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# ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY  
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

# Simulation: ECOSOC Plenary

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Welcome to WIMUN New York 2025,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the United Nations in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the Organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

## Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

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Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations focuses on enhancing the punctuality and effectiveness of global responses to humanitarian crises; the influx of natural disasters, armed conflicts, and an increase in global health crises, a higher emphasis is placed on prioritizing coordination and delivering relief efforts to affected populations in a timely manner. To initiate the timely execution and rapid response in such crises the United Nations has established frameworks to support the implementation of such measures through the establishment of funds such as the United Nations Global Emergency Response Fund, CERF which enables humanitarian responders to deliver free life-saving assistance towards the affected populations in the situation of a crises such as natural disasters and armed conflicts.

Furthermore, the establishment of agencies such as the OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNDP, ECOSOC, etc. have contributed significantly to the 3 million people every year across 83 different countries that the United Nations have coordinated humanitarian assistance towards. To achieve these goals, however, the United Nations has faced many discrepancies in the past such as lack of coordination which can be seen in the case of the Haiti Earthquake (2010), resulting in overlapping efforts, misallocation of resources, and delayed delivery of aid. Additional issues such as limited use of technology and data, inadequate local capacity building, and lack of communication between relief and government organizations have also hampered relief efforts in the past.

The United Nations nevertheless, has taken major steps towards the mitigation of such issues with more advanced technology and well-rehearsed responses and protocols towards crisis assuagement which allows them to prioritize going forward, the development of enhanced warning systems, strengthening humanitarian financing, more efficient communication systems, integrating disaster risk reduction and promoting inclusive and equitable assistance. The United Nations' prioritization of integral cooperation on this matter is crucial in mitigating disaster-affected populations as any disruptions to this system will occur at the expense of human lives. With 14 percent of the world's population affected by war and 86,000 lives taken due to natural disasters in the most recent year 2023, these populations grow with the increase of humanitarian crises such as armed conflicts, poverty, and global warming. To aid in the diminution of such issues the United Nations takes on the responsibility of mobilizing and optimally and promptly allocating emergency assistance, oftentimes working alongside the government, NGOs (non-governmental organizations), and/or international organizations to coordinate these responses. Furthermore, this topic seeks to shed light on protecting affected groups ensuring that the humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence are upheld.

# Key Points and Main Issues

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When discussing "Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations," delegates need to understand the UN's core humanitarian principles—humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence—and the roles of key agencies like OCHA, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and specialized agencies like UNHCR and WFP. They should explore challenges such as resource gaps, limited access, and data-sharing issues, while emphasizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus to balance immediate relief with long-term solutions. Addressing global challenges like protracted crises, climate change, and global inequalities, alongside promoting compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL), is critical. Delegates should also consider innovative financing, partnerships with local actors, private sectors, and civil society, and learn from case studies of recent emergencies. Lastly, they should propose reforms to improve efficiency, accountability, and the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in humanitarian coordination. Here is a summary of some of the main issues related to this topic that could help guide the drafting and negotiation of a resolution on this important topic:

- **Coordination Challenges:** The UN's humanitarian assistance often involves multiple agencies, NGOs, and governments. In order to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure that aid reaches those in need, coordination between UN agencies, governments, and NGOs involved in providing humanitarian assistance needs to be improved. Improving coordination between these entities is essential for effective disaster response.
- **Resource Mobilization:** Ensuring that sufficient funds, supplies, and personnel are available for rapid deployment in emergencies. This includes pre-positioning resources in disaster-prone areas.
- **Access and Security:** Humanitarian efforts are often hampered by conflicts, political restrictions, or logistical challenges that prevent aid from reaching those in need. Negotiating access and ensuring the safety of humanitarian workers is critical.
- **Technology and Innovation:** Leveraging new technologies, such as satellite imagery, drones, and data analytics, to improve disaster response. Innovations can enhance early warning systems, logistics, and real-time coordination.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

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- **Long-term Impact:** Beyond immediate relief, humanitarian assistance should focus on long-term recovery and resilience-building. This involves integrating disaster risk reduction into development planning with an emphasis on long-term recovery and supporting sustainable livelihoods.
- **Capacity Building:** Enhancing the capacity of local governments and communities to respond to disasters. This includes training, infrastructure development, and the establishment of early warning systems.
- **Humanitarian Principles:** Ensuring that humanitarian action adheres to the principles of neutrality, impartiality, independence, and humanity. This is particularly challenging in conflict zones where access may be restricted.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** Recognizing the increasing role of climate change in driving humanitarian crises, such as extreme weather events and displacement, humanitarian assistance must also focus on building resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate-related disasters.

## CERF Annual Results Report: Life-saving assistance to 33 million people

**2024**

The 2023 Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Annual Results Report highlights CERF's pivotal role in delivering rapid and flexible humanitarian aid amid escalating global crises. In 2023, CERF allocated \$668 million to assist nearly 33 million people across 40 countries, addressing emergencies such as conflicts, climate-related disasters, and disease outbreaks. Notably, CERF disbursed \$106 million in response to the conflict in Sudan, providing essential care and services to affected populations both within the country and in neighboring regions. Additionally, CERF allocated a record \$276 million to underfunded humanitarian responses in 26 countries, ensuring the continuation of life-saving assistance to almost 14 million people. The report underscores CERF's commitment to anticipatory action, having facilitated such measures in over 19 countries since 2019, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and inclusivity of humanitarian responses worldwide.

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## Deliver Humanitarian Aid

**2024**

Thoroughly dissects the United Nations entities responsible for the deliverance of humanitarian aid at different capacities and categorizes the affected populations alongside the organizations responsible for such bodies of people.

