  
153 protected and receiving their paychecks; and identify sub-committee Transference of Workers to Other  
154 Operations help affected employees have the option to transfer to other operations to utilize their skills set and  
155 encourage businesses to form alliances with other ethical companies and organizations to help keep their  
employees employed; and identify sub-committee Layoff and Business Closures provide guidelines and legal

- 157 information to inform businesses how to close their businesses properly and how to inform and protect their  
158 employees;  
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- 160 14. *Hopes for* UNITAR to provide technological assistance to the development and implementation of the Ethics in  
161 First Response Cluster which will improve humanitarian coordination efforts in the UN system by:  
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- 163 a. Supporting and advising the Ethics in First Response Cluster by facilitating knowledge-sharing among  
164 Member States, NGOs, CSOs; yielding technological training by teaching the skills needed to design,  
165 develop, implement, maintain, support or operate technologies or related application, product or  
166 service;  
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  - 168 b. Providing e-learning courses through the ILO's Free and Open Courses system and the Reducing  
169 Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Academy;  
170
  - 171 c. Supplying technological services and products;  
172
- 173 15. *Directs* the Ethics in First Response Cluster to work directly with ILO's budget programs to help fund the Title  
174 system by utilizing the ILO's already existing Regular Budget, Regular Budget Supplementary Account, and  
175 Extra-Budgetary Technical Cooperation;  
176
- 177 16. *Further Directs* funding of the Ethics in First Response Cluster be supplied by the Humanitarian Financing  
178 Task Team under IASC has four objectives: adequate and accessible humanitarian financing; better donor  
179 requirements and conditions; contribute to aid effectiveness by reducing the humanitarian/development divide;  
180 and improved transparency on funding data;  
181
- 182 17. *Suggests* the improvement of the collection, sharing, and analysis of environmental, social, and economic  
183 aggregate data from humanitarian emergencies in widely accessible formats— with appropriate privacy  
184 protections—to promote more effective humanitarian assistance and conflict analysis by:  
185
- 186 a. Working with the subsidiary bodies of OCHA to encourage more widespread use of the Humanitarian  
187 Data Exchange—an initiative established to support a data-driven and evidence-based humanitarian  
188 system;  
189
  - 190 b. Embracing and promoting digital technologies like mobile data collection and analysis of humanitarian  
191 emergencies and other challenging environments to address efficiency gaps.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Strengthening the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

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1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2  
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) (1945), specifically Article 1.3 which stresses*  
4 *the promotion of international cooperation on humanitarian matters and the assumption that only international*  
5 *collaborative effort can mitigate humanitarian disasters as seen by the serious destitution caused by natural disasters*  
6 *and civil conflicts,*

7  
8 *Recognizing the efforts during the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, based on theme of “Localisation,” to shift*  
9 *from funding to financing, and pushing forward the Grand Bargain Agreement,*

10  
11 *Noting with concern that the world is facing one of the largest humanitarian crisis since the end of the second World*  
12 *War,*

13  
14 *Acknowledging the ideology of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) that a state should play a*  
15 *primary position in disaster reduction, but also share the responsibility with other stakeholders, such as local*  
16 *governments,*

17  
18 *Emphasizing the role that the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has*  
19 *played in managing the pool of humanitarian funds to provide efficient humanitarian assistance through their Leave*  
20 *No One Behind initiative,*

21  
22 *Deeply conscious of the increase in climate-related refugees across transnational borders, vulnerable to state*  
23 *violence, disease, and minimal economic opportunity,*

24  
25 *Guided by the Grand Bargain’s objective 8 to reduce earmarking of donor contributions with the aim to achieve a*  
26 *global target of 30 percent of humanitarian contributions that are un-earmarked or softly earmarked by 2020, and the*  
27 *Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principle to explore the possibility of reducing or enhancing the flexibility of*  
28 *earmarking and of introducing longer-term funding arrangements,*

29  
30 *Recognizing the imperative role that Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) have played in supporting the efforts of*  
31 *humanitarian assistance provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies through the*  
32 *guidelines set out within the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs)*

33  
34 *Recalling the Report of the Secretary-General on “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian*  
35 *assistance of the United Nations” (A/72/76–E/2017/58) prepared in 2017 pursuant to General Assembly (GA)*  
36 *resolution 46/18 of 1991 and GA resolution 71/127 of 2017 and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)*  
37 *resolution 2016/9 of 2016 that encourages the humanitarian system to diversify and make smarter use of funding by*  
38 *broadening the donor base,*

