Conference A
General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Nadine Moussa</td>
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<td>Assistant Director</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<td>GA3/1/1</td>
<td>Strengthening Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance</td>
<td>129 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 8 abstentions</td>
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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.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Affirming the 1970 International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade General Assembly adopted by resolution 2626 (XXV), and the unanimous commitment to the official development assistance (ODA) target, which assigns 0.7% of donors’ gross national product (GNP) to developing countries for aid,

Reaffirming the need for international cooperation as stated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction of 2015, the importance of partnerships for the achievement of the sustainable development goals as stated in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 and of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

Keeping in mind the attempts for climate action outlined by SDG 13 and the international multi-donor and multi-agency Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF) introduced to support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), adopted in 2015,

Recognizing the significant achievements of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in facilitating life-saving assistance and providing timely funding and the necessity of eliminating corruption and mismanagement in money transaction process for humanitarian aid,

Expressing appreciation for Poland’s Security and Natural Disaster Report, which demonstrates preliminary steps towards a joint approach with the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) for financial help with disaster relief,

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), 10,373 people died in disasters over the course of 2018,

Recognizing the hard work of the United Nations Task Force on Corruption Measurement as a method to address corruption across Member States as highlighted by the SDG 16,

Cognizant of the need of the option of forecast-based financing for the office for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) funds, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs), to improve the rapidity of the activation of funds and thus the preparedness of humanitarian disaster relief assistance in order to react more efficiently and rapidly to disasters before they occur,

Noting with concern that due to the lack of modern equipment, analysis of both disasters and the respective needs of affected people remain deficient, while in particular stressing General Assembly resolution 73/139 of 2018, emphasizing the need to broaden and diversify the income base of CERF,

Realizing the challenge of financing in humanitarian disaster relief assistance and the need for innovative financial mechanisms such as, but not limited to, the African Risk Capacity risk pool of the African Union within all the regional groups of the UN in order to improve the capability for regional groups to finance disaster relief assistance autonomously,

Recognizing that $6 billion of aid for Ebola patients went missing from the Red Cross in 2017 alone and the potential for other antagonistic parties to seize aid provided by well-intentioned non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups,
1. Reminds economically-advanced Member States of their government’s commitment to financial contributions of 0.7% of their GNP to meet the existing ODA target;

2. Invites economically advanced Member States to commit 0.15% of the existing ODA target to developing countries facing climate and disaster-related impacts in order to:
   a. Provide assistance for developing countries in the prevention, risk reduction, and rehabilitation from natural disasters;
   b. Work transparently towards the fulfillment of sustainable development target 17.2 by providing data to the annual report of the Chairman of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC);

3. Recommends the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) reconsider the implementation and improvement of disaster risk reduction strategies as a target rather than an indicator within SDG 13 in order to:
   a. Promote the topic of domestic and international risk reduction;
   b. Ensure the collective contribution towards the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies of all Member States;
   c. Gain access to the SDGF for disaster risk reduction strategies;

4. Recommends that all Member States enhance their participation in DREF to promote international cooperation in funding and disaster relief assistance, including but not limited to:
   a. Working with NGOs and the private sector to contribute substantially to the DREF, which will in return offer assistance to the States in cases of emergency;
   b. Implementing the Blockchain technology in the process of money transaction, which guarantees the traceability, transparency and security as well as eliminates corruption to achieve targeted humanitarian assistance;

5. Welcomes Member States to mirror Poland’s Humanitarian Assistance Aid System and Emergency Management Plan by:
   a. Stipulating that humanitarian aid falls under the respective Member State’s development cooperation;
   b. Defining able Member States’ obligations and responsibilities, as defined by the UNISDR, to introduce a simplified granting procedure through the most effective methods;
   c. Expanding the information base and the capacity to utilize reliable disaster-related information and to continue to update disaster-prone states;

6. Recommends the creation of a CERF-funded disaster preparedness program for Member States to request prior to disasters, in which a team of instructors would enter a Member State and educate both governments and civilians on methods to reduce risk of damage and reduce casualties, such as preparedness, conducting evacuations, and maintaining emergency shelters, and which will be implemented by organizations similar to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);

7. Calls upon the implementation and expansion of the UN Task Force on Corruption Measurement by:
   a. Reviewing and measuring corruption through data collection in strengthening humanitarian and disaster relief assistance across Member States;
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.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recognizing the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS),

Acknowledging the need for collaborative and efficient global response to disaster,

Recognizing the lack of disaster-resistant infrastructure in numerous developing Member States,

Fully aware of the need for the expansion of regional capability in light of natural disasters,

Noting with concern the increased risks that women and children face in emergency situations,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) which recognizes the right of the child to enjoy the facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health,

Deeply concerned by the lack of a quick response by task forces consistent of government officials for mental and physical rehabilitation in numerous Member States,

Acknowledging that criminal activities such as looting may be exacerbated by national or humanitarian crises and actions may need to be taken to prevent the damage of property in nations receiving international humanitarian aid,

Concerned that large groups of individuals crossing between territories could bring humanitarian and logistical issues for Member States and that, while there is not a long-term solution, we must expect newer and newer masses of people seeking for shelter, and recalling the 1991 report of the Working Group on Solutions and Protection, received during the 42nd Session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (EC/SCP/64),

Bearing in mind that no non-governmental organization (NGO) should have the ability to duplicate or replace existing programs or initiatives that aid recipient nations who are already providing it and therefore may contribute to the violation of sovereignty and loss of autonomy,

Seeking the assistance and unification of Member States to provide medical assistance to survivors in need,

Acknowledging that Member States response approaches to humanitarian aid and disaster relief are paramount and developing methods to prepare vulnerable communities/structures are essential pieces in the process of providing aid,

Noting with approval the success of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which has made it possible for humanitarian partners to provide over $5 billion in life-saving aid to over 100 states and territories facing natural disasters,

Noting with concern the main priority in dealing with disaster relief and humanitarian aid are the lack of resources and funds that it takes to tackle massive disasters in smaller-income Member States when the majority of those disastrous events are not self-induced,
Emphasizing that humanitarian aid is a technical and political effort that is part of international cooperation and of a temporary duration where the donors simply accompany the country in a major crisis situation,

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

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

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

1. Encourages UNOPS to cooperate with governments and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Regional Offices on the issue by:
   a. Supporting Member States to focus its efforts on risk evaluation in order to adjust its infrastructure, policies, and training of the population, building a network of information between neighboring countries, to exchange information and improve cooperation in order to prevent natural disasters effects;
   b. Suggesting the creation of infrastructure to use in the light of a natural disaster, like emergency housing to use immediately after a disaster happens;
   c. Establishing emergency medical centers;
   d. Regulating building norms to make infrastructure flood- and mudslide-proof for the purpose of preventing damage and reducing costs of relief;

2. Encourages the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support local groups to oversee evacuated people’s residencies by educating people to create a safety task force and establishing economic penalties in case of looting;

3. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to support Member States in educating individuals to inform the populations of rural areas about natural disaster, as well as safety procedures by:
   a. Creating programs at every grade level to educate the next generation about natural disasters;
   b. Introducing training courses in safety measures for teachers at every grade level;
   c. Structuring strong, local, and regional assistance for the management of aid in an effort to provide better awareness of the safety measures available;
   d. Establishing projects and scholarships;

4. Further recommends that UNISDR provides regional toolboxes for the establishment of government-work projects in high-risk Member States such as the establishment of well-organized food kitchens and shelters for natural disaster victims to ensure safety and protection from the elements;
5. **Encourages** 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 over exposing to situations of vulnerability;

6. **Further recommends** the establishment of a framework for multiple domestic groups to aid in rescuing natural disaster victims from buildings, vehicles, helping relocate victims who have lost their homes in light of the recent disaster, providing necessary emergency supplies in order to ensure victims’ survival;

7. **Invites** all Member States to collaborate together in ensuring that international humanitarian law is respected and implemented in an efficient manner that is consistent with the objective of short-term humanitarian aid and disaster relief assistance;

8. **Encourages** partnerships with NGOs in order to provide mental health assistance to survivors impacted by disaster and going through trauma;

9. **Supports** the training of governmental officials in light of emergencies pertaining to natural disasters through the establishment of local disaster relief squads to rescue people trapped in buildings and the implementation of programs to evacuate persons affected by natural disasters and relocating affected people into safe and adequate temporary housing;

10. **Encourages** UNISDR to establish special ambassadors to ensure communication between UN institutions and relevant stakeholders to ensure the fully supported implementation of long-term prevention through programs such as national and international policies, sustainable development plans, and other necessary beneficial programs deemed necessary;

11. **Urges** the creation of meaningful attempts at providing humanitarian aid in disaster events through the establishment of long-term solutions by creating a framework for risk reduction through conscious urban planning and governing policy;

12. **Establishes** specialized task forces that deal with efficiently allocating resources to vulnerable communities in the form of medicine, food, and additional supplies to limit the extensive impact of destruction;

13. **Requests** for the increase of CERF contributions through public private partnerships and partnerships with NGOs;

14. **Strongly encourages** the expansion of CERF to provide funding for disaster prevention through stronger rebuilding of infrastructure to states most susceptible to natural disasters and providing expansive assistance to at-risk groups such as women and children during disaster response;

15. **Encourages** Member States that emit the most carbon emissions per capita to contribute more to CERF;

16. **Recommends** NGOs comply with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in order to reduce corruption abuses within humanitarian aid programmes, as it reduces the quality of humanitarian aid programmes and undermines the humanitarian mission;

17. **Requests** that NGOs attend an ethics seminar that teaches the standards created by the International Aid Transparency Agency (IATI) and the Core Humanitarian Assistance Standard (CHS), prior to the NGO being posted within the aid-receiving Member State;

18. **Recommends** the continuation of NGOs to publish data in an annual report on their programmes according to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards, and commits to implementing the industry standards recognized and developed by CHS;
19. Encourages that the annual report that will evaluate the status of the non-governmental progress be further evaluated by the United Nations representative of the aid-receiving country, who will evaluate whether or not the aid provided by the NGO shall continue to be received or refused, in compliance with the standards created by the IATI;

20. Requests the Secretary-General develop a report concerning a message service to embrace diseases on 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 LDC and vulnerable countries;

21. Supports the establishment of Artificial Intelligence for Disaster Relief (AIDR) in high-risk Member States in order to process and prioritize the massive flow of information received and bring quicker and more effective relief;

22. Emphasizes the need to increase the investment in new technology in LDCs and other affected countries to utilize GPS technology, social media networks, and smartphone access to collect the data, which are processed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to identify early warning systems gaps.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015 on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which encouraging community engagement in obtaining global sustainable development in the wake of natural disasters,

Noting with alarm that vulnerable groups are particularly at risk of violence, exploitation, and sexual abuse during emergencies according to the 2002 World Health Organization’s (WHO) World Report on Violence and Health,

Mindful of General Assembly resolution 72/132 (2017), highlighting the need for international cooperation in the field of natural disasters to reinforce both disaster relief and long-term prevention,

Cognizant of the importance of education in aiding in disaster risk reduction as addressed in the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Comprehensive School Safety Framework (2017), which focuses on education for sustainable development, child-centered learning, formal curriculum, and international consensus-based curriculum with the intent to promote the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015),

Recognizing that in order to achieve SDG 4, education for all must be ensured at all times even in the event of a disaster and that a pool of local teachers, who speak the local language and understand the culture must be available for crisis situations,

Supporting the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in the education of children and adults with regards to education regions affected by disasters,

Having examined the work of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) on the awareness of the population in knowing how to respond to humanitarian crises,

Taking note of the important work of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its resolution, Education: Related Humanitarian Needs, adopted in 2017,

Acknowledging the importance of modern communication technology in alerting and educating general communities of potential and ongoing crises,

Re-emphasizing the importance of regular regional drills to simulate disasters that create large flocks of patients at once, making sure the doctors, nurses, and administrative are trained with emergency response, including but not limited to the assembly of doctors in different specialties into teams, patient triage according to the seriousness and urgency of injuries, patient transfer to nearby hospitals with adequate facilities and space,

1. Encourages the international community to cooperate in developing an annual conference in Tokyo, open to the public, under the supervision of the United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and inspired by the UN outreach conferences, an annual Conference that would consist of:

   a. Establishing a necessary and long-lasting dialogue between Member States that are directly concerned by natural disasters;
b. Rebalancing the inequity between developed and developing countries by strongly encouraging the sharing of knowledges and technologies;

c. Identifying the main challenges and the necessary improvements that are to be made in terms of preparedness of both the population and the search, rescue, and recovery teams;

d. Raising general awareness in relation with disaster prevention and preparedness for vulnerable and liable populations;

2. Invites UN organizations to increase awareness amongst Member States’ populations on the risks of and appropriate responses to natural and humanitarian disasters, encouraging the support of ongoing awareness campaigns that inform people in other countries about what is happening in lesser known areas, in order to provide attention to details necessary for more effective humanitarian assistance;

3. Supports efforts made through schools and other educational institutions to educate peoples to access databases such as the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) programme, which in turn plays a central role in informing vulnerable strata in disaster risk reduction by allowing communities and businesses to:

   a. Comprehend complex disaster risk analyses and disaster risk reduction tools, taking such risks into consideration when urban planning, preparing disaster response strategies, and estimating disaster response budgets;

   b. Allow information found in databases such as UN-SPIDER to be better utilized by the international community on the whole along with communication between the local and national government when using this data;

4. Welcomes investigations by the UNISDR, Member States, and non-governmental organizations to investigate how vulnerable populations, such as women, children, the elderly, mentally and physically disabled individuals, and indigenous people can be included in standard natural and humanitarian disaster relief practices, which includes:

   a. An annual report published on the UNISDR website about developments in alternative assistance methods which:

      i. Creates humanitarian and disaster relief aid recommendations for Member States that are translatable into policy advice regarding assisting vulnerable groups in times of disaster;

      ii. Published in numerous languages to allow for inclusive participation and interaction with the research outcomes;

   b. Further research into how training for disaster aid workers can best be facilitated to teach them how to accommodate the specific needs of and strategies to interact with vulnerable populations to allow for effective help in times of disaster;

