HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS SEGMENT
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GLOBAL MODEL UN NEW YORK 2027

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

SPECIAL ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Simulation: Humanitarian Affairs Segment

Welcome to Global Model UN New York 2027,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the Economic and Social Council Humanitarian Affairs Segment 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!

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

Humanitarian emergencies caused by armed conflict, disaster, and other crises can threaten lives, displace communities, disrupt essential services, and undermine livelihoods. In 2026, an estimated 239 million people will require humanitarian assistance. Special economic, humanitarian, and disaster relief assistance, therefore, concerns meeting immediate needs during emergencies, but also how the international community coordinates and finances assistance, supports the recovery of communities and essential services, and strengthens preparedness for crises.

Delivering assistance can be extremely difficult. Armed conflict remains a major driver of humanitarian need, while violations of international humanitarian law increase risks to civilians and humanitarian workers. Affected States have primary responsibility for humanitarian needs within their territory, but international assistance may be needed when national capacity is overwhelmed. Humanitarian organizations may face restrictions crossing borders, conflict lines or checkpoints to reach affected populations.

Humanitarian organizations follow four principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Humanity means seeking to prevent and relieve human suffering and protect human dignity. Impartiality means providing assistance according to need, without discrimination. Neutrality means that humanitarian organizations should not take sides in armed conflicts or political disputes. Independence means that humanitarian decisions should remain separate from political, economic or military objectives. These principles are especially important in conflicts, where humanitarian organizations need the trust of different parties to reach people who need assistance.

Another challenge is the widening gap between humanitarian needs and available resources. In 2025, donors provided $15.84 billion, only 34.8 per cent of the $45.47 billion requested for humanitarian responses. Funding shortages forced humanitarian organizations to reduce or close essential programmes, leaving millions without life-saving assistance. Member States face difficult choices about how limited resources should be prioritized and how humanitarian assistance can be delivered more efficiently.

HAS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

One approach to improve humanitarian assistance is strengthening national and local response capacity. Local organizations and communities are often the first to respond to emergencies and may understand local needs, yet international organizations have greater access to funding and resources. Governments must consider how international assistance can support local leadership while responding quickly when an emergency overwhelms national capacity.

Countries are also placing greater emphasis on emergency preparedness and anticipatory action, which means taking steps before a predicted emergency causes its worst damage. For example, authorities may move supplies, evacuate vulnerable communities or provide assistance before an expected flood or storm. Such measures can save lives and reduce emergency assistance needed later.

Humanitarian crises often destroy livelihoods and local economies. Recovery assistance can help communities restore income, markets and essential services rather than remain dependent on emergency relief.

Ultimately, the challenge is to meet urgent needs today while helping communities become better able to withstand and recover from future crises.

HAS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Key Points and Main Issues

The Secretary-General's 2026 report describes a humanitarian system facing more severe crises, less funding and growing obstacles to reaching people in need. The issues below identify the choices delegates can negotiate: whom to assist first, how to deliver aid safely and impartially, how to strengthen national and local responses, and how to reduce future humanitarian needs. Each issue includes practical areas for cooperation.

1. Prioritizing life-saving assistance amid funding shortages

Humanitarian needs have grown faster than available funding. Governments and relief organizations must make difficult choices about whom to assist first, while ensuring that the most vulnerable people are not overlooked. The key challenge is to establish fair, evidence-based priorities and explain what happens when funding cannot meet all identified needs.

Key issues include:

- Humanitarian needs exceed the resources available; identifying people in need is different from targeting and prioritizing assistance.
- Cuts to food, health, water, shelter and protection services can create overlapping risks, especially for displaced people.

Recommended actions:

- Agree on transparent severity criteria using food-security, health, displacement and protection data.
- Report which populations could not be reached and how decisions were communicated to them.