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## WHAT IT TAKES

**2024**

Sheds light on the "What it takes" campaign launched by the United Nations which seeks to highlight the impact of humanitarian aid in times of crisis and the full extent of the planning that takes place to launch such an initiative.

## [Security Council Adopts Resolution Calling on States to Respect, Protect United Nations, Humanitarian Personnel in Accordance with International Law](#) **2024**

Key points of the resolution include demands for parties to conflict to uphold international law, calls for States to conduct impartial investigations into violations against humanitarian personnel, and a focus on new challenges such as disinformation. The resolution also emphasizes the need for female UN and humanitarian personnel's full, equal, and safe participation and the incorporation of a gender perspective into humanitarian crises and post-conflict reconstruction.

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## [Persons with disabilities in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies : note / by the Secretariat](#) **2024**

An overview of the status of the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, including health emergencies, and the occurrence of natural disasters, including those related to climate change, is provided, highlighting key gaps and challenge that need to be addressed to ensure and strengthen disability inclusive preparedness, response and recovery. Lastly, measures, promising practices and the latest developments in this area are identified, and a brief overview of the possible ways forward is provided.

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## [We Coordinate](#) **2024**

During an emergency, upon request from the affected country's Government, "We coordinate"; an United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) campaign, organizes response efforts to ensure aid reaches those most in need, reducing duplication and prioritizing aid based on comprehensive crisis analyses. "We coordinate" leads international efforts towards developing robust humanitarian frameworks, promoting civilian-military cooperation, managing emergency relief stockpiles, and enhancing community preparedness through tools like contingency planning and early warning systems, while serving as the secretariat for critical inter-agency coordination mechanisms and rapid-response tools.

## [Cost of cuts: Funding shortfalls threaten to push millions facing hunger to the brink of starvation](#)

2023

The World Food Programme highlights the critical effect that the funding gap for humanitarian services may pose for struggling populations in terms of food security, which is threatening to push these populations to the brink of starvation.

## [Annual report on UNICEF humanitarian action](#)

2023

The present report describes the humanitarian situation of children and how UNICEF engaged with partners at the local, regional and global levels to save lives, protect childhoods and ensure that children's rights were upheld. It also provides a progress update on the implementation of the management response actions linked to the second evaluation of the UNICEF role as cluster lead/co-lead agency (CLARE II).

## [War Crimes Background and Definition](#)

2022

Contains an extensive overview of the classification of war crimes and the acts that are considered violations of humanitarian treaties and frameworks established to mitigate the barbarity of war. Understanding the classification of war crimes and violations of humanitarian treaties is crucial for the topic of "Strengthening the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the United Nations" as it ensures that humanitarian efforts are aligned with international legal standards, promoting accountability and protecting vulnerable populations in conflict zones.

## [International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly](#)

2020

The document emphasizes the increasing challenges posed by natural disasters, particularly slow-onset disasters like droughts, and underscores the importance of international cooperation, preparedness, and the implementation of frameworks such as the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. It highlights the need for coordinated disaster risk reduction, capacity building, and the integration of local communities and scientific advancements to improve humanitarian responses, making it highly relevant to strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance by the United Nations.



## Armenia statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment

**2024**

Armenia expressed deep concern over rising violations of international humanitarian law, emphasizing the need to uphold humanitarian principles and address violations effectively. It criticized the lack of reflection in UN reports on the 2023 events in Nagorno-Karabakh, highlighting the blockade of the Lachin Corridor and the forced displacement of over 100,000 ethnic Armenians due to systematic starvation, attacks, and ethnic cleansing. Armenia also raised alarm over the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, calling for an immediate ceasefire and adherence to UN resolutions.

The speech stressed the importance of accountability, justice, and compliance with international humanitarian law, including Armenia's recent accession to the International Criminal Court. Armenia criticized the UN's insufficient response to crises in its region and globally, warning that failure to act emboldens perpetrators. It urged the international humanitarian system to prioritize justice, dignity, and swift action to address violations and protect civilians in conflict zones.

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## Uganda statement (on behalf of G77 and China ECOSOC **2024** Humanitarian Segment

The statement highlighted the urgent need to address growing global humanitarian challenges, exacerbated by conflicts, climate change, and natural disasters. Nearly 300 million people require humanitarian assistance, emphasizing the disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations such as women and children.

Key points include: 1) Reaffirmation of Humanitarian Principles, 2) Need for Global Cooperation, 3) Need to Address Root Causes, and 4) Focus on Effectiveness and Partnerships. The statement concluded with a call for collective action, compassion, and determination to protect vulnerable populations, uphold human rights, and work towards a more just and humane world.

## [Amid Worsening Climate Change, Violence, General Assembly Adopts Four Resolutions to Strengthen UN Relief System, Alleviate Human Suffering Worldwide](#)

2023

The article reports on the adoption of four resolutions by the UN General Assembly, addressing the worsening global humanitarian crises exacerbated by climate change, violence, and acute needs, including the dire situation in Gaza. Key points include strengthened protections for humanitarian and UN personnel, improved coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance, enhanced responses to natural disasters, and aid for the Palestinian people. The resolutions stress adherence to international humanitarian law, inclusive and gender-responsive humanitarian actions, and greater collaboration across sectors. The following countries made statements:

Spain (on behalf of the EU), Russian Federation, Sweden, Cuba, Belgium (on behalf of a group of countries), Venezuela (on behalf of the Group of Friends in Defense of the UN Charter), European Union (observer), Indonesia (on behalf of ASEAN), Egypt (on behalf of the Arab Group), Singapore, Maldives, Canada, Switzerland, Iran, Pakistan, Türkiye, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Australia, United States, Norway, United Kingdom, China, Poland, Colombia, Japan, Philippines, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Brunei Darussalam, France, Algeria, Morocco, Myanmar, Kuwait, Palestine (observer), Qatar (on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council), Nicaragua, Hungary, Belarus, Iraq.