5. Recommends implementation of disaster workshops such as Experience Sharing Workshop: Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient, which would teach disaster risk preparedness and prevention guidelines to high-risk regions, by:

   a. Instructing local community figures such as teachers, police officers and social workers on preparedness and immediate response tactics for the event of disasters, which includes:

      winter storms and extreme cold, extreme heat and droughts, wildfires, house and building fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes;
b. Encouraging training protocols to follow the intrinsic needs of a nation, rather than a standardized protocol for all international nations;

c. Affirming that these workshops will follow the protocols in place within the Tashkent simulation center for natural disasters;

6. Suggests Member States to implement educational programs to promote civilian participation in both governmental and non-governmental humanitarian aid-based projects, focusing on a roadmap of educational experiences, beginning in primary school through the collegiate level which provides:

a. Basic understanding of environmental features and disasters, including climate change, recycling and renewable energy to aid in prevention of environmental destruction, and inclusivity in aiding with disaster risk reduction including in science and social education courses at the primary education level;

b. Training to receive certificates in vocational jobs geared towards aiding in disaster response strategies, such as firefighters, emergency medical technicians, medical professionals including doctors and nurses, and police officers at the secondary high school level;

c. Expanding existing training sessions for first responders and medical staff to properly intervene in the aftermath of disasters such as the WHO’s Health Sector Disaster Management and Contingency Plan in order to strengthen the preparedness of health facilities;

d. Collegiate-level degree options focusing on science, technology, engineering, and math which can be used for aiding in prevention and reconstruction techniques such as early warning systems, physical infrastructure building, and medical operations, and social sciences which encourage activism, political involvement, and participation in disaster risk reduction missions;

e. Community engagement projects, similar to the European Union’s Day of Disaster Risk Reduction, which provides education and awareness to communities at all ages about how to engage in aid missions both domestically and internationally, which raise awareness of non-governmental organizations that engage in regions affected by disasters such as the International Red Cross or Doctors Without Borders, UN programmes such as the World Food Program, and domestic governmental services for regions affected by disasters;

7. Promotes additional educational experiences within the realm of state-wide, national and international humanitarian aid programming including:

a. Localized field trips and before/after school programming highlighting local features and area-specific concerns such as yearly flooding, earthquakes, and similar events;

b. Promotion of opportunities such as career fairs, volunteering options and/or work study-based possibilities to meet individuals working within humanitarian aid and crisis addressing careers while learning about the importance of these positions as well as how they can learn more or volunteer with organizations such as medical professionals, firefighters, or military organizations;

c. Opportunities for persons with skills to aid in disasters to travel to developing nations to educate, inform, and train local populaces to be prepared for disasters and to be best prepared to rebuild post-disaster;

d. Close collaboration with community institutions such as schools, churches, and hospitals to host and prepare citizens in times of disaster;
8. Proposes the OCHA and UNICEF to provide the information to potential victims, by utilizing existing frameworks and education projects, examples of the information they will be providing including potential risk of mitigation, modus operandi of perpetrators and skills to protect themselves from exploitation;

9. Calls upon Member States to utilize radio broadcast systems to provide education and awareness of assistance, preparation, and preparedness plans for vulnerable communities through the use of programs such as “Radio-In-a-Box” of UNESCO which provide access to:

   a. Developing Member States with the need for radio systems in times of natural disaster emergencies;

   b. Local communities with little to no access to internet;

10. Calls for increased response strategies to stabilize disaster affected regions by focusing on reconstructing schools, hospitals, social services, and aid centers, such as food shelters in order to return regions to normalize communities as quickly and efficiently as possible.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recalling the importance of protecting humanitarian aid workers under General Assembly resolution 73/137, which reiterates articles 24 and 26 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Geneva Convention) of 1949,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting state sovereignty as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 50/172, and the notion that the supplying and receiving of aid during times of conflict is voluntary,

Reaffirming the importance of the mandate that has been established by General Assembly resolution 56/195, which strongly wants to coordinate the disaster reduction operations of the United Nations (UN) and regional organizations, and the commitment of UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which points out the current international framework regarding prevention and preparations for disasters,

Recalling the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI), in which the General Assembly established the UN Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO), which helps Member States to provide measures for disasters and guarantee disaster relief assistance,

Reaffirming the central role of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), which serves as Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization (WHO),


Cognizant of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, as well as the fact that disasters occur around the globe,

Observing that humanitarian aid and disaster relief are multifaceted undertakings as Member States across the globe are affected by both natural and man-made disasters,

Reaffirming the excellent work of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the World Bank, and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), which partner together to facilitate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework), adopted in 2015, by providing technical assistance, building the capacity of Member States to respond to natural disasters, and conducting analytical work, such as Post-Disaster Relief Assessments, to increase the resilience of and reduce risks for over 80 developing Member States,

Commending the previous successes of global North-South relations in regard to post-disaster humanitarian efforts,

Acknowledging the provider network SSMart for the Sustainable Development Goals (SSMart for SDGs),

Stressing the difficulty of providing adequate relief and humanitarian aid amidst natural disaster and conflict without prior preparation on the part of public as well as private actors,

Recognizing the need for and importance of water sanitation, sustainability, and security especially in humanitarian crises and disaster situations,
Recalling the principles set forth in the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (Hyogo Framework), which "urged for better preparation and regular trainings to guarantee effective relief assistance in the case of humanitarian and natural disasters,"

Commending the efforts of Member States to develop National Action Plans that would prevent and prepare vulnerable communities for disasters in all of their forms,

Reminding Member States that according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies’ (IFRC) 2018 report, The Responsibility to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Disasters and Crises, people displaced by disaster, particularly people in temporary shelters, appear to be especially vulnerable to sexual assault and violence by strangers,

Drawing attention to the unique and devastating circumstances of marginalized groups amidst natural and man-made disasters, including religious-, cultural-, and gender-based, and other needs that are not shared by the majority population,

Acknowledging that armed conflict and displaced persons settings are risk factors for increasing the vulnerability of women in regard to sexual violence, as seen in the World Health Organization (WHO) 2002 World Report on violence and health,

Noting that persons with disabilities may be particularly vulnerable to violence, exploitation and sexual abuse during emergencies according to the UN Disability Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as seen in the WHO’s 2002 World Report on violence and health,

Affirming the importance of the restoration of citizen livelihood and long-term capacity building to disaster affected regions,

Viewing with apprehension the amount of people who get injured during natural disasters and approving the goals of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

Recognizing that sharing good practices and experiences about humanitarian assistance and disaster relief by various stakeholders is essential to strengthening international cooperation in the field of natural disasters,

Noting with deep concern the difficulties facing neighboring Member States who share experience in a disaster, such as the financial strain of each individual nation, the complication of relocating displaced peoples, and the possible unevenness of destruction between the two or more neighboring Member States,

Paying special tribute to community leaders and their efforts in serving their communities,