2. Humanitarian access and protection of civilians

Providing assistance depends on being able to reach people safely. In armed conflicts, attacks on civilians and aid workers, damaged roads and hospitals, and restrictions on relief operations can prevent assistance from reaching those who need it. Delegates should consider both the legal obligations of parties to conflict and the practical steps that make humanitarian access possible.

Key issues include:

- Armed conflict, attacks on aid workers, damaged infrastructure and administrative restrictions delay assistance.
- Humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law constrain how parties may treat civilians and relief operations.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Recommended actions:

- Support practical arrangements for safe relief movements and impartial needs assessments.
- Strengthen incident reporting and independent investigation of attacks on humanitarian workers and essential civilian facilities.

3. Humanitarian reset: efficiency, accountability and trust

The humanitarian reset is an effort to change how aid organizations set priorities, deliver assistance and share decisions with affected communities. Its success should be judged by whether people receive timely, effective help—not simply by whether organizations reduce administrative costs. This issue connects directly to the 2026 HAS panel on moving from reform commitments to results.

Key issues include:

- The humanitarian reset emphasizes defining urgent needs, delivering more efficiently, devolving decisions and defending humanitarian principles.
- Reduced bureaucracy is useful only if it improves timely, safe assistance and accountability to affected people.

Recommended actions:

- Identify overlapping coordination tasks that can be simplified without weakening oversight.
- Measure delivery time, coverage, community feedback and protection outcomes rather than administrative savings alone.

4. Locally led assistance and national responsibility

National authorities and local organizations are usually closest to an emergency and often respond first. Yet international funding and decision-making can remain concentrated in large external organizations. Delegates should examine how to strengthen local leadership, provide direct support and maintain appropriate safeguards for the use of humanitarian funds.

Key issues include:

- Affected States retain primary responsibility for humanitarian needs, while national and local responders often act first.
- Local organizations may lack direct funding and influence even when they deliver assistance.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Recommended actions:

- Expand accessible funding and decision-making roles for national and local organizations.
- Provide training, risk-sharing arrangements and safeguards for financial oversight without excluding smaller organizations.

5. Disaster preparedness, early warning and anticipatory action

Many disasters cannot be prevented, but their effects can be reduced when communities receive timely warnings and have resources to act before a hazard strikes. Anticipatory action uses forecasts and agreed triggers to release assistance before an emergency becomes more severe. Countries differ widely in their ability to finance warning systems, evacuation and preparedness.

Key issues include:

- Forecasts, pre-agreed triggers and pre-arranged funding can support action before floods, storms or droughts cause their worst damage.
- Countries have unequal capacity to maintain warning systems, evacuate communities and protect essential services.

Recommended actions:

- Support early-warning coverage, local evacuation plans and supplies positioned before forecast emergencies.
- Specify which forecast thresholds release funding and how the effectiveness of early action will be assessed.

6. Food insecurity, displacement and protection of vulnerable populations

Conflict, extreme weather and economic shocks can leave families without enough food, safe shelter or basic services. People forced to flee may face several risks at once, while host communities can struggle to meet increased demand. Effective responses therefore need to connect food assistance, protection, health care, shelter and support for livelihoods.

Key issues include:

- Conflict, climate shocks and economic decline can jointly intensify hunger and forced displacement.
- Returning refugees and internally displaced persons may lack housing, livelihoods, safety and public services.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Recommended actions:

- Coordinate food, health, shelter and protection assistance where several needs overlap.
- Support safe, voluntary and sustainable return or other durable solutions, with attention to women, children and persons with disabilities.

7. Recovery, resilience and financing

Emergency relief saves lives, but repeated crises also destroy schools, clinics, markets and sources of income. Recovery requires investment beyond the first weeks of an emergency, even when donors face pressure to prioritize immediate needs. Delegates should consider how humanitarian funding can be used effectively while longer-term development and disaster-risk financing support recovery.

Key issues include:

- Repeated emergencies damage markets, livelihoods and public services, making recovery difficult.
- Short-term relief and longer-term investment can compete for limited funding, although both are needed.