## MALAWI STATEMENT – ECOSOC – HUMANITARIAN SEGMENT

**2023**

Malawi expressed deep concern over the devastating impacts of climate change on food security, exacerbated by global crises such as COVID-19 and tropical cyclones. Recent disasters, including Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023, caused significant loss of life, displacement, and infrastructure destruction. Malawi thanked regional and international partners, including the SADC region and the United Nations, for their swift humanitarian assistance.

The government called for global unity to address climate change, emphasizing the need for early detection systems and anticipatory action. It highlighted that low-income countries like Malawi, which contribute minimally to climate change, bear the brunt of its effects.

Additionally, Malawi urged international support for host countries facing pressures from displaced persons and refugees. It stressed the need for dialogue to resolve conflicts, emphasizing the humanitarian toll on children, women, and global development. Malawi called for urgent, collective action to leave no one behind.

Key points include: 1) Reaffirmation of Humanitarian Principles, 2) Need for Global Cooperation, 3) Need to Address Root Causes, and 4) Focus on Effectiveness and Partnerships. The statement concluded with a call for collective action, compassion, and determination to protect vulnerable populations, uphold human rights, and work towards a more just and humane world.

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## New Zealand statement ECOSOC HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS SEGMENT

**2023**

New Zealand expressed concern over the increasing global humanitarian needs, citing factors such as conflict, displacement, economic fragility, the lingering impacts of COVID-19, and climate change. Key points include: 1) Support for Humanitarian Efforts, 2) Focus on Food Insecurity, 3) Gender-Responsive Action, 4) Climate Change, and 5) Human Rights. New Zealand concluded by reaffirming its role in the global humanitarian system and commitment to saving lives through principled action.

## Cuba's statement ECOSOC Humanitarian segment (Spanish)

2023

Cuba emphasized the importance of humanitarian issues in addressing the persistent effects of COVID-19, climate change, and global economic challenges. Key points include: 1) Respect for Sovereignty, 2) Global Challenges, 3) Food Insecurity, 4) Impact of Sanctions, 5) Disaster Risk Reduction, 6) Commitment to Collaboration, 7) UN's Role in humanitarian assistance.

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## Netherland's statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment 2023

The Kingdom of the Netherlands emphasized the critical need to address escalating humanitarian crises. Key points included: 1) Humanitarian Needs, 2) Humanitarian Workers, 3) Humanitarian Principles, 4) Funding and Localization, 5) Systemic Issues, and 6) Call for Solidarity.

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## Slovakia statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment 2023

Slovakia emphasized its commitment to humanitarian action and support for the international humanitarian system, highlighting key areas of focus: 1) Humanitarian Engagement, 2) Ukraine Crisis, 3) Food Security, 4) Climate Change, 5) Civilian Protection and Localization and 6) Partnerships and Innovation. Slovakia reaffirmed its commitment to international cooperation and ECOSOC's role in addressing global humanitarian needs.

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## Ukraine statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment 2023

Ukraine highlighted the immense humanitarian challenges caused by Russia's ongoing war of aggression, leading to one of the largest displacement crises on record. Over 19.5 million people have been displaced, and 18 million require humanitarian assistance. Russia's missile and drone attacks on civilians and infrastructure were condemned as violations of international humanitarian law, intentionally fueling a prolonged humanitarian crisis.

Key points included: 1) Kakhovka Dam Destruction, 2) Food Security, 3) Humanitarian Efforts, and 4) Black Sea Grain Initiative. Ukraine called for support in implementing its proposed 10-Point Peace Formula, emphasizing the humanitarian dimension to achieve lasting peace.

[Spain statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment \(Spanish\)](#)

2023

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[General Assembly Adopts Resolutions Aimed at Fortifying Lagging Relief System, as World Faces Unprecedented Levels of Conflicts, Humanitarian Needs](#)

2022

The United Nations General Assembly convened to address the escalating global humanitarian crisis, noting that nearly 400 million people worldwide require assistance due to conflicts and natural disasters. In response, the Assembly adopted four key resolutions aimed at enhancing the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian aid. Assembly President Csaba Kőrösi emphasized the unprecedented scale of current humanitarian needs, stating that the world is experiencing the highest number of violent conflicts since 1945. He urged Member States to implement transformational changes to address these crises effectively. The adoption of these resolutions reflects the Assembly's commitment to strengthening the global humanitarian response system and promoting peace through international cooperation and dialogue. A summary of statements made by the following countries, political organizations and Observer States on humanitarian assistance are included in the article: Hungary, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Czech Republic (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, Brunei Darussalam (on behalf of ASEAN), India (jointly with Sweden), Maldives, Qatar, Iran, Belarus, Poland, European Union (observer), Philippines, Egypt, China, Singapore (associated with ASEAN), United Arab Emirates, Australia, United States, Russian Federation, Norway, Thailand (on behalf of ASEAN), Canada, Romania (associated with the European Union), New Zealand, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of a group), Türkiye, Morocco, Chile, India (on behalf of itself and Sweden), Kuwait, Sudan, France (associated with the European Union), Ukraine (associated with the European Union), Bangladesh, Palestine (observer), Sovereign Order of Malta (observer), Turkmenistan.