Emphasizing the necessity of the participation of various stakeholders in policy making process in order to strengthen humanitarian and disaster relief assistance at the international level,

Reminding Member States of the importance of creating solutions which protect and maintain a clean and sustainable environment,

Emphasizing the success of country-specific Disaster Management Operation Manuals that includes specialized protocols for the individual Member States,
Noting the 2015 report, *Cluster Coordination at Country Level*, published by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’ Inter-Agency Standing Committee, which sets the guideline to operate cluster coordination systems,

Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 46/182 and its idea of improving coordination and reduce gaps and other overlaps of assistance by the countries in the neighborhood for an immediate humanitarian response,

Expressing concern for the interoperability of data from different climate monitoring systems from different Member States,

Recognizing opportunities of improvement in the international community’s current measures in the field of disaster relief measures,

Addressing climate issues as the main cause of man-made disaster and to adapt to the impact it has, by keeping the global temperature rise below two percent,

Recognizing the ability for climate change to make emergency preparedness plans outdated, further complicating the disaster relief assistance network,

Noting with concern the lack of infrastructural policies and strategies of Member States towards mitigation of the impacts of natural disasters,

Reaffirming its commitment to General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) of strengthening coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the UN,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) which recognizes the right of the child to enjoy the facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health,

Fully aware of the need for cohesive cross border strategies to create quick effective responses to humanitarian needs,

Aware that rural population is under particular threat from natural disasters as less developed infrastructure makes it difficult for humanitarian personnel to reach the site of disaster,

Recalling the definition of “environmental migrant” issued by the International Organization for Migration in 2008 as persons who are obliged to move within their home country or abroad due to a sudden or progressive change in the environment,

1. Invites the creation of Regional Assistance for Tomorrow (RAFT), an annually occurring international summit, funded by Member States who are willing to donate and disaster relief non-governmental organizations (NGOs), taking place in different countries rotating annually based on whichever member wants to host, with the goal of communicating the best practices of disaster relief to Member States with regional needs through:
   a. Focusing on setting goals for specific regions, noting that the situation can vary depending on geographical location;
   b. Allowing Member States to share information and resources;

2. Further recommends that UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) develops the Humanity for Humanity online forum in order to provide the international community with coordinated efforts on disaster relief in order to ensure that donations, collaboration, and volunteerism are provided to specific circumstances by:
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;
4. Calls for the expansion of the existing International Disaster Database (EM-DAT) that compiles documentation of previous disaster relief practices and their outcomes so that Member States are better able to address the aftermath of future natural disasters through:

a. The recommendation of establishment a provider network called “Merger of Assistance, Training and Coordination for Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance” (MATCH) under UNISDR, following the example of SSMart;

b. Connection and coordination of solutions provided by private institutions, governments, CSOs such as the Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), but not limited to in the field of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance with those who seek solutions for a more efficient response;

c. Facilitating humanitarian and disaster relief assistance efforts coordination;

5. Encourages Member States to research the potential benefits or issues of larger partnerships with pre-existing regional or international water sustainability and security programs including, but not limited to, the Global Water Institute (GWI), the Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership (GWSP), and IRC WASH;

6. Welcomes the discussion of the creation of Disaster Relief Ensuring Alternative Assistance Methods Research (DREAM), facilitated by UNISDR, to investigate how vulnerable populations, such as women, children, the elderly, the mentally and physically disabled individuals, and indigenous people can be included in standard natural and humanitarian disaster relief practices, which includes:

a. An annual report published on the UNISDR website about developments in alternative assistance methods which:

   i. Creates humanitarian and disaster relief aid recommendations for Member States that are translatable into policy advice regarding assisting vulnerable groups in times of disaster;
   ii. Should be published in numerous languages to allow for inclusive participation and interaction with the research outcomes;

b. Further research into how training for disaster aid workers can best be facilitated to teach them how to accommodate the specific needs of and strategies to interact with vulnerable populations to allow for effective help in times of disaster;

c. Suggesting that the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) partner with UNISDR to develop educational programs for schools on how to include all persons into disaster response in order to provide youth with the necessary tools to protect the needs of all in times of a disaster;

d. Raising awareness amongst the future world population about disastrous natural events, and therefore about the negative effects of climate change by using social media publicity and traditional communication systems by:

   i. Ensuring people with sensory impairments can access campaign materials by utilizing Braille or different sign language dialects;
   ii. Guaranteeing accessibility of various language-speakers belonging to minority populations;

7. Strongly recommends that all Member States develop or update their own National Action Plans on disaster preparedness to focus on the specific needs of vulnerable communities, including a particular focus on designing specific measures for marginalized groups that have unique needs based on distinct religious, cultural, or health characteristics amidst natural and man-made disasters, such as
dietary restrictions, clothing and dress, and accommodations for persons with disabilities, puts a focus on reproductive health and other hygienic needs of persons with disabilities and women and mainstreaming disability inclusion in international and national humanitarian response frameworks;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Directs focus on the development of the International Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) which is already established in the European Union (EU) and the Regional Logistics Center for Humanitarian Assistance (CLRAH) in Latin America, to provide faster and more efficient support for disasters;
12. **Recommends** the enhancement of UN Country Teams (UNCTs), which are guided by the OCHA, through the BlueArmabandAider-Program (BABAs), consisting of:

   a. Labeling aiders working with the UNCTs with a blue armband symbolizing unity, neutrality and nonpartisanship;

   b. Encouraging OCHA together with UNCTs to further increase their pool of cooperating aid-organizations with targeted approaches;

   c. Building on the already existing UNCT framework for coordinating global operations;

   d. Cooperating with national governments and the OCHA to determine specific needs of the afflicted area and how many BABA aid workers would be needed;

   e. Providing national and international disaster response and humanitarian aid personnel, including BABA’s with UN-issued credentials allowing for quick cross-border travel in times of crises so as to provide and protect aid workers;

   f. Aiming on stressing the neutrality of humanitarian assistance and improving the security of the aiders in case of political controversies;

   g. Uniting humanitarian aid workers from various professions, backgrounds and organizations by offering them the blue armband label as a sign of neutrality after being approved by the UNCTs in order to decrease attacks on aid workers which are based on political, religious or other resentments against them;

   h. Being coordinated by the already existing UNCTs administration tools in order to prevent redundant actions concerning humanitarian assistance;

13. **Encourages** the Local Level Initiative, organized by the UNISDR, that promotes the collaboration between NGOs and community leaders to coordinate the humanitarian efforts that best suits the community through:

   a. Planning between the NGOs and the community leaders to analyze the risk of disaster in the community in order to have more collaboration between NGOs and the communities;

   b. Setting up projects that coordinate humanitarian aid to provide the appropriate aid for the specific community;

14. **Invites** Member States to partner with UNISDR, World Bank, and GFDRR by developing national platforms for the Sendai Framework through:

   a. Providing technical assistance to developing countries by creating flood management plans;

   b. Building the capacity of Member States to prepare for natural disasters by developing early warning systems;

   c. Conducting analytical work such as Post-Disaster Relief Assessments;

