

Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council
NMUN Simulation*



**National Model United Nations
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Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

Director	Catherine Tomczyk
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Agenda

1. Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations
2. Unpaid Work, Informal Employment, and the Economic Empowerment of Women

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
ECOSOC/1/1	Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations	33 in favor, 2 against, 8 abstentions
ECOSOC/1/2	Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations	35 in favor, 0 against, 8 abstentions
ECOSOC/1/3	Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations	21 in favor, 13 against, 9 abstentions
ECOSOC/1/4	Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations	34 in favor, 1 against, 8 abstentions
ECOSOC/1/5	Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations	33 in favor, 3 against, 7 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Unpaid Work, Informal Employment, and the Economic Empowerment of Women
- II. Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations

Representatives of 43 Member States attended the session.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations.” By Saturday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including data collection, the use of technology, education, local & regional collaboration, and funding efforts to enhance coordination efforts among Member States. Over the next two days, delegates worked closely together and practiced collaboration to submit their working papers. Their strong work ethic allowed them to work efficiently and collaboratively.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted five resolutions following the voting procedure. The resolutions addressed a wide range of issues, including enhancing the work of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), partnering with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support the deployment of humanitarian aid, and fostering local and regional partnerships for rapid humanitarian response. Efficiency, collaboration, and regional cooperation were the principles championed by the body through its resolutions.

Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations

The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Respecting the sovereignty of all Member States and acknowledging the advisory position of the Economic and Social Council within the United Nations system,

Recalling the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations' (ECOSOC) resolution 2024/8 of 27 June 2024 and all its other resolutions on emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,

Reiterating that the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets adopted by the General Assembly in 2015 through resolution 70/1 have been in place for the last decade and are universally applicable to each and every Member State,

Affirming the 2030 Agenda and SDGs remain vital to the increasingly urgent need for universal peace and prosperity through sustainable development and require substantial progress within the next five years to achieve the General Assembly's objective of full implementation by the year 2030,

Understanding the need to effectively reach populations where data for displaced children may be inaccurate or undercounted, and the importance of achieving SDG 17.6, Knowledge Sharing and Cooperation for Access to Science, Technology and Innovation, in order to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda through increased technological devices and subsequent training to best assist populations of minors in rural areas with data collection and cultural understanding,

Recognizing the vital role of technology and data sharing in enhancing early warning signs, logistics coordination, and equitable aid delivery,

Deeply concerned that only five years remain for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda despite data from the United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF) indicating that the population of forcibly displaced children is rising globally and has reached an unprecedented high of 48.8 million as of 2024, pushing the United Nations further from SDGs as noted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Guided by the UNICEF's mission to protect the rights of every child and help them meet their basic needs,

Observing the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) adopted by UNHCR in 2018, which outlines a framework for international cooperation towards equitable and predictable responsibility sharing among Member States, in addition to the clear ways in which SDGs and GCR are aligned,

Noting the efforts of UNICEF and UNHCR's Blueprint for Joint Action that reestablishes their common commitment to refugee children's rights, as well as their host communities,

Stressing the prioritization of maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and ensuring protection and strengthening of aid to all children affected by armed conflicts,

1. Asks to build upon established connections with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to enhance liaisons between local leaders and the United Nations, with contact information of leaders managed by the integrated Civil Society Organizations (iCSO) System that already provides online registration for and access to general profiles of civil society organizations, in order for:

- a. United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to implement quicker and more accurate rapid response plans;
 - b. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to engage in discussion with local leaders about the implementation of long-term assistance and developmental plans, prioritizing greater accuracy in meeting local needs;
 - c. United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to conduct semi-annual updates to maintain ECOSOC's mandate of following up and reviewing progress towards the activities conducted by UNICEF in cooperation with OCHA, UNDP, and other agencies and organizations;
2. *Calls upon* OCHA to work with NGOs, such as the Community Technology Empowerment Network (CTEN), which has also maintained a partnership with UNHCR since 2017, to establish a connection with community-based organizations to:
 - a. Provide access to digital technologies to rural communities and community leaders;
 - b. Train local leaders and communities to improve their digital skills;
 - c. Establish regular communication with community leaders;
3. *Emphasizes* the importance of OCHA, specifically the Education Sector Response plan, with a focus on fortifying the education system, instilling inclusivity, and providing substantial curricula to learners and educators alike by:
 - a. Encouraging OCHA to distribute the appropriate amount of resources to fulfill the commitment of establishing humanitarian aid to displaced children;
 - b. Collaborating with educators, local leaders, and refugee camps to ensure that the allocated resources are directed towards the educational development of vulnerable children affected by crisis;
4. *Recommends* continued collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), an NGO that deploys emergency response teams within 72 hours to refugees and displaced persons and provides them with critical programs, to strengthen cross-continental coordination aimed at safeguarding unaccompanied children by:
 - a. Supporting voluntary training programs, in collaboration with Member States, to equip local humanitarian workers with knowledge on child rights, trauma care, and procedures to prevent exploitation;
 - b. Emphasizing the threat that government administrations impose, as observed by the IRC, such as halting federal funding, on relief programs that support crisis-affected children; and calling for immediate action to support these vital programs to pledge the safety of children;
5. *Further encourages* Member States to support UNICEF's efforts through the recommendation of quarterly evaluations to track UNICEF's progress on achieving its own goals by 2030 of advancing education globally, minimizing unethical child labor, and eliminating institutionalization of children in Europe and Asia by:
 - a. Highlighting the GCR framework to ensure that volunteering communities receive the necessary resources to carry out the mission of UNHCR with Member States;

- b. Affirming the continual progress of refugee relief and promoting the humanity of refugees to eliminate negative standpoints towards displaced persons.

Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations

The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the positive impact of programs such as the Dutch Relief Alliance, composed of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), to provide rapid disaster response and encouragement for greater community involvement,

Noting with deep concern that one in 33 people, adding up to 242 million individuals, require humanitarian aid around the globe according to the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the past success of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) Flagship Initiatives that emphasize the priorities of crisis-affected communities rather than the priorities of aid providers and transform the way humanitarian responses are programmed and delivered,

Building upon the existing Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), which provides comprehensive steps and tools to manage and allocate humanitarian aid in a timely manner,

Desiring OCHA assistance that focuses on combating humanitarian emergencies to save the lives of individuals in crises,

Appreciating the goals of the General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) detailing the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 17, focused on the economic and infrastructural limitations of lower economically developed nations,

Acknowledging the need for safe places for the victims of humanitarian crises and the need to provide a humanitarian system that is faster, better integrated, and more inclusive, capable of protecting human rights and promoting the resilience of affected communities,

Commends Member States' collaboration with United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which supports communities in eliminating poverty through sustainable economic growth and development,

Cognizant of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) supporting the strengthening of the coordination capacity of the United Nations, committed to eradicating poverty through sustainable development,

Emphasizing the lack of coordinated mental health response during and after humanitarian crises,

Noting the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), which focuses on three essential elements of inclusive economic transformation, including green jobs, circularity, and sustainable finance,

Bearing in mind SDG 7, which calls for affordable and clean energy through the means of ethical and equitable industry and employment,

Taking into account the sustainable humanitarian efforts of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), ensuring that people have access to quality food,

Guided by the United Nations Central Emergency Fund (CERF) that supports agricultural growth,

Mindful of the complex nature of future environmental threats, without preventative, current, and post-assistance efforts,

Emphasizing SDG 4, which focuses on ensuring inclusivity, equitable quality education, and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, since, according to the United Nations, of the 234 million school-age children affected by conflict globally, 85 million children are entirely out of school,

Considering the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) Safe Schools Declaration, which seeks to better protect students, teachers, schools, and universities in conflict-affected areas, support the continuation of education during war, and to put in place concrete measures to deter the military use of schools,

Recognizing United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Resolution 5/9 Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure (2022) commitment to sustainable infrastructure planning and development, while also understanding every Member State's unique capacity for these technologies,

Recognizing the lack of data sharing in high-risk areas and the need for modernization of data collection to strengthen response mechanisms, and the necessity of cluster approach implementation,

Conscious of the lack of coordination of getting resources for shelter and transporting those resources concerning shelter during and after natural disasters and crises,

Recalling the work of civil society organizations (CSOs) like the Transparency, Accountability, & Participation for the 2030 Agenda (TAP) Network that highlights SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

1. *Suggests* the establishment of an advisory council called the Humanitarian Access & Diplomacy Cell (HAD-Cell) within OCHA to secure humanitarian corridors, provide legal guidance on international humanitarian law, and enhance civil-military coordination to ensure aid is delivered safely and impartially by:
 - a. Inviting organizations like UNDP, United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and OCHA to collaborate regarding the recruitment of the advisory council, including diverse diplomatic expertise, legal advisors, and trained mediators, to proactively negotiate humanitarian access with all relevant actors, including both state and non-state parties;
 - b. Furthering the goals of General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991) and General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), these advisors would ensure the efficient, effective, and equitable delivery of assistance to populations in need;
 - c. Reestablishing the World Humanitarian Summit of 2016 with the goal of better delivering aid for people caught in humanitarian crises and re-stimulating the importance of global cooperation when it comes to humanitarian assistance;
2. *Further invites* NGOs and United Nations bodies such as OCHA and the World Food Programme (WFP) to collaborate with local partners and first responders in affected regions, therefore expanding available funds for humanitarian assistance, as well as increasing opportunities for local citizens to get involved with disaster relief by:

- a. Designing a clear path for Member States to create or join regional groups that are capable of responding to the most pressing current humanitarian crises, and assisting in maintaining long-term recovery;
 - b. Assisting first responders by ensuring that they are supplied with sufficient resources and have easily accessible communication methods with United Nations bodies;
 - c. Combining funding from both NGOs and local partners would allow for greater targeted allocation of money to provide shelter, food, water, and to maintain these essentials over time;
- 3. *Calls for* the expansion of equitable United Nations-run schools that promote educational opportunities for individuals regardless of race, religion, ethnicity, orientation, sex, or geographical location, following the Safe Schools Declaration, through a collaboration between UNICEF volunteers and regional NGOs across regions suffering from armed conflict and systemic human rights abuses, such as Latin America and the Caribbean, for:
 - a. Guaranteeing access to education for children through holistic education services, including access to water, sanitation, nutrition, and protection;
 - b. Developing and implementing the creation of free and accessible online courses to extend these learning opportunities to individuals globally by:
 - i. Providing tools such as solar-powered tablets, digital textbooks, writing materials, and interactive activities;
 - ii. Educating humanitarian workers, social assistants, and volunteers in areas such as legal counseling, trauma-informed care, and intercultural communication;
- 4. *Advises* that Member States, with the support of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and relevant United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), UNEP, and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to prioritize the modernization of data collection systems to enhance resource allocation, disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and climate protection through:
 - a. Developing automated and interoperable early warning databases, which rely on satellite-based and drone-based geospatial monitoring tools, Internet of Things climate sensors, to gather real-time data across regions susceptible to environmental crises and disasters;
 - b. Allowing for coordination and collaboration through cloud-integrated data platforms and mechanized analytical systems to facilitate regression and time series-based predictive modeling to ensure timely access to accurate climate and disaster data, thereby improving response efficiency, facilitating equitable aid distribution, and strengthening long-term resilience against environmental threats;
 - c. Using technology in cooperation with the current HPC framework to streamline reports and maintain accountability in meeting all necessary steps by suggesting the use of the HPC framework within NGOs to communicate to ECOSOC and other bodies of the United Nations and local organizations to facilitate first responder efficiency and create direct access to affected populations;

5. *Supports* increased coordination and collaboration between local authorities and United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO), international organizations, NGOs, and other organizations providing humanitarian assistance for:
 - a. Leading the distribution of nutritious and calorie-sufficient food within aid packages;
 - b. Advocating for the establishment of partnership programs between local leaders aimed at developing long-term integration plans;
 - c. Observing the needs of all members of the community who may otherwise be forgotten in the distribution process, such as women, children, marginalized groups, and refugees;
 - d. Supporting the needs of all members of the community by introducing language courses, job placement programs, and community engagement projects for refugees, displaced, and stateless individuals;
6. *Endorses* the widescale use of OCHA's Flagship Initiatives, replicating the pilot Member State programs across neighboring Member States by:
 - a. Prioritizing participatory engagement based on active listening and constant dialogue at the local level, aiming to truly understand and prioritize community needs;
 - b. Taking a decentralized, innovative approach by emphasizing greater local involvement in decision-making and aid coordination processes;
 - c. Developing coherent country-level financing strategies with the help of OCHA that align with community priorities and focus on building resilience;
7. *Recommends* the creation of the Humanitarian Office of Sustainability Practice (HOSP), whose responsibility would be to equip local leaders and communities with the knowledge of best practices to organize and sustain humanitarian aid efforts to:
 - a. Collaborate with OCHA and UNDP to equip humanitarian workers with the tools needed to sustain themselves and organize humanitarian aid within said communities;
 - b. Support agricultural growth by suggesting funding through voluntary financial contributions from Member States in collaboration between the CERF and the FAO;
8. *Further encourages* the United Nations Commission on Social Development (CSoD) and other relevant bodies in assisting Member States in creating policies that encourage sustainable economic transformation, including investing in renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure by:
 - a. Collaborating with the PAGE to support initiatives encouraging young adults to join the green job market through creating opportunities within said market, enabling future generations to participate in the prevention of future climate disasters and climate change;
 - b. Utilizing the targets of SDG 7, Member States support the investment in sustainable startup companies, which would aim to ensure access to affordable and

energy-efficient resources, inevitably increasing the overall gross domestic product (GDP);