## South Africa statement on Strengthening humanitarian assistance **2022**

This statement on behalf of South Africa highlighted the humanitarian challenges that were worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, climate crisis, and persistent poverty. The government representative of South Africa emphasized the disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups, especially women and girls, citing the “shadow pandemic” of domestic violence and systemic exclusion. The statement underscored the urgency of addressing climate emergencies. She called for integrated, long-term strategies, including anticipatory measures, community participation, and improved coordination across sectors, to enhance resilience and align humanitarian efforts with climate adaptation goals. The importance of equity and inclusion in delivering effective humanitarian assistance was central to her message.

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## China statement on Strengthening humanitarian assistance (Chinese) **2022**

Ambassador Dai Bing emphasized China's commitment to international humanitarian efforts and outlined key points to address growing global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical conflicts, climate change, and impending food and energy crises. He stressed the importance of multilateralism, adherence to international law, and respect for recipient countries' sovereignty in humanitarian aid. Ambassador Dai called for prioritizing long-term development to reduce humanitarian needs, enhancing the self-reliance of developing countries, and urging developed nations to fulfill financial commitments, including the \$100 billion annual climate funding pledge. China's contributions to global humanitarian efforts were highlighted, including providing vaccines and medical supplies to 153 countries, dispatching medical teams, and supporting disaster relief, food assistance, and post-disaster reconstruction. Ambassador Dai reaffirmed China's readiness to collaborate with the international community and continue supporting developing countries in addressing humanitarian crises.

## National Statement of Switzerland at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment

**2022**

The Swiss representative at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment emphasized the need for a united international response to the unprecedented humanitarian crisis, with increasing numbers of people affected by conflict, displacement, and poverty, and widening financial gaps in humanitarian aid. Switzerland highlighted its commitment to strengthening humanitarian coordination and accountability while promoting dialogue and consensus-building, particularly as a future UN Security Council member in 2023-2024. Switzerland urged all countries involved in a conflict to adhere to IHL, ensuring civilian protection and access to humanitarian assistance, and called for accountability for violations. Gender-based violence and the safety of humanitarian workers were underscored as critical concerns.

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## Statement by Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland during the 2022 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment

**2022**

The Polish representative at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment emphasized the importance of coordinated international humanitarian efforts in addressing the growing number of global crises. Poland underscored its ongoing support for Ukraine amidst the Russian invasion, which has caused significant humanitarian challenges, stressed the importance of adhering to international humanitarian law to ensure the safety and security of civilians in conflict zones, called for more effective collaboration between humanitarian actors and governments to respond to crises efficiently and equitably and emphasized the need for shared international responsibility in addressing humanitarian challenges, calling for greater support for affected regions and vulnerable populations.



## UK Statement Closing Session of the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment

2022

The UK emphasized the critical state of global humanitarian need, which has reached unprecedented levels due to conflict, climate change, and governance failures. With over 300 million people requiring assistance in 2022, the UK pledged £3 billion over three years under its International Development Strategy, prioritizing humanitarian action. The UK outlined three key approaches to addressing the crisis: 1) Prioritizing People in Need, 2) Protecting Vulnerable Groups, and 3) Preventing Future Crises. The UK stressed the importance of ending conflicts to mitigate humanitarian crises, calling for political solutions in Syria, Yemen, and South Sudan. The statement strongly condemned Russia's invasion of Ukraine and its blockade of ports, reiterating the need for an immediate end to the war.

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## Statement by H.E. Ambassador OSUGA Takeshi, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment 2022

2022

Japan highlighted the unprecedented rise in humanitarian needs due to climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and conflicts, including Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The statement emphasized the disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, and the global ramifications, such as food insecurity from disrupted supply chains.

Japan outlined three priorities:

1. Ensuring full respect for international humanitarian law, including protecting civilians and guaranteeing unhindered humanitarian access.
2. Strengthening the UN system's capacity to address crises by overcoming barriers to the humanitarian-development-peace "triple nexus."
3. Adopting a human security lens to empower individuals as "agents of change" and focusing on prevention-oriented solutions.

The statement concluded by stressing the importance of delivering meaningful aid to those most in need.



## Statement by Republic of Argentina ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment 2022 (Spanish)

**2022**

Argentina emphasized the alarming increase in humanitarian needs due to conflicts, climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting the strain on the global humanitarian system. The country called for sustainable solutions, effective coordination, and concrete measures to strengthen humanitarian assistance while adhering to the principles of solidarity and state sovereignty.

Argentina's humanitarian policy is guided by respect for international humanitarian law, human rights, environmental protection, gender identity, and the rights of vulnerable groups. Its efforts are implemented through the White Helmets Commission, a volunteer-based initiative that provides emergency response, disaster risk management, and sustainable development support, emphasizing humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.

Argentina reiterated its commitment to inclusive, equitable, and non-discriminatory humanitarian action and stressed the need for the international community to unite efforts to address the complex challenges faced by the humanitarian system

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## STATEMENT BY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHIOPIA AT THE HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS SEGMENT

**2022**

Ethiopia emphasized the severe humanitarian challenges faced by Africa due to climate change, COVID-19, and conflicts, which have left 113 million people in need of aid, with Ethiopia and neighboring countries bearing a significant burden. Ethiopia is implementing recovery measures, including: 1) **Boosting Food Production**, 2) **Community Resource Sharing**, 3) **Social Safety Nets**, 4) **Household Asset Protection**, and 5) **Environmental Protection**. The ambassador called for increased international cooperation, emphasizing the need to depoliticize humanitarian aid and uphold principles of neutrality and impartiality. He urged prioritizing long-term resilience-building initiatives, such as enhancing agricultural productivity and environmental protection, to break the cycle of repeated crises.