15. **Calls upon** the empathy of developed Member States to understand that humanitarian efforts are more draining on developing countries, and therefore can reduce this strain with their support through:

   a. Hosting of persons displaced by environmental disasters;
b. Assisting in the recovery of affected victims during rescue operations;

16. Encourages the collaboration not only with UNISDR, but also with ECOSOC, focused on achieving a balanced integration of economic, social and environmental fields, which mandate was reiterated by the General Assembly, and Member States, in order to strengthen the coordination between different humanitarian entities to ensure assistance to those who need it;

17. Supports the goal of achieving improvements in disaster risk reduction (DRR) by the Fourth UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction by approximately 2030 and the cooperation between UNISDR and all Member States;

18. Encourages the utilization of the four UN Disaster Assessment Coordination (UNDC) mechanisms for effective and immediate disaster response during the first phase of a sudden-onset emergency, being experienced staff, established methods, specified procedures, and efficient equipment, and the On-Site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC) to manage the local arrangements after a disaster;

19. Recommends various stakeholders, such as Member States, relevant UN bodies, national and international NGOs, and civil societies further involve the relevant international and regional disaster response frameworks for the purpose of sharing good practice and experiences about humanitarian assistance and disaster relief on an international and level;

20. Calls for the incorporation of the classification “environmental migrant” into the operations of refugee and disaster relief agencies;

21. Suggests extending the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) to a regularly held summit:

a. Producing a report on how cost-effective sustainable drought recovery technology tools can be implemented by leaders from the World Food Programme (WFP), OCHA, the Human Rights Council (HRC), and national governments until 2021;

b. Encouraging a “Unification of all African Countries Conference” as a part of the NWOW meeting in 2024 to discuss the effects of the impacts of refugees and human trafficking as a measure of humanitarian relief assistance and assess the situation in Africa where the special need is given;

c. Emphasizing sustainable development of disaster affected regions and the efforts on the resilience-building of such societies by the implementation of micro finance programs for local residents to be delivered under the cooperation with experienced NGOs, such as but not limited to World Vision;

d. Encouraging Member States from developed countries to send the expertise to developing countries on agricultural education and knowledge exchange to establish infrastructures which will be necessary to reach SDG 15 and avoid destroying the environment and indirect decrease the harms from disasters such as drought and food shortage;

22. Recommends the cooperation of Member States in similar regions in regard to unique natural and humanitarian disasters through annual conventions discussing new potential relief options and relief provided for specific disasters;

23. Requests that Member States define a national hierarchical system of risk classes, which can be used to define and categorize the resilience of projects for:

a. Construction projects relating to the tenacity of roofs, load bearing structures, and flooring;

b. City zones relating to proximity to coast lines, fault lines, war zones, terrorism, volcanoes, and dry forests;
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.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations (1945), specifically Article I, the third goal of the United Nations (UN) being to achieve international cooperation in resolving global issues including humanitarian by developing and encouraging the human rights and fundamental liberties to all,

Recalling the principles set forth in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (2005), which integrates a plan for disaster reduction and resiliency for critical infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, transportation, and telecommunications, and calling for better preparation and regular trainings to guarantee effective relief assistance in the case of humanitarian and natural disasters,

Guided by the Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2015), which recognizes that Member States have the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that the responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders, and furthermore recognizing priority 4: enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Acknowledging the work of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other actors in the field of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance, as well as the work of actors working towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Taking note of SDGs 9, 11, and 17 concerning infrastructures, sustainable cities and communities with partnerships form organizations like the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for the implementation of the goals,

Fully alarmed by the loss of humanitarian workers as they perform assistance via information and communications technology mentioned in General Assembly resolution 71/129 on “Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel,”

Recalling the successful use of geo-mapping, land, and air delivery systems in territories of the Maldives and Kazakhstan,

Emphasizing the New Urban Agenda and the Quito Implementation Plan for sustainable cities accomplished at the Habitat III Conference using the World Resource Institute Conference in accordance with the Paris Agreement of 2015 by partnering with the World Resources Institute,

Bearing in mind the several funding groups to help out victims of natural disasters, such as, but not limited to, the Caribbean Energy projects funded by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) in 2018,

Recognizing the necessity of the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the efficient release of funds and the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for their systematic coordination of humanitarian actors in response to the crisis,

Conscious of the Convention on the World Meteorological Organization of 1947,

Expressing concern for the interoperability of data from different climate monitoring systems from different Member States,
1. *Invites* all Member States to implement proactive plans for the strengthening of humanitarian aid and disaster relief;

2. *Encourages* all Member States to adopt the principles of the *Hyogo Framework for Action* so as to be increasingly prepared for cataclysmic events and building the strength of Member States and communities to disasters, in order to:
   a. Ensure that these infrastructures, such as schools, hospitals, telecommunication, and transportation remain in operation prior, during and after a disaster to give lifesaving aid;
   b. Ensure the safety of poor, elderly, and other vulnerable people affected by the natural disasters and assist in their travel needs in order to reach a safer place with more accessible travel options;
   c. Assist in post-disaster recovery techniques in order to have a more resilient infrastructure in the future;

3. *Suggests* cooperation between the Member States to improve infrastructures and capacity to build anti-disaster building in affected countries, by:
   a. The greater use of Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) which as polymeric matrix fiber-reinforced materials, like glass fiber and carbon fiber reinforcement, to reinforce buildings;
   b. Working closely with regional bodies such as the African Union, European Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Union of South American Nations;
   c. Analyzing the geometry of the buildings, through the use of engineers from the United Nations Office for Project Services, the storage conditions and the single structure elements to intervene “surgically” on existing buildings, without clearing them and without causing inconvenience to users;

4. *Encourages* the expansion of United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) programs which strengthen local infrastructures of Member States in order to minimize damage from both internal conflicts and natural disasters, lessening the burden of humanitarian relief efforts by:
   a. Improving universal building standards using the previous assessments already conducted by the UNISDR;
   b. Including assessments for planned infrastructure in conflict zones and disaster-prone regions through the UNISDR;
   c. Recommending that developing Member States work with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) through the Program for Country Partnership for the construction of new resilient structures in order to achieve SDG 9 and increase overall public safety;

5. *Considers* working with the World Resources Institute (WRI) to implement the New Urban Agenda for sustainable cities, by further partnering with the WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities to use cutting edge research to improve quality of life and creating resilient cities in the event of a disaster;

6. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with the UNDP to improve infrastructure such as water-gates and seawalls to reduce the impact of natural disasters;

7. *Encourages* Member States to achieve sustainable energy solutions that enhance the climate resilience and the economic prospects of the local communities:
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;

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);

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;

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;

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;

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;

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;
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;

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;

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);

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.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recognizing the definition of natural disasters to include, but not limited to inevitable natural forces, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and man-made disasters such as war and climate change,

Guided by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations (1945), to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Taking into consideration the diverse priorities of Member States in order to achieve social transformation, inclusiveness, equality, good governance, and education,

Bearing in mind that humanitarian and natural disasters bring endless suffering to those affected, as their basic human rights are infringed on,

Emphasizing the basic principles of humanitarian assistance humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,"

Taking into account the importance of engaged cooperation by all parties to successfully manage humanitarian and disaster relief,