Recommended actions:

- Link immediate assistance to restoration of water, health, education, agriculture and livelihoods.
- Consider predictable financing for disaster risk reduction and recovery alongside emergency appeals.

8. Regional cooperation and responsibility-sharing

Humanitarian emergencies often cross national borders or overwhelm the capacity of a single government. Neighbouring countries and regional organizations can share information, equipment, personnel and financial support. The challenge is to coordinate this assistance in ways that respect the affected country's leadership and distribute responsibilities fairly.

Key issues include:

- Cross-border displacement and major disasters can overwhelm individual countries and neighbouring host communities.
- Regional mechanisms can pool early-warning information, emergency personnel, supplies and financing.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Recommended actions:

- Clarify coordination between affected governments, UN agencies and regional organizations.
- Consider how donor and host countries can share responsibilities without undermining national ownership.

Central Questions for Delegates

- How should limited humanitarian resources be prioritized when available funding is insufficient to reach all populations in need?
- How can humanitarian assistance remain impartial, neutral and independent when political or military interests affect access to and the delivery of aid?
- How can international humanitarian assistance strengthen national and local response capacities without undermining local leadership or the ability to respond rapidly to emergencies?
- How should Member States balance investment in immediate emergency relief with preparedness, anticipatory action and longer-term recovery?
- How should the humanitarian reset improve delivery, accountability and the role of local responders without weakening humanitarian principles?
- What practical arrangements could improve early warning, anticipatory financing and recovery for countries facing repeated disasters?
- How should States and humanitarian partners support refugees, internally displaced people, host communities and people returning home?
- What responsibilities should UN agencies, affected States, donor governments and regional organizations each assume in coordinating humanitarian assistance?

1. Official UN Resources

These official United Nations reports, humanitarian appeals and operational updates provide the main evidence for the study guide. Begin with the Secretary-General's 2026 report, then use agency and regional materials to examine how coordination reforms, civilian protection, disaster preparedness and funding shortages affect assistance in practice. The records of the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment panels connect these themes to the discussions held by Member States and humanitarian partners.

ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment 2026 — programme and panel materials

2026

Official OCHA entry point for the 2026 Humanitarian Affairs Segment. Use it to place the three panels within the broader discussion of special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance. Relevant issues: coordination, protection and financing.

Note on UN webcasts and transcripts: The UN meeting transcripts are automatically generated and may contain occasional errors in names, terminology or wording. They are useful for reading the discussions, but delegates should check the webcast if the exact wording of a statement is important. Delegates using a transcript to find a particular moment in the video should also be aware that transcript timestamps may not match the time code displayed in the webcast.

ECOSOC 2026 panel: "From Reset to Results" — UN meeting transcript

2026

Primary record of the panel on coordination and delivery. Helps delegates assess how the humanitarian reset could reduce delays, strengthen country-level leadership and translate reform into measurable results.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

ECOSOC 2026 panel: "From Commitments to Practice" — UN meeting transcript

2026

Primary record of the discussion on protection, international humanitarian law and operational realities. Useful for proposals to protect civilians and aid workers and preserve safe humanitarian access.

ECOSOC 2026 panel: "Funding with Impact" — UN meeting transcript

2026

Primary record of the panel on financing humanitarian assistance amid severe funding shortages. Useful for examining funding priorities, effectiveness, accountability and the consequences of reduced support.

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment — 29th plenary meeting: general debate (17 June 2026)

2026

The general debate contains interventions by Member States and groups on funding, protection, humanitarian reform and disaster preparedness. Delegates can compare positions and follow the linked UN Web TV recording. The transcript is automatically generated and is not an official meeting record.

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment — 32nd plenary meeting: concluding general debate (19 June 2026)

2026

Includes additional country interventions and the Chair's closing synthesis of the three panel themes.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment — 31st plenary meeting: financing panel (18 June 2026)

2026

Meeting transcript for "Funding with impact: financing humanitarian action to deliver results in support of people in need." Use with the webcast to examine funding flexibility, predictability, prioritization and delivery outcomes.