9. *Promotes* the importance of mental health awareness for survivors of humanitarian crises and offers psychological counseling and aid through a United Nations-coordinated mission that:
 - a. Expands the United Nations Mental Health and WellBeing Strategy, which is a system-wide initiative, to target victims of humanitarian crises across Member States;
 - b. Trains local health workers and volunteers in psychological first aid counseling specifically for, during, and post crises by:
 - i. Partnering with WHO to develop a psychological counseling training for the health workers and volunteers;
 - ii. Advocating for mobile mental health units and telehealth platforms to reach remote or displaced populations provides fair and accessible aid to all communities;
 - c. Encourages Member States to educate and inform their populations about the benefits and assistance of this program within the United Nations;
 - d. Expresses its hopes to expand mental health aid to natural disaster victims further in the future;
10. *Further recommends* the launch of public awareness campaigns to:
 - a. Promote solidarity, tolerance, and inclusion towards refugees and crisis-affected people, encouraging local communities to actively participate in humanitarian efforts;
 - b. Share best practices with neighboring Member States through regional cooperation frameworks, improving coordination and preparedness for future humanitarian emergencies;
11. *Requests* that, in response to humanitarian crises, ECOSOC and relevant United Nations bodies like UNDP partner with corporations that make temporary shelter provisions while simultaneously working towards sustainable housing initiatives by:
 - a. Partnering with Nizam during humanitarian crises to fund and provide temporary shelters through tents given to the areas and camps that need them, such as mobile health units to help the people who need services;
 - b. Partnering with Arup Group after a humanitarian crisis to repair areas and build shelters to last indefinitely;
12. *Ensure* access to accommodation, protection, and social services for refugees through the creation of local Reception and Support Hubs, coordinated by municipalities in collaboration with NGOs such as Red Cross and Caritas and supported by national agencies like the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, to provide temporary shelter, legal and psychological assistance, facilitate access to education and job training for integration;
13. *Encourages* the OCHA Financial Tracking Service to work with CSOs that highlight SDG 16, such as the TAP Network, to emphasize SDG target 16.10 and ensure accountability and transparency in donor funding.

Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Strengthening the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations

The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the global rollback of humanitarian assistance to developing Member States,

Acknowledging the unequal ability in the proportionality of Member States' contributions to local humanitarian aid and resources,

Taking into account the global refugee crisis that has disenfranchised over 123.2 million people according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Noting the disconnect between the activity of local institutions and international organizations,

Bearing in mind the current issue of over 300 million people in need of humanitarian aid, as stated in the Global Humanitarian Overview 2024,

Recognizing the abandoned or underdeveloped infrastructures throughout Member States, as stated in United Nations General Assembly resolution 80/372 (2025), and the substantial delays in humanitarian aid distribution that often occur,

Further recognizing the need to develop electrical resilience in times of disaster and how it enhances aid distribution capability,

Seeking further expansion of technologies to focus on targeting early warnings regarding climate and war disasters,

Recalling the Pact for the Future (2024), which promotes humanitarian principles in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1991), which aims to strengthen emergency humanitarian coordination efforts by the United Nations,

Further emphasizing the importance of current technologies in the prediction and prevention of humanitarian crises,

Concerned also about the lack of transparency in donor funding,

Underlining the importance of tracking and data entry of specific humanitarian solutions in crises, including donations of resources and physical resource destinations,

Commending the positive effects of the refugee-focused Armenia Refugee Response Plan (RRP),

Highlighting the importance of partnerships across all Member States to be able to handle the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are to be achieved by 2030,

Furthering regional partnerships with United Nations agencies such as the Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to allocate additional funds towards the protection of survivors,

Acknowledging the role of education in addressing the root cause of many social and humanitarian issues,

Deeply concerned about the lack of educational training volunteers receive when providing humanitarian assistance,

Underscoring the importance of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Peer-2-Peer (P2P) Support Missions and the UN80 Initiative to expedite redundancies in humanitarian action,

Encouraging the expansion of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to facilitate the efficient transfer of aid to areas in distress,

Further recognizing the benefits of unifying decision-making into separate formal bodies, as promoted by the report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

Understanding the issues with duplication of aid, such as wasted resources, increased corruption, inefficient and redundant distribution,

Promoting platforms for all Member States to bring their respective issues to light, further to facilitate the cooperative coordination of humanitarian aid under OCHA,

Remembering global initiatives like the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) to integrate development and humanitarian resources in transparent, predictable ways,

Underlining further critical aspects from SDG 17.2 and 17.4, highlighting worldwide official development assistance and gross net income targets, and fostering debt financing,

Noting the success of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) in reducing disaster risk and losses substantially,

Expressing its appreciation for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which focuses on providing women with enhanced opportunities and necessary rights,

Inviting the collaboration with the UNHCR, whose purpose is the protection of refugees and displaced communities globally,

1. *Encourages* the establishment of the Emergency Collaboration Humanitarian Outreach (ECHO) under the coordination of the OCHA, to strengthen these existing frameworks by:
 - a. Aiming to serve as a consensus-based hub where Member States can appeal for international assistance during crises caused by either climate disasters or war conflicts, which can ensure equitable and transparent distribution of aid;
 - b. Improve partnerships with trusted Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Peace Corps operations, and regional actors to provide targeted support in areas such as food and water security, education continuity, and refugee assistance;
 - c. Promoting the development of sustainable and circular infrastructure within affected regions to enable long-term resilience;
 - d. Encouraging implementation of a standardized reporting system within the ECHO framework for swift response and clear communication;
2. *Further recommends* ECHO's position as an advising committee for OCHA to utilize to direct funds to centralize, clarify, and unify decision-making with more transparency by:
 - a. Forming the ECHO committee with a member from each nation to participate in meetings, advocating for their Member State if in a crisis;
 - b. Allocating aid should be solely based on the human lives at stake, with due diligence given to the consideration of assistance;