Recognizing that the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) produced the New Way of Working approach, which aimed to merge humanitarian and disaster relief efforts,

Taking into account the Agenda for Humanity Annual Synthesis Report 2018, published by the Policy Analysis and Innovation Section of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’ (OCHA) Policy Branch,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,” which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Deeply concerned that in 2017, only 40% of the costs for humanitarian aid were covered,

Appreciating the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its work in classifying humanitarian crises into different levels and initiates level 3 responses to the most urgent and complex disasters, as well as the work of the OCHA in organizing the response to emergencies and natural disasters,

Noting with regret that more than 48 million people in Syria, Yemen, and Democratic Republic of the Congo, the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crisis, classified as Level-3 emergencies, are currently in need of humanitarian aid,

Having devoted attention on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to achieve “Zero Hunger” in 2030, and therefore recognizing the importance of improving humanitarian and disaster relief assistance,
Acknowledging the disparity in information technology distribution,

Considering the difficulty of relief efforts to reach areas affected by war and natural disasters,

Underlining the idea that focuses on education may provide long-term benefits in strengthening humanitarian coordination and disaster relief,

Realizing the importance of addressing natural and humanitarian disasters through multilateral organizations, such as UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the OCHA, programs and efforts in an attempt to strengthen responses,

Considering that identifying business models and encouraging cooperation with other international allies could aid in creating a more efficient control on the disaster response,

Commending the success of federal Disaster Management Plans (DMPs), which aim to proactively prepare coherent and structured response plans to be used in case of natural and humanitarian disasters,

Believing that Member States are encouraged to contemplate and consider adjustments in terms of infrastructure, policies, training of population, as well as an effective disaster response with the availability of resources such as water, food, and health assistance in the area,

Taking into account that civilian populations need to be more cooperative in order to share information between individuals on how to have better reaction mechanisms when a disaster occurs,

Noting General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) that stressed the need for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to supplement, not replace, national relief efforts,

Cognizant of General Assembly resolution 72/132 (2018) that emphasized the need for NGOs and other relevant organizations to strengthen their long-term development efforts in addition to providing immediate assistance,

Appreciating General Assembly resolution 68/211 (2013) and its emphasis on including NGOs, local citizens, and government officials, in addition to the organization of the United Nations at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which addressed growth and development following a disaster,

Dismayed at many NGOs’ decisions to provide short-term, immediate assistance to countries as opposed to long-term developmental aid, and that this short-term assistance over a long period of time undermines the local people’s jobs as farmers and doctors, and extends the international NGOs stay in a country,

Acknowledging the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that seeks for a holistic approach on disaster risk management basing on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2015),

Recognizing the need to reach out communities at a local, regional and international level, on specific disaster risk prevention and response,

Recognizing the Sendai Framework and its emphasis on including citizens in relief efforts,

Concerned that large groups of individuals crossing between territories could bring humanitarian and logistical issues for nations, while there is not a long-term solution, we must expect newer and newer masses of people seeking for shelter, recalling the report of the Working Group on Solutions and Protection, 42nd Session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Programme, (EC/SCP/64),
1. *Invites* the OCHA to provide a detailed report to the General Assembly that includes all Member States financing commitments on Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Level 3 and cooperative corporate Level 3 emergencies, and their actual transaction rendered to be submitted until 2021;

2. *Invites* extending the WHS conference, initiated by the Secretary-General and organized by OCHA, to be a regularly held summit on a voluntary basis by states and financed by voluntary donors by Member States and the private sector, welcomes the contributions made by the World Bank group and other funds regarding the growth of the humanitarian-development nexus:
   
   a. To meet bi-annually beginning in May 2021;
   
   b. To be composed of leaders from relevant UN organizations, national representatives, and representatives of major organizations;
   
   c. To request the results of the bi-annual New Way of Working implemented by the WHS in 2016 to be presented at subsequent UN General Assembly meetings and publicized;
   
   d. To request representative victims from all major humanitarian crises selected by OCHA from the preceding two years be allowed to present brief speeches at each NWOW meeting;
   
   e. To emphasize specific issues of concern through various efforts by:
      
      i. Encouraging the conference to discuss the production of a report on how cost-effective sustainable drought recovery technology tools can be implemented by leaders from the World Food Programme (WFP), OCHA, the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), and national governments until 2021;
      
      ii. Inviting the 2021 summit to discuss the long-term impact of visa-free travel within Africa to limit the detrimental effects of refugee migration and human trafficking;
      
      iii. Suggesting the conference emphasize sustainable development of disaster affected regions and the efforts on the resilience-building of such societies by the implementation of micro finance programs for local residents to be delivered under the cooperation with experienced NGOs such as but not limited to World Vision;
      
      iv. Further inviting the conference to discuss forming a working group to promote the dissemination of expertise to vulnerable countries on agricultural education and knowledge exchange to establish infrastructure which will be necessary to reach the SDG 15 and avoid environmental damage and human harm resulting from drought and food shortages;

3. *Recommends* Member States to use subsidiary programs like the 2018 Sahel Lean Season Response of the WFP to provide food security and to implement similar projects recommending the WFP Executive Board to discuss at its second regular session in November 2019 (EB.2/2019) the adaption of the next programme of work 2022-2026;

4. *Encourages* collaboration between the Member States, and international bodies and NGOs, working with bodies such as the World Bank and Global Facility for Disaster Relief Reduction (GFDRR):
   
   a. Allocating funds toward the provision of resources such as food, water and shelter for those citizens who are unable to obtain them following a natural disaster;
   
   b. Allocating funds toward relief efforts such as reconstruction of infrastructure including buildings and roads;
   
   c. Allocating funds toward providing free medical assistance involving physical and psychological support to all individuals temporarily after a disaster for a sufficient amount of time, as decided by each individual member state;
5. **Invites** Member States to evaluate, in case of natural and humanitarian disasters, the most important needs accurately, directly on the ground, then determine the priority areas for action, by:
   
   a. Bringing material and logistic assistance in the most affected areas;
   
   b. Delivering an effective humanitarian assistance through immediate and targeted action for each specific natural and humanitarian disaster, implementing effective assistance regarding physical and psychological care;
   
   c. Collaborative construction of sustainable projects between UN bodies and Member States with input from local associations and beneficiary populations;

6. **Emphasizes** the necessity to train people from at-risk countries, to promote the sovereignty of nations through the independence of their personnel, in order to prevent future risks as well as promote quick response, by:
   
   a. Supporting and delivering strictly needed assistance to affected populations;
   
   b. Establishing an on-site audit to ensure the appropriate implementation and application of funds which meet the needs of local populations;

7. **Urges** the Member States to increase awareness of at-risk populations and promote effective communication in case of emergency, in order to avoid more severe consequences to the population, by:
   
   a. Involving the local media of Member States in developing platforms for reconnecting displaced populations;
   
   b. Expanding current programs which utilize online databases;
   
   c. Implementing transparency of reports on displaced individuals between Member States;
   
   d. Utilizing public service announcements in cases of risk (for print, radio, and television) and working on the creation of entertaining prevention programs;

