



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)**

GA Plen/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

*The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent),*

- 1        *Recognizing* the stress natural disasters place on the global community,  
2        *Aware of* the inherent effect of climate change on the increased prevalence of natural disasters,  
3        *Realizing* that many Member States face a disproportionate impact from natural disasters, such as those  
4 located near coasts, fault lines and areas especially affected by extreme weather conditions,  
5        *Emphasizing* the importance of humanitarian aid in response to natural disasters,  
6        *Recognizing with concern* that emergency measures cannot alone respond to the challenges currently faced,  
7        *Noting* that per A/73/170 of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Nations currently  
8 recognizes Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana,  
9 Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda as consistently underfunded in the case of a  
10 disaster emergency,  
11        *Deeply concerned* by the unfortunate reality that communication between Member States is lacking, and  
12 recognizing the need to improve communication and coordination,  
13        *Further recognizing* the need to coordinate for the most effective use of humanitarian aid,  
14        *Reaffirming* resolutions A/RES/72/133 and A/RES/46/182 which strengthen the coordination and provision  
15 of humanitarian aid,  
16        *Noting with regret* the slow nature of reactive humanitarian relief,  
17        *Believing* humanitarian crises caused by climate change unaddressed will lead to a decrease in global security  
18 and stability,  
19        *Expressing its appreciation* for the successes of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery,  
20        1. *Strongly suggests* the implementation of proactive humanitarian assistance mechanisms by the Office for  
21 the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid to assist Member States at higher risk for natural disasters, such as:  
22            (a) Coastal Member States;  
23            (b) Member States below sea level;  
24            (c) Drought-prone Member States;  
25            (d) Member States susceptible to food shortage;  
26            (e) Member States on fault lines;  
27        2. *Advocates for* the establishment of United Nations Embassies for Humanitarian Aid within Member States  
28 as determined by OCHA, for the purpose of:  
29            (a) Investigating the Member State specific origins of natural, climate and conflict-caused humani-  
30 tarian crises;  
31            (b) Determining the preparation methods that each at-risk Member State is in specific need of to  
32 mitigate the catastrophic effects of natural disasters;

33 (c) Acting as a hub for aid resources to be housed, and later distributed from, with the objective of  
34 safer, more timely, less costly, and more efficient distribution of aid;

35 3. *Strongly encourages* investments by Member States for disaster risk reduction measures, including early  
36 warning and early action mechanisms that save lives and protects livelihoods including:

37 (a) Scaling up the use of climate information from the United Nations Council on Climate Change,  
38 such as;

39 (i) Forecasts and weather data;

40 (ii) Investing in funding mechanisms for early action, such as forecast-based financing;

41 (iii) Integrating climate change data into planning and humanitarian action across key areas of  
42 humanitarian work, including food security, health and water, in both rural and urban contexts;

43 (iv) Increasing early warning system platform capabilities in the context of scope and frequency to  
44 elevate timeliness and accuracy of early warnings to at risk Member States;

45 (v) Streamlining lines of communication in regards to the timeliness of warnings and updates;

46 (b) Strengthening technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge  
47 and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to all  
48 hazards;

49 4. *Urges* that the United Nations create a resource planning training specifically for Member States in  
50 economic crisis to:

51 (a) support these Member States in times of natural disasters;

52 (b) secure struggling Member States in times of increased stress;

53 (c) give the possibility of recovery in desperate times;

54 (d) relieve stress of awaiting future disasters;

55 5. *Strongly suggests* Member States work with Non-Governmental Organizations to provide resource support  
56 in forms such as:

57 (a) Clothing;

58 (b) Food and clean water;

59 (c) Necessary medical assistance;

60 (d) Temporary shelter for those displaced;

61 (e) Localized aid centers.

Passed, Yes: 67 / No: 0 / Abstain: 6