39  
40 *Noting the conclusions drawn in ECOSOC resolution 2017/14, titled “Strengthening of the coordination of*  
41 *emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,” stating the need for increased awareness of the*  
42 *worldwide internal displacement of persons, and the urgency of providing adequate humanitarian assistance to*  
43 *displaced persons, wherein the national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection*  
44 *and humanitarian assistance and promote durable solutions for internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction,*

45  
46 *Reaffirming General resolution 69/313 of 2014 on the “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International*  
47 *Conference on Financing for Development,” and 64/292 of 2009 on “The Human Right to Water and Sanitation,”*  
48 *which establishes an international framework for sustainable development in the implementation of the 2030*  
49 *Agenda for Sustainable Development by aligning all financial flows and policies with economic, social, and*  
50 *environmental priorities,*

51  
52 *Bearing in mind* the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) which affirms political commitment to address the  
53 challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels in the spirit of global partnership and  
54 solidarity,  
55  
56 *Affirming* the need for transparent and accessible system to fund and most effectively assist in coordination with  
57 crises such as healthcare, food, gender equality, or other factors, keeping in mind the actions set out by the 2030  
58 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the AAAA,  
59  
60 *Confident* in the allocation frameworks that have been implemented by CBPFs in accordance with OCHA’s 2017  
61 report allocating over \$721 million USD in partners to 1,280 critical humanitarian projects to enhance investment  
62 strategies by identifying humanitarian needs, management of funds, effective allocation and responsive coordination  
63 with CBPFs,  
64  
65 *Emphasizing* the importance of facilitating humanitarian aid investment between donors and local business or public  
66 spending to promote economic growth and local development as highlighted in General Assembly resolution 72/10  
67 2017 on “The situation in Afghanistan,” which calls for transparent bilateral relations to better allocate funds,  
68  
69 *Viewing with appreciation* the actions of Member States that have established a National Humanitarian Aid  
70 Tracking and transparency system, such as Somalia and Yemen,  
71  
72 *Noting with satisfaction* current humanitarian aid trends which when ineffectively implemented can potentially  
73 become pernicious aid practices and towards initiatives like the Aid for Trade program, which the World Trade  
74 Organization (WTO) implemented to help the least developed states build infrastructure necessary to take advantage  
75 of potential economic improvements in Africa,  
76  
77 *Reiterating* the value of Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) which provides a unique platform for humanitarian  
78 partners to ensure greater protection and more effective access for vulnerable people while striving for increased  
79 efficiency,  
80  
81 *Stressing* the importance of ECOSOC resolution 14 of 2015, titled “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency  
82 humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,” and supporting the data collection analysis and facilitating the  
83 exchange of information between UN organizations to improve effectiveness of needs-based humanitarian response,  
84  
85 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 49/66 of 1994, titled “Objective information on military matters, including  
86 transparency of military expenditures,” which established the importance of transparency in all areas of finance, and  
87 the positive impact that transparency has in reducing corruption within humanitarian assistance and the significance  
88 monetary transparency plays in creating a more unified and coordinated humanitarian response front,  
89  
90 *Acknowledging* the efforts made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in its  
91 endeavor to provide a platform to discuss the sustainable development Member States through humanitarian aid in  
92 disaster situations,  
93  
94 *Commending* the efforts and continuing success of the Science for Humanitarian Emergencies and Resilience  
95 (SHEAR) managed by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) in promoting and establishing  
96 mechanisms for disaster risk assessment and disaster risk monitoring at the local level,  
97  
98 *Highlighting* the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the \$260 billion that it has provided in financing  
99 development and humanitarian aid within the South American continent, the Islamic Development Bank and its  
100 contribution to sustainable development and peace in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, the Asian  
101 Development Bank and its contribution to the social and economic development in the Asia-Pacific region, and the  
102 fundamental role that regional development banks play in financing humanitarian responses and incorporating  
103 sustainable development,  
104  
105 *Recalling* ECOSOC resolution 14 of 2017 on “Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian  
106 assistance of the United Nations,” which encourages relevant stakeholders to consider common goals in risk