8. **Emphasizes** the need for a streamlined communication network to help facilitate humanitarian action between states, non-governmental humanitarian organizations, and UN agencies to more efficiently provide an understanding of the logistical compatibilities between Member States regarding the distribution of food rations, food supplements, and money to purchase food, by:
   
   a. Recommending the implementation of educational programs regarding disasters for its citizens in order to facilitate and increase the speed and effectiveness of evacuation and reaction during humanitarian and/or natural disasters;
   
   b. Further emphasizing that Member States could adopt theoretical educational programs that would focus on informing its population on the nature of a disaster and how to respond, and where to seek shelter and aid assistance, so that they are aware of the circumstances;
   
   c. Inviting countries to adopt interactive training programs that focus on first aid, repurposing available resources, channels of communication, and safety drills and simulations, so that the citizens know how to respond when disasters strike;

9. **Recommends** that Member States incentivize private investors to donate to public and private bodies in support of natural disaster relief, by:
a. Implementing tax deductions or exemptions regarding trade for private companies who donate money;

b. Publicly commending investors for their contributions to natural disaster reduction and relief;

10. Encourages Member States to collaborate in providing resources and economic stimulation to those Member States who are currently affected by natural disaster, by:

   a. Increasing trade between stable and unstable Member States as they are affected by natural disasters;

   b. Lowering trade barriers such as taxes on imports and exports in order to stimulate trade between Member States and allow for greater access to the resources necessary for relief and recovery;

11. Encourages Member States to work together with the goal of developing and implementing Regional Disaster Management Plans (RDMPs), aimed at ensuring rapid and efficient response when natural and/or humanitarian disasters occur in specific regions, by addressing topics such as:

   a. Training and developing a sufficient number of emergency response workers and other first responders;

   b. Cooperating with neighboring Member States, NGOs, different levels of governments, and governmental actors to ensure multilateral efforts between involved parties, so as to facilitate a quick and efficient response;

   c. Promoting the use of specialized building techniques and methods to improve resilience regarding natural disasters such as flooding, earthquakes, and cyclones;

   d. Targeting key elements on which to focus primary reconstruction efforts following disaster, based on the nature of the disaster and infrastructural priorities;

   e. Delivering an effective humanitarian assistance through immediate and targeted action for each specific natural and humanitarian disaster, implementing effective assistance in regard to physical and psychological care;

12. Recommends extensive cooperation on natural and/or humanitarian disaster relief, through technology and information, hence reducing reaction time and minimizing the impact the disaster will have on the affected country, including measures such as:

   a. Calling upon nations that have established knowledge of disaster prediction and prevention to share that information with countries that lack it;

   b. Allocating funds toward countries that need technological advancement in the area of natural disasters, focusing on improving or implementing emergency alert systems and early detection systems corresponding to natural disasters;

   c. Analyzing existing infrastructures with the aim of identifying existing weaknesses in said infrastructures and operations systems, so as to strengthen them and/or prepare reaction plans in case of failures during crises;

   d. Compiling detailed statistics and analysis projections regarding access to primary resources so as to facilitate and ensure optimal sharing of resources with neighboring partners;

   e. Creating a regional database to facilitate the spread of information on natural disasters and instruct governments on how to proceed, including:
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;

13. **Encourages** education to raise awareness and outline specific crisis plans about regional disasters, which includes:

   a. Training for specific individuals on the proper methods of using technological equipment:

      i. Technological equipment may include alert systems such as sirens, cell phone alerts, and TV or radio broadcasting depending on the needs of the Member State and the resources accessible to each Member State;

      ii. Training will be provided to a sufficient number of skilled disaster-response tech-operatives from each Member State;

   b. Publicly praising those Member States who have adopted the proposed training and educational curriculum;

14. **Encourages** Member States to hold practice drills in public institutions in order to facilitate and increase the speed and effectiveness of evacuation and reaction during humanitarian and/or natural disasters:

   a. The number of practice drills may differ, taking into consideration the local culture and the complexity of the organization;

   b. The execution of practice drills may differ keeping in mind the type and the extent of the disaster;

   c. Member States may exercise sovereignty in the execution of practice drills, however, Member States are encouraged to practice at least every two years in order to reduce the effects on the population;

15. **Recommends** that Member States identify and apply effective methods to better assist in providing shelter for a large number of communities, preventing the massive mobilization between territories and preventing security risks for hosting states:

   a. Member States may focus their efforts on risk evaluation, in order to adjust infrastructure, policies, and training of the population;

   b. Member States should effectively measure how they can provide resources such as water, food, and health assistance in affected areas before any disaster;

   c. Member States should have structured local assistance institutions for the managing of assistance in order to provide better management of available resources.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Noting with regret that the needs of humanitarian victims are not fulfilled due to inefficient means for gathering and analyzing crucial information and data, as described in the September 2013 report of the Humanitarian Policy Group at the Overseas Development Institute,

Viewing with appreciation the efforts carried out by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction of 2015 to unite Member States in the coordination and discussion of disaster risk reduction (DRR),

Keeping in mind the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2009/3 on “Strengthening of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,”

Acknowledging the generous assistance of the World Bank Group in financial and technical aid in order to help countries share and apply innovative knowledge in facing their challenges,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 73/231, which recognizes the need to develop disaster prevention, preparedness, and resilience building through data driven practices,

Acknowledging the role of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as a core component of the United Nations humanitarian assistance system, aimed at the improvement of humanitarian response capacity,

Aware of the advancements in satellite technology made by the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),

Deeply convinced that new information and communication technologies (NICTs) provide support in disaster-affected areas and simplify the performance of emergency activities,

Taking into consideration the quick and successful response during the earthquake in Pakistan and Nepal after the implementation of Artificial Intelligence for Disaster Response (AIDR), which uses a data collection algorithm to make an immediate assessment of a crisis situation,

Further taking into consideration the success rate of local projects in multiple countries including Afghanistan, Armenia, and Nepal, where the mobile application Development Check was implemented to allow citizens to prevent corruption, create ownership over local projects and thus improve their effectiveness of problem-solving,

Recognizing the efforts of the annual Health and Humanitarian Logistics Conference (HHL) in providing an open forum to discuss the challenges and new solutions about the supply of medical commodities like vaccines, diagnostics, medications, and medical equipment to health institutions,

Deeply concerned by the lack of global media coverage regarding emergency situations and disasters within Member States,

Notes the precedent for technological assistance by partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
Fully alarmed by the loss of humanitarian workers as it mentioned in General Assembly resolution 71/129 (2017) on “Safety and security of Humanitarian Personnel and Protection of United Nations personnel,”

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

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

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

Recalling the work of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) which provides technical support in the implementation and development of activities perform on reduction of disaster risk,

1. Calls upon the OCHA to promote innovation and technology as a coordinative mechanism to enhance preparedness and reduce vulnerability by:

   a. Further encouraging Member States to implement a disaster-proof satellite localization system, using signals emitted by telecommunication devices, which will allow local authorities, governments, and family members to situate missing individuals in times of disaster related crisis with the help of the UNTIL;