## Columbia statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment (Spanish)

**2022**

Colombia emphasized its commitment to addressing the humanitarian challenges posed by climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and social inequalities, which disproportionately affect vulnerable communities and hinder sustainable development goals. Key points include: 1) Climate Action and Risk Management, 2) Support for Vaccination, 3) Focus on Women and Economic Recovery, 4) :Support for Venezuelan Migrants, and 5) Coordination with the UN. The statement underscores the need for equitable international cooperation and financial mechanisms to address these crises effectively.

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## Côte d'Ivoire statement ECOSOC Humanitarian segment (French)

**2022**

Côte d'Ivoire highlighted its concern over escalating global humanitarian needs due to armed conflicts, climate change, land degradation, drought, and the COVID-19 pandemic, with vulnerable populations most affected. Key points include:

1) Global Humanitarian Needs, 2) Humanitarian Principles, 3) Climate and Preparedness, 4) COVID-19 Recovery, 5) Development and Long-Term Stability. Côte d'Ivoire concluded by calling for enhanced international and regional cooperation to effectively address these challenges.

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## Cameroon statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment

**2022**

Cameroon highlighted the unprecedented humanitarian needs in 2021, driven by conflicts, climate change, and COVID-19, noting that 4.4 million people in the country required assistance, including internally displaced persons and refugees. Key points included: 1) Humanitarian Crises and 2) Humanitarian Plans. Key Lessons noted included:

- Effective coordination among stakeholders under government leadership is critical.
- Responses must consider national context, resources, and realities.
- Adherence to humanitarian principles (neutrality, impartiality, independence) builds trust and ensures effective action.
- Socio-economic development must be prioritized alongside humanitarian efforts for sustainable solutions.

The speech concluded with an emphasis on strengthening the nexus between development programs and humanitarian assistance, focusing on prevention, response, and durable solutions.

## Venezuela statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment **2022**

Venezuela emphasized its long-standing commitment to humanitarian efforts and called for adherence to principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence in humanitarian assistance. Key points included: 1) Climate Crisis, 2) Conflict and Intervention, 3) Sanctions, and 4) Humanitarian Cooperation. Venezuela concluded by reiterating its dedication to dialogue and cooperation with the humanitarian community, grounded in respect, non-interference, and coordination with national authorities to ensure effective humanitarian assistance.

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## Burkina Faso statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment **2022** (French)

Burkina Faso highlighted the significant humanitarian challenges it faces, including a severe security crisis since 2015, which has resulted in nearly 2 million internally displaced persons, compounded by desertification, climate change, and health crises like COVID-19, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. Rising food and fuel prices have exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition. The country has taken steps to address these challenges, including:

- Creating a ministry dedicated to humanitarian affairs.
- Developing a 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan and strategies for displaced populations and host communities.
- Strengthening coordination between the government and partners.
- Incorporating international frameworks like the Kampala Convention.
- Promoting the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus and adhering to humanitarian principles.

Burkina Faso called for increased international solidarity and funding, noting that only 15.4% of the Humanitarian Response Plan's needs have been met. The country urged global support to ensure the protection of vulnerable populations and address interconnected humanitarian, health, and climate crises.

## Viet Nam statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment

**2022**

Viet Nam emphasized the critical role of humanitarian activities and UN agencies in addressing crises stemming from conflicts, COVID-19, and climate change. The country highlighted its contributions, including \$500,000 to UN emergency funds and \$1 million to COVAX, and its collaboration with ASEAN and UN agencies to support Myanmar. Key points included: 1) Peace and Stability, 2) Comprehensive Approach to address root causes of conflicts, 3) Humanitarian Principles, and 4) Global Cooperation. Viet Nam reaffirmed its commitment to reducing human suffering, upholding humanitarian law, and supporting international efforts to address crises.

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## Panama statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment (Spanish)

**2022**

Panama emphasized the urgent need for concerted efforts to address the compounded challenges of humanitarian crises, post-pandemic recovery, and climate change. Highlighting Latin America's vulnerability to natural disasters and the escalating impacts of climate change, Panama called for immediate, integrated actions to tackle these crises.

The country outlined its initiatives, including:

- Establishing a Humanitarian Border Security Unit to protect migrants;
- Expanding the Regional Logistics Center for Humanitarian Assistance, which has delivered over 500 tons of aid to 34 countries in 2022;
- Adopting a National Climate Action Plan and a National Gender and Climate Change Plan to guide decarbonization and resilience-building;
- Hosting the EU's Copernicus Regional Data Center for geospatial data to enhance risk management and climate response.

Panama also stressed its leadership in post-pandemic recovery and humanitarian aid, assuming the presidency of the Group of Friends of United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots. Acknowledging the need for greater solidarity, integration, and financial resources, Panama reaffirmed its commitment to multilateralism as a means to bridge inequalities and ensure dignity for all.

## [Thailand statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment](#) **2022**

Thailand emphasized the critical need to address the growing global humanitarian challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, climate change, and conflicts, all of which threaten the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Key points included: 1) Urgency to Achieve SDGs, 2) Global Humanitarian Challenges, 3) Thailand's Humanitarian Role, 4) Adherence to Humanitarian Principles, 5) Need for Adequate Funding and 6) Rescuing the SDGs. Thailand concluded with a call for renewed efforts and collaboration to address immediate humanitarian needs while investing in long-term solutions.