107 management, resilience objectives, and to increase investments and funding regarding the overall impact of  
108 humanitarian crises,  
109  
110 *Recognizing* the need for a central body to organize and coordinate the allocation of humanitarian assistance for a  
111 more efficient and transparent process in the communication and deliverance of humanitarian aid between localities,  
112 Member States, regions, and UN bodies,  
113  
114 *Keeping in mind* the principle of sovereignty of a state under Article 2(4) of the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
115  
116 1. *Defines* vulnerability as encompassing a broad spectrum of factors, influenced by complex regional dynamics,  
117 which leads to supplying aid to Member States in danger as a result of their need and the disaster mitigation  
118 potential of their respective Member State government;  
119  
120 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing states to become self-reliant by promoting sustainable socioeconomic  
121 development to improve humanitarian response and ensure efficient cooperation, including a better use of time,  
122 resources, and services provided by donor states;  
123  
124 3. *Recognizes* the benefits of increased transparency for both the donor and recipient in order to see visible  
125 progress, have more predictable funding, and streamline the process by encouraging donor and recipient's  
126 countries to establish the necessary National Aid Tracking systems to correlate it with the already existing  
127 tracking systems of the UN in order to help with transparency and avoid double funding;  
128  
129 4. *Calls for* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to increase focus on regional and local actors in  
130 preventive and immediate situations of crises with the purpose of:  
131  
132 a. Confirming its role:  
133  
134 i. to develop and agree on system-wide humanitarian policies;  
135 ii. to allocate responsibilities among agencies in humanitarian programmes;  
136 iii. to develop and agree on a common ethical framework for all humanitarian activities;  
137 iv. to advocate for common humanitarian principles to parties outside the IASC (v) to identify  
138 areas where gaps in mandates or lack of operational capacity exist;  
139 v. to resolve disputes or disagreement about and between humanitarian agencies on system-wide  
140 humanitarian issues;  
141  
142 b. Coordinating the communication between localities, Member States, regions and the UN;  
143  
144 c. Developing a system of accountability in the administration of aid;  
145  
146 d. Taking an active role in the allocation of humanitarian assistance based on assessment of  
147 vulnerabilities for a more efficient and transparent process in the communication and deliverance of  
148 humanitarian aid;  
149  
150 e. Establishing an outreach program to open lines of communication between humanitarian commissions  
151 and local populations;  
152  
153 5. *Recommends* Member States to increase their un-earmarked humanitarian funding to the UN Central  
154 Emergency Response Fund to a target percentage of 30 percent of their total annual humanitarian assistance if  
155 they have not done so already, by:  
156  
157 a. Committing to multi-year un-earmarked agreements that see funding allocated in the first half of each  
158 year;  
159  
160 b. Amending their humanitarian assistance budget to reflect the target percentage immediately or actively  
161 demonstrate a trend towards this target percentage in each installment;  
162

- 163 c. Reflecting the necessity of universal humanitarian funding to be reported in annual funding reports;  
164
- 165 6. *Proposes* the integration of intergovernmental organizations between Member States within a geographic region  
166 focused on humanitarian aid within the region, under the leadership the UN Office Project Services through:  
167
- 168 a. Coordinating regional assessment of contributions from Member States such as technologies, skills,  
169 resources that follow the practices and organization of programs such as the UN-Water Task Force and  
170 the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination On-Site Operations Coordination Centre for the  
171 coordination of international Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams responding to disaster;  
172
- 173 b. Facilitating post-disaster and complex-emergency situations by restoring the natural capacities of a  
174 population affected by crises on the international and country-level platform;  
175
- 176 c. Implementing bilateral partnerships among neighboring countries, allowing for improved response  
177 coordination efforts by strengthened communication;  
178
- 179 d. Encouraging fellow Member States to assess any finances and resources that may be available to assist  
180 neighboring countries in the event of crisis;  
181
- 182 7. *Recommends* further development of local expertise through UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination  
183 (UNDAC) by:  
184
- 185 a. Sharing and providing humanitarian affairs knowledge such as, but not limited to, first aid rescuing,  
186 resources management, and efficient crisis response;  
187
- 188 b. The implementation of training teams from the UNDAC to local NGOs in order to build resilient  
189 societies by incorporating local leaders, community actors to prepare them to have the necessary skills  
190 to combat future crises;  
191
- 192 8. *Suggesting* policy reform concerning, in particular, the need to ensure that any and all personnel participating in  
193 humanitarian assistance operations are provided a safe working environment in which conduct their duties  
194 without fear of harm or issue;  
195
- 196 ~~9.~~ *Suggests* that microfinancial institutions implement programs offering loans to local businesses in areas affected  
197 by crises in order to provide immediate relief to destroyed businesses, aimed at fostering the recovery of local  
198 economies through capital injection;  
199
- 200 10. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the capacity building mechanisms promoted by the Science for  
201 Humanitarian Emergencies and Resilience (SHEAR) by prioritizing local respondents during humanitarian  
202 disasters in accordance with the Integrated Rescue System that promotes the cooperation of local NGOs and  
203 civil societies during immediate disaster response situations;  
204
- 205 11. *Encourages* partnerships between NGOs, such as Ashoka, Skoll Foundation and the Schwab Foundation for  
206 Social Partnership, and local businesses to foster economic development, increase employment, and expedite  
207 the alleviation process by:  
208
- 209 a. Providing resources, technical skills, as well as other marketing and business-related protocols;  
210
- 211 b. Commending the successful actions of NGOs like CARE, which have helped Unilever and six other  
212 companies increase the reach of personal care or grocery products through a rural sales networks thus  
213 increasing employment, specially for women, and accessibility to resources in rural areas;  
214
- 215 12. *Calls upon* the international community to utilize Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs);  
216
- 217 13. *Recommends* OCHA to allocate financial assistance for the deployment of training teams aforementioned in  
218 order to attain sustainability at the local level;