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Urges the collaboration between United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), by using DesInventar data collection technology, and relevant NGOs such as Zero Mass Water to develop a multifaceted program that strengthens Member States’ disaster preparedness and resiliency through the distribution of Zero Mass Waters Source water reclamation technology, which can provide 5 gallons of clean water daily, Aid Necessities Transporter technology (A.N.T), which is multipurpose rapid deployment vehicle able to deliver emergency housing, food and medical supplies to disaster areas;
5. Suggests the use of international satellites, which would aim to assist the relief efforts before natural disasters occur by:
   
   a. Emphasizing the use of meteorological imagery in order to provide a recent and more precise information on the global warming;
   
   b. Increasing global awareness on the accuracy and reliability of those technologies;
   
6. Recommends the implementation of the AIDR in developing and disaster-prone nations, allowing a quick and rapid response, analyzing and prioritizing the information received, and providing on-time and correct humanitarian assistance;
   
7. Further recommends the implementation of Development Check, a mobile application producing a real time evolution of a crisis situation, with reporting from local authorities and population, as well as an independent monitoring system of crisis situations, and giving humanitarian workers a great source of information to start the humanitarian and reconstruction process;
   
8. Proposes to apply diversified technology in different aspects of the logistics to ensure the availability to provisions like food and other life necessities, by:
   
   a. Recommending the expansions of the AIDR, which extracts and categorizes social media messages on disaster demands, so that the requests for assistance (RFAs) will be efficiently collected in order to meet the specific regional needs;
   
   b. Advising the deployment of local logistics cells through the collaboration with the Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) of the United Nations and the European Commission, which has adopted GIS data and technology;
   
   c. Encouraging the NGOs to apply blockchain technologies which is incorruptible and traceable in logistics cases for the enhancement and transparency of real-time location tracking of emergency provisions;
   
9. Invites Member States to engage with regional, national, and international media to raise awareness and attract attention to current and developing crises and emergency situations by:
   
   a. Developing their use of ICTs to develop the life-saving functions of timely information prior to and during disasters, in order to centralize media coverage in an unbiased, non-political manner, and to keep Member States and citizens updated on the status of emergency crews, government, and UN involvement;
   
   b. Suggesting that OCHA creates a centralized media network extending to all willing Member States, UN-MediAware, which utilizes communication channels such as a streamlined website, mobile application, national radio channel, and global television network in order to recommend the best evacuation, security, and safety measures for citizens;
   
10. Advises the further application of robotics and unmanned machines by NGOs in the field of on-time and safe humanitarian assistance delivery to better protect humanitarian workers through:
   
   a. Endorsing community led geo-mapping sponsored by the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Development in the Field of Information and Telecommunications (UNGGE);
   
   b. Approving the use of land rover cars as docking points for drones when delivering humanitarian and disaster relief assistance to support the International Red Cross;
c. Promoting the implementation of autonomous delivery networks similar to the drone delivery network for medical supplies, currently in use in Rwanda which could facilitate access to lesser developed regions lacking basic infrastructure;

d. Advocating for the creation of facilities by the private sector in safe locations for the remote control of the technology to ensure the proper protection for humanitarian personnel;

11. Suggests to the UNISDR the creation of a disaster-resilient communication program which aims to strengthen communication systems for Member States after humanitarian crises and natural disasters, by:

a. Seeking to establish partnerships with local entities working in relief assistance in Member States and the UN through the UNISDR;

b. Identifying the specific needs of each Member State by assessing previous evaluations and by consulting international databases and reports of the UNISDR in order to identify local specificities, thus providing an analysis of most likely natural disasters;

12. Endorses the use of new technology to aid in the effectiveness of immediate disaster relief assistance, which depending on the severity of both internal conflict and natural disasters will occur within a month, by collaborating with the UNTIL and other NGOs that have applied the use of NICTs such as 3-D Printing, drones, and more by:

a. Employing 3-D Printers to repair damaged infrastructure and create tools of daily use, as practiced by the Field Ready Humanitarian Organization, as an affordable and timely alternative to the shipment of new materials and products to suffering communities;

b. Delivering cargo to a wide range of geographical locations by drones with the assistance of organizations such as the UAviators (UA), a humanitarian Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Network (UAVN);

c. Any further technologies developed by these organizations and future partners, with the goal of assisting in disaster relief;

13. Further inviting Member States to participate in technological advances and practices to further the development and efficiency of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recalling the definition of disaster by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as “a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope with using its own resources,”

Understanding that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) pronounces the implementation of equality to people in the international community struggling with accessibility to essential resources,

Recognizing the effects of natural disasters and man-made disasters, which directly challenge the tenets of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 that advocates for healthy lives, SDG 6 for well-being for all, and SDG 10 calling for reduced inequalities within and among Member States,

Recognizing the insufficiency of current foundations to support at risk populations including, but not limited to, refugees, disabled, migrants and the elderly,

Commending the support of intergovernmental organizations such as the International Office of Migration (IOM) to provide knowledge and support for refugees,

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

Accepting that different Member States have different resources and therefore the amount of their contributions varies accordingly,

Acknowledging that disaster relief should assist in rehabilitating the affected Member States, but also supporting individuals who may be seeking refuge in unaffected Member States,

Appreciating the work of the Climate Resilience Fund that is mandated to facilitate investments in climate services with the aim of advancing coordination of science-based climate services as well as capacity building,

Alarmed by the increasingly at-risk populations both within conflict ridden States as well as in heavily populated refugee areas,

Deeply concerned by the criminal actions of exploitation and sexual abuse carried out by members within organizational and governmental humanitarian aid systems from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), recognizes human trafficking, slavery, extortion and sexual violence as a crime and a crisis which more significantly impacts refugees and at-risk populations,

Reiterating General Assembly resolution 68/220 (2014) on “Science, technology, and innovation for development” that encourages the importance of combining and strengthening public and private partnerships to fulfill the objectives and work in the sea much more coordinated with the support of the OCHA,
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;
d. Measuring to increase convictions for perpetrators involved in complicit acts against refugees;

12. 
*Further invites* Member States to implement intergovernmental organizations to provide training through which specialists are sent to educate and train persons in affected States with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to:

a. Certify refugees and displaced persons in areas such as emergency first-aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation;

b. Implement precautions and stability for vulnerable or isolated communities who do not always have access to immediate medical care;

13. 
*Further encourages* Member States to develop a separate pooled fund within UNHCR for the strategic response to existing and future disasters to which, according to their ability, every member State contributes with funds on a short term and long-term basis;

14. 
*Encourages* Member States to use a portion of funding accumulated by UNHCR in order to lessen the burden of paying for medical expenses, and further promoting health care as a universal human right;

15. 
*Encourages* partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work towards providing mental health assistance to survivors impacted by disaster, promoting timely transportation to major hospitals all over the world, and aid victims by supplying necessary medical supplies such as tools and medicine;

16. 
*Encourages* Member States to adopt open cross-border policies with the aim of receiving refugees affected by humanitarian disasters by developing a unique identification mechanism (Special Identity Cards) to enable the receiver Member States monitor such individuals adequately.