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## [El Salvador statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment \(Spanish\)](#) **2022**

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## [Mali statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment \(French\)](#) **2022**

Mali highlighted the severe humanitarian challenges it faces, driven by climate change, insecurity, COVID-19, ECOWAS sanctions, and global supply disruptions due to the Ukraine conflict. These crises have displaced over 362,000 people internally and left 7.5 million in need of humanitarian assistance. Vulnerable groups, especially women and children, are disproportionately affected, with acute food insecurity worsening during the lean season.

The government has initiated assistance programs for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities but acknowledged the need for coordinated international support due to limited national resources. Mali emphasized the importance of alignment between national priorities and international humanitarian efforts to ensure efficiency and avoid redundancy.

Mali called on international partners to increase funding, as only 11% of the UN Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali has been financed. The country expressed gratitude for existing partnerships and urged continued solidarity to address the humanitarian crisis in the Sahel and beyond.

## Guatemala statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment **2022** (Spanish)

Guatemala emphasized the importance of strengthening humanitarian assistance and coordination through multilateralism to address increasing global emergencies exacerbated by conflicts like the war in Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, and climate-related challenges. It highlighted that 5.3 million Guatemalans required humanitarian aid pre-COVID-19 and that natural disasters, such as those caused by hurricanes ETA/IOTA and droughts in the dry corridor, have intensified vulnerabilities.

The country acknowledged its high disaster risk, being ranked 10th globally, and stressed that while states have the primary responsibility for disaster response, international cooperation and solidarity are essential. Guatemala called for full funding of humanitarian response plans, as only 17% of required funds had been raised, and urged continued support for pooled funds and the CERF. It advocated for sustainable development and community involvement as critical to building resilience against future crises.

Guatemala expressed gratitude for international assistance and called for continued collaboration to address persistent humanitarian needs, especially with the added impacts of La Niña-induced flooding.

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## Angola statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment **2022**

Angola highlighted the severe humanitarian challenges posed by persistent climate shocks, including droughts, food and nutrition insecurity, water shortages, and health emergencies like COVID-19, malaria, and measles. The government emphasized its efforts to mitigate the impacts of drought through projects like the Cafu River Channel, which provides water for over 230,000 people and supports agriculture and livestock.

Angola acknowledged the worsening humanitarian needs in Africa and announced a \$10 million contribution to the African Union Humanitarian Fund, while stressing the importance of addressing root causes of crises, such as poor governance and terrorism. The country expressed gratitude for support received from the Central Emergency Response Fund and Portuguese-speaking countries and called for continued collective efforts to combat humanitarian challenges.

## Greece statement ECOSOC Humanitarian Segment

2022

Greece emphasized the need for multilateral action to address the global humanitarian crisis exacerbated by armed conflicts, including the war in Ukraine, poverty, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and displacement. The country stressed the importance of full compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and proposed measures such as:

1. Better monitoring of IHL violations and sanctions implementation regimes.
2. Ensuring accountability for breaches of IHL and justice for victims.
3. Facilitating safe and unimpeded access for humanitarian workers and assistance delivery.
4. Developing a Regulatory Framework on Humanitarian Corridors for safe passage and aid delivery.
5. Protecting civilian infrastructure, especially schools and medical facilities, and ensuring the provision of basic services.
6. Prioritizing the protection of vulnerable groups, including women and children, from exploitation and harassment.
7. Supporting needs-based assessments to enhance funding decisions and promote the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus.

Greece reaffirmed its commitment to humanitarian principles and multilateralism, citing its recent support to Ukraine and neighboring countries as an example of its ongoing humanitarian contributions.

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## National Statement on Behalf of Brazil on the occasion of the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment 2021

2021

Ambassador Paulino Franco de Carvalho Neto, representing Brazil at the 2021 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment, addressed the humanitarian challenges that were worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, noting a 40% increase in individuals requiring assistance, totaling over 235 million people. He commended the dedication of humanitarian workers and the collaborative efforts leading to the consensus adoption of the annual resolution on strengthening UN emergency humanitarian assistance. Ambassador Carvalho Neto emphasized the importance of anticipatory action, education during crises, and mental health support, while underscoring the necessity of coordinating with Member States to respect national priorities and humanitarian principles. He highlighted Brazil's inclusive healthcare approach, providing universal access to COVID-19 vaccines and emergency financial aid to low-income families, including migrants and refugees, without discrimination.



# Political Groups

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## [African Union Humanitarian Affairs Division](#)

**2024**

The division of humanitarian affairs (African Union) provides continental direction to the achievement of durable solutions for addressing humanitarian crises. This includes pursuing actions to alleviate the plight of refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), including meeting their immediate protection and assistance needs as a result of man-made and natural disasters.

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## [Humanitarian assistance and international humanitarian law: European Council adopts conclusions](#)

**2024**

This document includes the Council's conclusions which reaffirm the EU's strong support for international humanitarian law (IHL) and its commitment to addressing global humanitarian needs, emphasizing the need for coordination between humanitarian, development, and peace actions. This highlights the EU's dedication to effective multilateralism and a rules-based international order, aligning with the United Nations' efforts to strengthen the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance.

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## [EU Civil Protection Mechanism](#)

**2024**

The EU Civil Protection Mechanism, established in 2001, enhances cooperation among EU countries and 10 participating states to improve disaster prevention, preparedness, and response, coordinating global disaster responses and contributing significantly to transport and operational costs. Its relevance to strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance by the United Nations lies in its ability to pool resources, provide a unified response, and collaborate with various international and local actors to ensure effective and efficient humanitarian aid delivery.