- c. Understanding that the administration of aid shall be the continued responsibility of OCHA using the CERF mechanism as its means of funding;
- 3. *Calls for* the enhancement of educational initiatives geared toward social and environmental consciousness, and strengthening inclusion of marginalized communities, in efforts to promote peer-to-peer initiatives that will enhance local and regional communities by:
 - a. Supporting institutions and organizations geared at educating disadvantaged children, through affirmative action in states with extreme inequality;
 - b. Enhancing female participation in these educational efforts to uplift further the status of women experiencing crises in global spaces;
 - c. Providing youth initiatives for refugee children that offer scholarships and career opportunities;
 - d. Promoting the creation of local climate volunteer groups and NGOs in every country to empower disadvantaged communities to uplift their local ecosystem and economy through region-specific climate education;
- 4. *Calls upon* Member States and regional organizations such as the African Union (AU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to make changes to their funding oversight committees, improving upon donation transparency towards funds that are purposed towards humanitarian aid distribution by:
 - a. Increasing the rate of monitoring the distribution of aid between Member States, focusing on targeted donors by measurements according to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) , and any Member State struggling with contributions can seek assistance from the OCHA;
 - b. The committees are encouraged to publish findings on an annual basis, which can include the percentage of shares that every Member State holds in the fund, the currency amount that every Member State contributes, and the status of donations and the origin of donors;
- 5. *Recommends* decentralizing decision-making authority to civil society organizations (CSO) funding by increasing the contribution of Member States to local organizations and establishing lines of communication with international humanitarian agencies to local organizational bodies;
- 6. *Encourages* the input of an advisory council within the OCHA to allocate its resources by:
 - a. Humanitarian acts include resource distribution, delivery of aid, and constructing humanitarian “hubs”;
 - b. Ensuring the adequate financial activity of organizations meant to serve select regions through:
 - i. Overseeing where and how funding is appropriated in terms of organizational activity through an affiliated watchdog;
 - ii. Verifying funding levels reach at least 50% for humanitarian acts;
 - iii. Providing resources to localities to further the impact of their activity that signifies improvement of material conditions;

7. *Recommends* OCHA work with intergovernmental agencies to promote policies that support long and short-term efforts, ensuring that duplication of aid is minimized, modeling efforts by:
 - a. Recommending the General Coordination of Humanitarian Cooperation, adapted by Brazil to other Member States;
 - b. Planning, coordinating, and evaluating humanitarian programs that utilize humanitarian assistance such as donations of food, medicines, and other essential items;
 - c. Partnering with the public sector to extend these short and long-term efforts to other nations;
8. *Encourages* the creation of the Centralized Database of International Funds and Organizations (CDIFO) that works to organize international funds and categorize NGOs to aid OCHA in facilitating the administration of aid by:
 - a. Utilizing an online detection system for specific tracking of donation efforts, both monetary and physical, by:
 - i. Increasing data entry to ensure that monetary donations are properly logged for accurate distribution of said donations based on necessity;
 - ii. Decreasing duplication of physical resources and increasing inventory tracking;
 - b. Consolidating all humanitarian funds into a database that identifies different organizations by listing what type of aid they provide and what regions they administer aid to;
 - c. Noting where overlaps in the administration areas exist to suggest effective allocation of funds to multiple organizations within a specific crisis region without needless duplication;
9. *Promotes* the continued use of the CERF to consolidate funds of Member States by encouraging updates to national policies to include incentives to increase funding for OCHA and its activities by:
 - a. Recognizing donors on a more individual level to promote the donation by further corporations or Member States;
 - b. Allowing for flexible unearmarked funding to enable funding to be distributed without any restriction and to ensure efficiency;
 - c. Demonstrating donor impact directly through transparent reports;
 - d. Working to enhance community and peer-to-peer advocacy;
10. *Recommends* United Nations agencies, such as OCHA, enhance more partnerships with regionalized funding:
 - a. Send representatives from OCHA to create true partnerships built on trust with organization funders in their respective regional areas;
 - b. Expecting regional funders to give an estimate on what they believe they can provide for assistance in a pooled fund specifically for humanitarian aid;

- i. Recognize the success of the pooled fund for West and Central Africa in expanding to other Member States;
 - ii. Regional funding organizations could provide the United Nations with an amount each year, and an explanation as to how they will be able to donate money with their resources;
 - c. Allow regional funding to be involved and informed about exactly where their money will be allocated, sending out yearly reports on how the United Nations used their money that year, as money should be used in immediate areas of need first;
11. *Expands the* initiative of matching grants for humanitarian aid funding with other international non-profit organizations that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has had long-term partnerships with, such as the Lions Club International:
- a. Lions Club International matches grants between USD 10,000 and USD 100,000 for the benefit of humanitarian assistance;
 - b. Promoting the grant initiative to clubs and organizations, in which each organization will be given recognition by the United Nations for their efforts;
12. *Suggests* the alteration of criteria by the UNHCR as to how an individual may be considered a refugee through:
- a. Ending generational refugee statuses by:
 - i. Palestinians born to refugee parents in the diaspora will not be regarded as refugees;
 - ii. A greater number of refugees of Eastern African origin may be eligible to be relocated to safer locations;
 - b. Changing the current definition of a refugee (a person forced to flee their home or cross a national border to seek safety) by:
 - i. Extending the eligibility of the status for those unable to flee across borders;
 - ii. Considering the extensive difficulties of economic insecurity on those still within crisis borders;
13. *Further requests* education towards the humanitarian assistance volunteers, giving volunteers a more intense and immersive educational experience by:
- a. Education provided by the United Nations agencies to support volunteers;
 - b. Giving educational modules by the United Nations agencies to volunteers without a medical background;
 - c. Extend volunteering awareness, such as cooperating with volunteers:
 - i. Adding a humanitarian aid volunteer block;
 - ii. Allowing the opportunity for health care workers in various Member States to join in on the efforts when possible;
 - d. Address volunteering initiatives at the ECHO hub:

- i. During meetings, recommending where volunteers are needed in Member States;
 - ii. Representees can relay the information to NGOs or non-profit organizations within Member States to help support;
- 14. *Recommends* the creation of Project 6 7, which suggests United Nations Agencies focus more on SDGs 6, 7, 16, and 17, for the coordination of humanitarian aid during crisis, allowing for a more efficient distribution process:
 - a. Recommending the World Health Organization (WHO) to initiate SDG 6 by emerging clean water initiatives in developing nations, utilizing NGOs like Living Water International to purify water, and provide water purifying tools in humanitarian assistance shelters;
 - b. Advising the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) through collaboration with NGOs such as Renewable World to enforce SDG 7 by providing clean and renewable energy in developing nations;
 - c. Suggesting the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) signifying the importance of SDG 16 by recognizing the importance of creating peaceful and strong institutions for humanitarian assistance:
 - i. Constructing strong structural buildings that allow survivors to feel security and safety;
 - ii. Make a priority to build a meaningful sense of peace amongst volunteers towards the survivors in need of aid;
 - d. Encouraging the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to coordinate global partnerships across all Member States to implement SDG 17:
 - i. Nourish partnerships to arrange resources more effectively through standardized Member States meetings in person to build actual relationships;
 - ii. Member States are willing to provide resources if they have an abundance of humanitarian aid resources;
 - iii. Encourage support for the Global Platform for Action (GPA) to facilitate discussion on resilient electrical infrastructure and electrical sharing between Member States in times of disaster;
- 15. *Recommends* a partnership between United Nations agencies, like OCHA, the IASC, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to hold biannual thematic panels similar to ECOSOC's Humanitarian Aid Summits (HAS), including input from NGOs, civil society, and other organizations that support the well-being of refugees and those in conflict-affected regions;
- 16. *Encourages* Member States to model efforts done with the Algerian International Cooperation Agency for Solidarity and Development, such as their accessible vaccine program, to provide refugees with a stable environment, as outlined in the UN80 Initiative, ensuring aid reaches refugees quickly and without redundancy;
- 17. *Further recommends* the implementation and expansion of current technologies in the prediction of natural disasters that can recognize indications of natural catastrophes and

decrease response times, such as, but not limited to, the implementation of satellite and drone networks, early-hazard Multi-Warning Systems (MWS), and Earth observation and post-disaster damage assessment that model the United Nations' Early Mapping Systems (EMS);

18. *Further elaborates* on the reinforcement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by promoting initiatives to monitor vulnerable areas for slow onset events and occurrences that may cause irreversible or permanent damage, and enhancing support for affected communities;
19. *Invites* Member States to implement circular economic strategies in an effort to revitalize infrastructure and establish distribution centers and shelters to be used in times of crises through:
 - a. The surveying of abandoned and underdeveloped buildings by digital tools and revitalising the infrastructure through adaptive reuse and partnerships with United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) and local non-profits;
 - b. Partnering with United Nations organizations: UNICEF and UNHCR to fill the distribution centers and shelters with necessary items such as food, water, medical care, infant care (formula, diapers), menstrual products, clothes, and educational resources;
20. *Suggests* the collaboration with UN Women and UNHCR, a humanitarian organization to enhance existing medical assistance programs through furthering charity programs specifically regarding on-ground help in refugee communities by:
 - a. Organizing further cooperation between Member States and UNHCR to create mobile on wheels suppliers of medical centers in refugee camps, aiming to address the lack of antibiotic medication, necessary vaccines, and imminent mental health counseling;
 - b. Advocating in coordination with UN Women to create maternal birth centers to provide women with necessary menstrual products, including pads and tampons, around populated refugee routes;
21. *Encourages* collaboration between the European Union (EU) and Community of Latin America and Caribbean States (CELAC) to hold joint workshops and seminars discussing disaster-relief and recovery protocols.

Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed that, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), nearly 300 million people worldwide required humanitarian assistance in 2025 due to climate change, conflict, and economic instability,

Expressing concern regarding the delays and inefficiencies that arise from lethargic bureaucratic humanitarian aid systems,

Deeply troubled by the inadequacy of communication and coordination between United Nations agencies that facilitate humanitarian aid and the communities in dire need of immediate assistance,

Noting the need for education and training for community and religious leaders, educators, and volunteers to respond to crises and coordinate humanitarian aid for their local communities,

Appalled by the prevalence of inconsistent training and coordination among community leaders in addressing state-specific humanitarian needs,

Disturbed by the limited collaboration between international humanitarian agencies and local leadership in crisis-affected regions,

Acknowledging the potential for stronger partnerships between United Nations bodies to empower community leaders and expand a unified foundation for humanitarian assistance across regions,

Recognizing the vitality of providing equitable opportunities for volunteer-based action,

Appreciating the potential uses of innovative information gathering systems such as geospatial technology to connect local community networks,

1. *Encourages* United Nations agencies, including OCHA, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to collaborate with Member States in developing biannual educational programs and leadership workshops aimed at empowering local community leaders, such as teachers, religious figures, youth advocates, and local officials that are tailored to Member States' national and regional needs to facilitate a hands-on approach that includes:
 - a. Emergency preparedness initiative courses on disaster assessment and implementation of technology training under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030);
 - i. Strengthen early warning systems for crisis relief and recovery, and share best practices and conduct for regional response assessment;
 - ii. Enact a chain of communication and command to facilitate organization;
 - b. Coordination of humanitarian initiatives to include mobilization of local volunteers and resources within communities during emergencies, and encourages financing mechanisms to merge humanitarian assistance and early recovery;

- c. Taking into account inventory assessments by working with local authorities to guarantee proper emergency preparedness;
- 2. *Suggests* the elimination of bureaucratic delays when coordinating humanitarian aid by:
 - a. Establishing direct communication channels between local humanitarian hubs and regional and/or national agencies;
 - b. Delegating decision-making authority to trained local leaders during the first few days of a crisis to enable immediate response without waiting for external authorization;
 - c. Encouraging intergovernmental cooperation by utilizing the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
- 3. *Recommends* the development of local geospatial technology to assure cohesive and accurate delivery of aid based on real-time maps, such as the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM);
- 4. *Endorses* the training initiatives to be held regionally and in a central location that is convenient for each Member State, national emergency agencies, and regional partners to enhance the capacity of community leaders in humanitarian coordination, which shall:
 - a. Provide state-specific education on emergency communication protocols, disaster management procedures, and coordination with United Nations agencies;
 - b. Train local leaders on data collection, needs assessment, and logistical coordination to ensure efficient emergency response;
 - c. Promote inclusive participation by prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized communities in the training process;
 - d. Encourage collaboration between Member States and local organizations to align national preparedness strategies with United Nations coordination frameworks;
- 5. *Encourages* the establishment of regional annual summits to review and evaluate the effectiveness of the aforementioned training programs, verifying that:
 - a. Attendees include relevant government officials from Member States;
 - b. Practical results are being delivered from the training through addressing the possible shortcomings with the leaders of each region;
- 6. *Emphasizes* greater trust in the community by promoting local engagement and readiness, along with mobilizing citizens to act immediately during crises, minimizing casualties and damage together with:
 - a. Hosting workshops on financial literacy, vocational guidance, and professional readiness in vulnerable and at-risk-of-conflict areas, for citizens to build financial independence and individual economic stability;
 - b. Building confidence in local leadership by having citizens witness their own community leaders trained and equipped to handle emergencies, reducing reliance on international intervention, and strengthening long-term resilience.

Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the nearly 300 million people around the world who need humanitarian assistance and protection due to conflicts, climate emergencies, and other factors, according to the Global Humanitarian Overview by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Considering Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular 1, 3, and 10, which aim to reduce poverty, inequality, and promote well-being for everyone,

Recalling United Nations resolutions A/RES/46/182 and A/RES/58/114 that reaffirm “the principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality for the provision of humanitarian assistance”,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations having a thorough understanding of the extent and nature of data on the damages done by climate, emergencies, and conflicts to help effectively,

Acknowledging the innovative efforts of ethical technological use within United Nations subbodies through the implementation of the framework of the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM), with the coordination of the Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB),

Underlining the collaboration between Member States within OCHA in dealing with responses to humanitarian crises and coordination for aid,

Taking into account how the utilization of resources to their full potential is necessary for achieving the coordination between the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF),

Aware of the global cost of humanitarian relief exceeding \$2.3 trillion USD, according to the Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2025 by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), inflicting enormous financial burdens on developing governments,

Alarmed by the 70 percent of women affected by gender-based violence globally, as stated by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women),

Recalling equitable funding for women and promoting fundamental organizations such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and others to encourage education and quality of life,

Expressing concerns about the number of children affected by the global crisis being 224 million and the lack of donations allocated for it, only being at 1.2 percent, according to the International Rescue Committee (IRC),

Fully alarmed over the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) figure of over 473 million children trapped in conflict zones,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of data collection systems and data sharing in the long term through fortifying the testing of early-developed software powered by new generation technologies to gather information in developing countries and areas affected by conflict or climate disasters that pose real threats to their economic stability by:

- a. Collaborating with regional economic organizations to facilitate the realization of local goals, such as:
 - i. The United Nations Economic Commission of Europe on the Economic Cooperation (UNECE) Integration sub-programme on initiatives for good governance in areas of innovation policy and public-private partnerships;
 - ii. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia's (ESCWA) financing for development policy aims to overcome financial challenges that continue to inhibit the Arab fiscal landscape;
 - iii. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which focuses on protecting refugees in areas whose population is most affected by external and internal displacement;
 - b. Encouraging increased utilization and contributions, by Member States, of the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) to facilitate voluntary data collection and sharing through OCHA;
 - c. Reinforcing the coordination with OCHA, for continued improved distribution and organization of Country-Based Pooled aid Funds (CBPF) to provide faster and more precise response to the needs of local people;
2. *Promoting* the creation of predictive models based on the data collected that will help prevent the outburst of new crises by:
- a. Generating a United Nations predictive system that will help to avoid the consequences of new crises and anticipate the quantity of aid needed;
 - b. Integrating predictive analysis into humanitarian logistics to build a timely and inclusive response and allocate humanitarian aid more efficiently;
 - c. Integrating the predictive models into the regional CBPFs to make them more effective in the reception and distribution of assistance;
3. *Recommends* the expansion of the use of technological tools to reinforce the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) to reinforce participatory research in areas of emerging development issues within the use of UNRISD's research programmes for 2021-2025 by:
- a. Sharing internal knowledge, building capacities through rigorous research, evidence gathering, analysis, model creation, and tools by co-coordinating NGOs and other United Nations organizations;
 - b. Ratifying a specific criterion that aligns with equity, inclusion, justice, sustainability, and solidarity with practical data analysis, pushing for qualitative efforts;
 - c. Pushing for the model to implement policy relevance to ensure that research is communicated for transparency among United Nations bodies and Member States;
4. *Encourages* the promotion of long-term plans such as OCHA's Strategic Plan 2023-2026, which focuses on humanitarian response, further highlighting its exposure to private organizations willing to provide external funding, potentially used to implement systematic leadership on humanitarian aid and help reduce the existing \$60 million deficit present in this organization in the year 2025, and actively looks to:

- a. Advises Member States in need of emergency humanitarian assistance to loan from developed countries with a grace period and flexible repayment terms, such as dividing the grace period into quarters;
 - b. Suggesting that the reported OCHA's 2025 funding, which does not have any specific destination, might be used to support communities listed as developing nations, utilizing the software designed to catalogue these communities' economic necessity levels (based on information tracked previously on humanitarian aid);
 - c. Facilitating public-private partnerships through initiatives such as the Korea Commission for Corporate Sponsorship (KCCP), which forges mutual economic cooperation between multinational corporations and public institutions;
 - d. Provide strategic analysis based on risk, previously detected threats or emergencies, using the technological tools within our range to produce trendlines capable of adapting to an evolving landscape and guarantee the statistical best outcome for any natural or climate disasters.
5. *Urges* Member States to improve transparency through expanding collaboration between the OCHA and International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in the allocation of humanitarian aid and their results to develop stronger solutions to humanitarian crises through:
- a. Encouraging Member States to publish a detailed report of the transactions and utilization of aid received, as well as data collected regarding the amount of aid used, attributing to their debt, to help Member States plan better on how to repay their respective debts;
 - b. Expanding upon the collaboration between Member States and existing platforms such as the IATI to create a more cohesive report;
 - c. Facilitating public-private partnerships through initiatives such as the Korea Commission for Corporate Sponsorship (KCCP);
6. *Reaffirms* the necessity of protecting women, who represent the most vulnerable people living in areas impacted by conflicts and crises through the collaboration of organizations such as CSW, UN Women, International Conference on Women, Peace, and Security (ICWPS), and CEDAW to advocate for equality and prevent discrimination for women globally by:
- a. Advocating and enforcing policies catered to women's safety by collaborating with organizations such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and CEDAW;
 - b. Calling upon assistance with United Nations and neighboring states to aid conflict with discrimination against women;
 - c. Reminding the need of allied Member States to advocate against domestic violence in Member States like Haiti, Sudan, Congo and more to ensure the safety of women globally;
 - d. Supporting initiatives such as the ICWPS that advocates for the involvement of women in maintaining peace within armed conflict, and achieving an effective participation of women in conflict prevention;
 - e. Expanding upon the collaboration between Member States and existing platforms such as the IATI to create a more cohesive report;

7. *Appeals* to advocating for supporting initiatives like the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) to reduce the increasing amount of children affected by worldly crisis along with lack of aid to assist and support them, according to UNICEF:
 - a. Suggesting increased material support for refugee camps and aid distribution centers for children in conflict areas;
 - b. Requests for support in the expansion of UNICEF to include mental health services for traumatized children who are affected after a humanitarian crisis.