- 219  
220 14. *Proposes* the assessment of the impact of natural and man-made disasters and the needs of those affected by  
221 such crises by:  
222  
223 a. Utilizing local knowledge through cooperation with programs such as the United Nations Development  
224 Programme Knowledge Management Strategy Framework that works with technical development  
225 assistance and capacity development;  
226  
227 b. Providing local humanitarian groups with access to the information of global organizations included in  
228 the broader framework;  
229
- 230 15. *Strongly encourages* the private sector and other humanitarian relevant organizations to make long-term  
231 financial investments into humanitarian sectors within crisis areas by:  
232  
233 a. Incentivizing and encouraging private businesses to first provide immediate aid to their respective  
234 countries in order to increase their preparedness for emergency situations by explaining the advantages  
235 of public-private partnerships through an easier access to charts and statistics regarding the results:  
236  
237 i. The creation of local resources which could be used by NGOS to fulfill their missions;  
238 ii. The facilitation of the local recovery process;  
239  
240 b. Involving local actors in order to create new local markets as to:  
241  
242 i. Assist NGOs during their missions through partnerships with the mentioned actors;  
243 ii. Foster local financial autonomy which will expedite the work of NGOs;  
244  
245 c. Allowing more flexible spending limits regarding the budget they allocate to specific missions;  
246
- 247 16. *Encourages* Member States to establish and utilize localization markers in coordination with their respective  
248 NGOs both locally and nationally to be able to increase the access and availability of direct funding to primary  
249 local respondents in times of humanitarian disasters;  
250
- 251 17. *Calls upon* all Member States to continuously coordinate with OCHA to adequately increase and establish  
252 direct funding methods within their local NGOs with the goal of maximizing value and the reach of un-  
253 earmarked funding for humanitarian assistance;  
254
- 255 18. *Encourages* the overall transparency of fund distribution during situations of immediate humanitarian crises and  
256 long-term reconstruction programs that follow with agendas such as those set in Humanitarian Affective  
257 agendas to ensure that the funds are being allocated to those who need it most during disasters;  
258
- 259 19. *Encourages* information sharing and transparency during humanitarian crises that follows the agenda of the  
260 Humanitarian Affairs Segment (HAS) by focusing specifically on NGOs through:  
261  
262 a. Requesting the United Nations Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to maintain a full-time  
263 web page, along with OCHA, that publishes the Quadrennial Reports submitted by individual NGOs a  
264 better sense of transparency in the contributions and finances of non-governmental organizations to  
265 better improve the strategies and communication within the coordination of humanitarian assistance;  
266  
267 b. Creating a multi-faceted database that serves as a hub for NGOs to publish their financing accounts  
268 and individual monetary operations to open transparency and refine the communication between NGOs  
269 and other programs that work with humanitarian assistance;  
270  
271 i. Including specific descriptions of where, when, and how money was relocated;  
272 ii. Ensuring availability and accessibility to all people by increasing transparency amongst  
273 organizations that govern, and those who are using resources of organizations;