# Political Groups (cont.)

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## European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid

**2021**

The European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, established in 2007, outlines the EU's policy framework for humanitarian response, emphasizing principles such as neutrality, humanity, independence, and impartiality, and reinforcing coordination with the United Nations. By improving coherence, effectiveness, and collaboration with various partners, the Consensus enhances the EU's humanitarian aid policies and practices, making it relevant to strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance by the United Nations.

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## G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries

**2020**

The G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries is based on principles of being people-centered, promoting global solidarity, national ownership, sustainability, and universal health coverage, and upholding humanitarian principles. In summary, this document draws attention to voluntary participation, international cooperation, and partnerships to provide essential services and support during the pandemic, aligning with UN-coordinated efforts.

## UN Regions

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### Latin America and the Caribbean Region Appeal

**2024**

Latin America and the Caribbean, the second most disaster-prone region globally, faces increasing humanitarian challenges due to frequent natural disasters, displacement, violence, and socioeconomic instability, affecting millions annually. UNICEF, appealing for \$12.4 million, focuses on emergency preparedness, rapid humanitarian response, and reinforcing field capacities, emphasizing the need for coordinated efforts to address and mitigate these crises effectively.

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### Asia and the Pacific Overview

**2024**

The Asia and the Pacific region, with 10.7 million displaced individuals, faces numerous humanitarian crises requiring immediate and long-term solutions, highlighting the importance of coordinated emergency responses by the UN. UNHCR's efforts in Afghanistan, Myanmar, and the Philippines underscore the need for robust coordination to address complex challenges, provide essential aid, and advocate for sustainable support to host countries.

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### 2024 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS & REQUIREMENTS OVERVIEW SAHEL

**2024**

The 2024 Sahel Humanitarian Needs and Requirements Overview, published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), highlights the escalating humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region, encompassing Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. The report focuses on: 1) Escalating Humanitarian Needs, 2) Affected Population, 3) Drivers of the Crisis, 4) Impact on Essential Services, 5) Humanitarian Response and Funding Requirements and 6) Call to Action

The report emphasizes the need for a coordinated international response to address the multifaceted challenges in the Sahel, aiming to alleviate human suffering and build resilience against future crises.

## UN Regions (cont.)

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[News note EU humanitarian aid contributes €10.7 million to UNICEF to support migrant children and strengthen disaster preparedness in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

**2023**

The complicated child migration issue that Latin America and the Caribbean are facing is exacerbated by socioeconomic, political, and natural disasters. In order to support vulnerable migrant and refugee children, the European Union has donated €10.7 million to UNICEF. The contribution emphasizes the significance of coordinated international humanitarian assistance in effectively addressing such crises and focuses on mental health, education, healthcare, and protection.

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[Global Humanitarian Overview of the African States 2022](#)

**2024**

West and Central Africa face some of the world's most complex challenges. Acute and prolonged crises are deteriorating, and needs are growing. Millions of people are being driven to the edge of survival due to a confluence of factors, including conflict and violence, extreme poverty, weak governance, chronically high food insecurity and malnutrition, and the impact of climate change. In conflict-affected regions, civilians are facing a dramatic protection crisis in an increasingly volatile context. The most vulnerable people experience multiple devastating consequences, driving persistent and fast-escalating needs. More than 1 in 10 people living in West and Central Africa (i.e., over 61 million people) will require assistance and protection in 2022.

## [The International Committee of the Red Cross \(ICRC\) will participate in official activities of the Group of Twenty \(G20\) in São Paulo, Brazil.](#)

2024

This document highlights the ICRC's work on digital risks during armed conflicts and promoting information integrity. This effort aligns with the broader G20 focus, including during Brazil's presidency, on global economic cooperation and addressing digital threats, contributing to the UN's goal of strengthening coordination in emergency humanitarian assistance by addressing emerging digital challenges that impact civilian protection and information integrity during crises.

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## [Why is the world's humanitarian aid gap getting bigger?](#)

2024

Expounds on the influx of humanitarian crises around the world and the increase in demand for humanitarian assistance, leading to a rise in cost, which contributes to the widening humanitarian funding gap.

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## [Climate Change and Humanitarian Assistance](#)

2024

This document sheds light on the correlation between climate change and its effects on the demand for humanitarian assistance as according to recent research, there will likely be a major increase in humanitarian needs as a result of climate change, especially in nations that are already experiencing endemic crises where natural catastrophes like storms, floods, and droughts worsen food shortages and violence. Furthermore, it is anticipated that low-income nations that are not now facing humanitarian crises may grow more susceptible, making it more difficult for humanitarian organizations to meet the growing demand for immediate aid.

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## [The world's worst humanitarian crises: 8 to know in 2024](#)

2024

A rough overview of all the major humanitarian crises which are ongoing globally, including a breakdown of the causes and effects alongside the initiatives aimed towards providing relief to these crises.

## [World Trade Organization - Disaster Preparedness A View from the Border](#)

2023

At a session held on 21 March 2023 ahead of the WTO Trade Facilitation Committee (TFC), WTO Members, aid agencies and NGOs shared the challenges they face in moving humanitarian aid and relief supplies across international borders during times of disaster. This discussion was aimed at identifying future work the TFC could potentially undertake to streamline and expedite humanitarian shipments.

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## [Breaking the silence: Advocacy and accountability for attacks on hospitals in armed conflict](#)

2024

Documents the violation of the IHR with four case studies of such violations, with the most recent ones being in 2015. Also discusses the Geneva Convention and international laws erected to protect healthcare facilities as a safe space for the wounded and refugees in a time of war.

