

FORUM: Economic and Social Council

QUESTION OF: Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations

MAIN SUBMITTER: Austria

CO-SUBMITTERS: Uruguay, Italy, Indonesia

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recognising* the need for cohesive and effective means of offering humanitarian aid for those in need,

*Reminding* all delegates of the Declaration of Human Rights declaring that human rights are universal, to be enjoyed by all people, no matter who they are or where they live,

*Understanding* the requirements of diverse individuals and our responsibility to be able to cater to those needs out of respect for each individual person,

*Noting* that the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) are taking international actions in order to provide humanitarian aid to various organizations through funding,

*Aware of* the fact that the epidemic has caused school closures that impacted 1.6 billion children in 180 nations in 2020,

*Beware of* the fact the usage of violent weapons resulted in 18,747 fatalities and injuries worldwide in 2020,

*Acknowledging* that COVID-19 lockdowns are worsening gender inequality issues, predicted to result in 15 million gender-based violence (GBV) cases every three months,

*Deeply concerned* that citizens of Afghanistan are experiencing food insecurity issues due to the combination of constant violence, COVID-19, political uncertainty, frequent economic shocks, and the most severe drought in 27 years,

*Reminding* that one of the goals for the United Nations is maintaining peaceful society by providing humanitarian assistance among every country,

1. Encourages the effective distribution of vaccines to nations in need, helping keep all individuals in the process of humanitarian aid safe from the dangers of Covid-19 by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. implementing a system of checks and balances to make sure there is not a large amount of surplus vaccinations in other nations,

- b. encouraging nations to invite nonpartisan, UN officials to count and report statistics regarding the amount of surplus vaccinations available in each country to ensure a well distributed supply for countries in need;
2. Establish the use of a database encompassing personal profiles on the medical history, physical or mental, of displaced individuals for a more cohesive approach on medicine when they are relocated by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. availability to nations that individuals are relocated, only to medical professionals in these centers, in hopes there is less need to restart treatment for either physical injuries or mental trauma to better the stabilize the medical documents of these individuals,
  - b. setting multiple firewalls and precautions in place to ensure the safety of the identity of the profiles encompassed in the database by means such as but not limited to:
    - i. using UN precautions to ensure the documents are only accessible to medical professionals of the countries displaced individuals are moved to, so the medical reports can grow with them,
    - ii. establishing firewalls to ensure the absence of hackers with harmful intent,
  - c. allowing individuals to decide whether or not they want their medical history to be included, after detailing the benefits of the database, to ensure the safety of personal data;
3. Further invites agencies to invest more in psychologists for refugees to recognize and understand the various ways in which shocks influence individuals and communities by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. enforcing psychological training aided by governments providing the medical experts or NGO's along with cultural studies to help these workers understand the people's needs more thoroughly,
  - b. working hand in hand with a data protection base to encompass profiles of displaced people, informing new doctors on,
  - c. requiring a cultural education course for psychologists that are not originally from the area in need of aid to ensure the comfortability of all people of concern;
4. Requests support from UN, More Economically Developed Countries, or other agencies such as Action Against Hunger, International Committee of the Red Cross, GlobalGiving, The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for medical treatments and supplies for COVID-19 patients in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. supplying COVID-19 test kits to developing countries to identify COVID-19 confirmed patients,
  - b. providing a portion of vaccination production of each member of the UN to speed up the vaccination in developing countries,
  - c. sending professionals from WHO to developing countries to aid patients suffering from COVID-19,
  - d. requesting UNICEF to resolve sanitation issues in developing countries by means such as but not limited to:

- i. placing sufficient amount of masks in refugee camps and medical centers, providing masks to citizens as many as they need,
  - ii. placing numbers of hand sanitizers in public places, such as subway stations, public libraries, airports, etc.,
  - iii. installing more public hygiene facilities and increasing the number of street cleaner to improve the cleanliness of the country;
5. Urges Humanitarian Institutions to acknowledge the various factors that influence individuals and communities and recognize the requirements of diverse individuals by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. periodically sending officials or administrators to local communities and analyzing the ongoing situation or problem in detail, a set every six months there will be a required exam, but the amount of examinations for each area is dependent on the severity of the issue there,
  - b. surveying citizens online of any requests or suggestions they would like to make for the community, which can motivate more social participation rate among individuals and for refugee camps that have limited internet access, the administrators from sub-clause a will not only survey the area but also ask individuals questions that are provided in the survey,
  - c. conducting a combined intersectoral study of the humanitarian community that can provide a reliable, transparent analysis to recognize the suitable response methods regarding specific issues;
6. Further urges the governments to eliminate GBV by implementing strict governmental policies that can lessen the gendered violence through ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. requesting UN member states to fortify both protection and punishment systems regarding gender abuses reported in methods such as but are not limited to:
    - i. firing employees who have committed gender abuse, for example, wage gap in the same job and unfair treatment or opportunity based on employee's gender, and provide disadvantage in getting employed in their future career, such as recording the history of gender abuse in the profile, so that other employers can look and decide to hire or not,
    - ii. enforcing safety precautions for individuals who have reported violent crimes they witnessed or experienced as to protect their identity from being exposed to the public, in case of any form of harm that can damage them,
  - b. monitoring criminals that have criminal records to prevent them to repeat their inappropriate behavior by means such as but not limited to:
    - i. forcing potential criminals who have a criminal record to equip an electronic tagging for a certain amount of period,
    - ii. making information of any criminals nearby available to the public community;

7. Encourages nations to cooperate with international agencies such as UN Refugee Agency to provide safe shelter for people displaced by disasters, wars, or pandemic issues by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. setting up refugee camps and bettering pre-existing facilities that can supply refugees with essentials and an adequate amount of food sources with means such as but not limited to:
    - i. calling upon agencies such as Action Against Hunger to fund these supplies and aid in economic support,
    - ii. diverting funding to aid in the upkeep and cleanliness of already instated refugee camps and facilities,
    - iii. calling upon member nations to sid in the housing of these refugees by accepting these individuals,
  - b. aiding financially to permit refugees to stay in hotel rooms for a certain amount of period by calling upon hotel agencies to offer support until adequate housing is established;
  
8. Requests governments of developing countries to co-work with different organizations to improve food security issues through means such as but not limited to:
  - a. supplying humanitarian aid for farmers in drought areas of vegetable seed kits, fertilizers, water pumps, and livestock,
  - b. designating each local district of professional agricultural officials to teach farmers in a more efficient way of farming crops,
  - c. financially assisting farmers through donations collected through the online campaign.