- 274                   iii.   Working as a necessary catalyst to most effectively and efficiently prepare global citizens and  
275                   assist them in aftermath of crisis situations;  
276
- 277 20. *Encourages* investment in local businesses located in crisis zones thereby creating collaboration between the  
278 private sector and non-governmental organizations, by:  
279
- 280                   a.   Creating an annually updated list of businesses who specialize in fields that can aid the work of  
281 humanitarian non-governmental organizations using the following criteria;  
282
- 283                   i.   Type of specialty in fields that can aid the work of humanitarian non-governmental  
284 organizations;  
285                   ii.  Existing partnerships between NGOs and local business;  
286                   iii. Year of creation of the partnership;  
287
- 288                   b.  Allowing a financially beneficial tax-reductions for businesses that sign and implement collaborative  
289 initiatives with NGOs in crisis zones;  
290
- 291 21. *Calls upon* OCHA to build upon the existing Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and their respective CBPFs  
292 by:  
293
- 294                   a.  Increasing the utilization of temporary “Pop-Up CBPFs” to enhance the overall effectiveness and  
295 efficiency of CBPF coverage;  
296
- 297                   b.  Further enhancing direct funding to local communities and national NGOs in disaster locations;  
298
- 299                   c.  Strengthening local front-line responders in disaster situations;  
300
- 301 22. *Advises* Member States to increased flexibility in participating UN agencies and NGOs in part with the  
302 Humanitarian Response Plans to increase funding through CBPFs through:  
303
- 304                   a.  Implementing balanced coordination mechanisms that offer unrestricted responses from Humanitarian  
305 Country Teams and offering more evaluation opportunities for the assessment of need that are  
306 addressed in the Global Humanitarian Overview;  
307
- 308                   b.  Providing effective frameworks that have been demonstrated through the Organization for Economic  
309 Cooperation and Development (OECD)’s *Imagining More Effective Humanitarian Aid: A Donor  
310 Perspective* which suggest greater participation in contributing member states that are applicable to  
311 humanitarian effectiveness;  
312
- 313 23. *Further recommends* Member States to adopt the effective and resourceful allocation mechanisms identified  
314 through the standard allocation mechanism which is an essential transparent method to consult humanitarian  
315 partners and reserve allocation which are used for immediate and rapid need due to unforeseen emergencies to  
316 address crisis;  
317
- 318 24. *Advocates* for the regional development banks, such as the African Development Bank and Asia Development  
319 Bank, to increase investment cash programming and provide recipients with more options and create potential  
320 efficiency gains to promote the flexibility of funding, with the assistance going to:  
321
- 322                   a.  Local, small, and medium enterprises, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) who respond quicker in  
323 situations of humanitarian crises;  
324
- 325                   b.  Local authorities who have the role of crisis management and the reallocation of humanitarian  
326 assistance;  
327



- 328 25. *Recommends* OCHA to create an internet or mobile phone accessible application that directly addresses the lack  
329 of communication channels available for people endangered by humanitarian crises and the organizations  
330 charged with supporting them through:  
331
- 332 a. The financial collaboration of private sector technology and network companies with the UN;
  - 333
  - 334 b. The allowance of global citizens affected by crises to input the resources that are a necessity for their  
335 situation and suggest the possibility of sustainability in the long term;
  - 336
  - 337 c. The creation of a live-in representative position that is temporarily charged with reaching out to  
338 communities who do not yet have access to advanced technology to find the same data;
  - 339
- 340 26. *Invites* all Member States to channel and allocate funds to finance administrative structures that can develop the  
341 capacity of all levels of bureaucracy, from cities to rural areas and local first-aid centers with qualified  
342 personnel appointed by the UN, that can allow immediate and effective interventions, by appropriate means;  
343
- 344 27. *Encourages* intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs to promote local employment and the use of  
345 locally source materials in order to stimulate the local economy, promote long-term development, and  
346 sustainability to decrease the need for humanitarian assistance;  
347
- 348 28. *Recommends* adopting a similar approach to the one decided by International Conference for Iraq's  
349 Reconstruction, which emphasizes investment and private sector involvement in humanitarian reconstruction  
350 by:  
351
- 352 a. Utilizing the Committee for Development Policy (CDP) and its goal of coping with economic  
353 vulnerability and instability to facilitate the investment process between third parties and states seeking  
354 investment;
  - 355
  - 356 b. Providing guidance to private sector actors in support of engagement in local initiatives;
  - 357
- 358 29. *Promotes* regional approaches to humanitarian assistance and development financing specifically  
359 intercontinental development banks which better the capacity of states to coordinate their own responses to  
360 humanitarian crises that ensure an immediate and better coordinated response to urgent humanitarian crises in  
361 the short term and provides a foundation for long-term reconstruction and recovery.