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## [NATO Crisis management](#)

2024

Expounds upon the role of NATO in international crisis management and their incorporation of military and political tools in their approach towards crisis prevention. NATO's robust crisis management capabilities allow it to deal with a wide range of crises, which could pose a threat to the security of the Alliance's territory and populations. These crises can be political, military or humanitarian, and can also arise from a natural disaster or as a consequence of technological disruptions.

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## [Risks of technology use in humanitarian settings: Avoiding harm, delivering impact](#)

2024

This information elaborates on the application of technology in humanitarian contexts and the various drawbacks that may arise, including privacy issues, bias and inequality, and data breaches that could have catastrophic effects on vulnerable groups. These challenges show the importance for humanitarian responders to evaluate and oversee technical advancements while making sure that the right moral principles and procedures are followed.

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## [The impact of humanitarian crises](#)

2020

This article, by Malteser International, contains an extensive overview of what is considered a humanitarian crisis and its direct causes and contributions towards the formation of a humanitarian crisis. Also includes rough statistics on the international population affected by humanitarian crises.

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## [World Disasters Report 2020](#)

2020

This report includes a detailed breakdown on how the COVID-19 pandemic emphasizes how vital it is to confront the effects of global warming, which are still present and worsening; endangering people's lives and livelihoods everywhere, particularly affecting most dramatically vulnerable populations. The report emphasizes the significance of aligning global initiatives like the SDGs, Paris Agreement, and Sendai Framework to prioritize and support the most at-risk populations, thereby strengthening emergency humanitarian assistance coordination by the United Nations.

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## [9 Facts About Humanitarian Aid That Everyone Should Know](#)

2018

A brief summary of a set of statistical facts in regards to humanitarian efforts around the world. t moral principles and procedures are followed.

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## [The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative \(The World Bank\)](#)

2017

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI) is a joint effort by the United Nations and the World Bank Group—two institutions with distinct yet complementary roles—to work together in new ways across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence.

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## [ICRC: Sexual violence in Armed Conflict](#)

2016

Document summarizing and linking the correlation between armed conflict and its implications and effect on the increasing rate of sexual violence against women.

# NON-OFFICIAL RESOURCES ABOUT THE TOPIC (GENERAL) (CONT.)

## Why gender equality is essential to humanitarian action

2016

This document calls upon the fact that effective humanitarian action requires understanding and addressing the specific needs of diverse gender and age groups, hence underscoring the fact that integrating gender equality to enhance the impact and respect for human rights further amplifies the effectiveness of humanitarian aid. This document emphasizes the approach that strengthens the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance by ensuring inclusive and equitable programming that upholds the rights and dignities of all individuals.



## UN Regions

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### [Asia and the Pacific Humanitarian Response Overview](#) **2024**

This document provides a summarized overview of a total of all the response plans targeted towards the countries within the region from 2015 to the present.

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### <https://response.reliefweb.int/asia-and-pacific/asia-and-pacific-cerf-overview> **2024**

regional overview of CERF funding from 2015 to present.

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### [Latin America & The Caribbean Weekly Situation Update as of 19 July 2024](#) **2024**

This report details the response to Hurricane Beryl, including significant logistical challenges and healthcare needs in affected Caribbean countries; highlighting the need for coordinated emergency humanitarian assistance by the UN to address complex crises involving natural disasters and health system disruptions.

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### [ReliefWeb Response \(RW Response\) is a specialised digital service of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#) **2024**

This is a website dedicated but not limited to global disaster and humanitarian relief reports across all the regional groups which is a good reference point to understanding the global humanitarian crisis.

## UN Regions (cont.)

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### Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict in Africa

**1996**

This document explores the possibility that while political neutrality is traditionally upheld, some argue that NGOs may need political involvement in certain conflicts, especially in Africa, to ensure effective use of relief supplies. Despite the challenges, humanitarian aid has saved countless lives, though it may occasionally exacerbate conflicts by freeing up resources for warring factions or unintentionally conveying negative ethical messages. The document emphasized the importance of ongoing engagement with African communities to promote peace and resilience.

## Member States

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### [Hurricane Beryl: Jamaica - Situation Report No.2 \(As of 13 July 2024\)](#) **2024**

Situation report of Hurricane Beryl and its devastating impact on the communities and lives affected by this disaster, which has created a major humanitarian crisis within the regions of the Caribbean.

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### [Yemen: Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) 2024 \(January 2024\) \[EN/AR\]](#) **2024**

It explores the Yemen crisis relief plan and possible solutions for relieving the humanitarian crisis in the area and contains possible solutions that can be applied to humanitarian crises worldwide.

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### [Japan's Noto Earthquake: ADRA Mobilizes Urgent Relief and Recovery Efforts to Aid Japanese Communities](#) **2024**

This document analyzes the humanitarian response to the Noto earthquake that hit Japan on January 1, 2024 (magnitude 7.6) and the Japanese government's timely response to this disaster in formulating response strategies to meet the people's immediate needs.

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### [Peacekeeping in Haiti: Successes and Failures](#) **2022**

This document explores the United Nations' peacekeeping initiatives (MINUSTAH AND MINUJUSTH) in Haiti, through the deployment of military personnel to secure social stability and breaks down the advantages and the controversies that this initiative has posed on the situation in Haiti

## Member States

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[Crisis in the DRC: What you need to know and how to help](#)

**2022**

Relates the correlation between the effects of the armed conflicts and the increase in the rate of sexual violence, food insecurity and disease, further escalating the cholera crisis in the congo.