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment — 28th plenary meeting: coordination panel (17 June 2026)

2026

UN Web TV recording of the opening and "From reset to results" discussion; use alongside the transcript already listed above.

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment — 30th plenary meeting: civilian protection panel (18 June 2026)

2026

UN Web TV recording of "From commitments to practice," on protection of civilians, respect for international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles.

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment — 29th plenary meeting: general debate webcast (17 June 2026)

2026

Official UN Web TV recording of the general discussion, useful for checking statements and interpretation against the automated transcript.

OFFICIAL UN RESOURCES ON THE TOPIC (CONT.)

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment — 32nd plenary meeting: closing webcast (19 June 2026) 2026

Official UN Web TV recording of the closing general debate, including further Member State interventions.

ECOSOC draft decision E/2026/L.6 — theme and three panel topics (18 March 2026) 2026

Formal ECOSOC text establishing the 2026 theme and identifying the exact names of the three panel discussions. Useful for framing the simulation around the issues actually selected by Member States.

General and Cross-Regional Resources

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations — Report of the Secretary-General (A/81/73–E/2026/58) 2026

Overview: Principal study-guide report, issued 15 April 2026. Reviews 2025 humanitarian emergencies, the widening funding gap, access and protection, humanitarian reform, coordination, preparedness and recovery. Begin here to distinguish established findings from policy options for ECOSOC.

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2026 2026

Overview: This joint UN report provides a global assessment of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. It estimates that around 645 million people experienced hunger in 2025 and finds that, although global hunger declined for a third consecutive year, progress remained uneven across regions. The report is useful for delegates examining food insecurity as a driver of humanitarian need and understanding why improvements in global averages can coexist with severe food crises in particular countries and regions.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

Global Report on Food Crises 2026 — 2026

Overview: This report provides a global assessment of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in countries and territories affected by food crises. It found that 266 million people across 47 countries and territories experienced high levels of acute food insecurity in 2025, with conflict, weather extremes and economic shocks among the major drivers. Famine was confirmed in parts of Gaza and Sudan during 2025, while more than 80 per cent of people facing acute food insecurity lived in protracted crisis contexts. The report is useful for delegates examining the scale and causes of humanitarian food crises and the relationship between conflict, climate-related hazards, economic pressures and humanitarian need.

UNHCR Global Trends 2025 — 2026

Overview: UNHCR's flagship Global Trends report provides the latest official statistics on refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people and other forcibly displaced populations. It also examines refugee hosting, returns and long-term displacement. Many refugees flee to neighbouring States that may already have limited resources and services, creating additional pressure on countries hosting large displaced populations. The report also highlights that many people who returned home in 2025 did so under difficult conditions and continued to face challenges rebuilding their lives. The resource is particularly useful for delegates examining the scale of displacement, responsibility-sharing between States and why both host countries and returning populations may require international support.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

UNHCR Global Report 2025 — 2026

Overview: This report reviews UNHCR's humanitarian and protection work during 2025 and examines how funding reductions affected its ability to assist forcibly displaced and stateless populations. UNHCR sought to protect and assist 129.4 million people, while available funding covered only 37 per cent of total needs, a decline from 48 per cent in 2024. The report is useful for delegates examining the operational consequences of humanitarian funding shortfalls, including reductions in staffing, services and geographical presence, and how limited resources can affect the scale of humanitarian assistance available to displaced populations.

WHO Health Emergency Appeal 2026 — 2026

Overview: WHO's Health Emergency Appeal outlines health needs, response priorities and funding requirements across major humanitarian emergencies in 2026. WHO is seeking approximately US$1 billion to sustain life-saving health services, prevent disease outbreaks and protect essential care. The appeal highlights how armed conflict, displacement, climate-related disasters and funding shortages place already fragile health systems under further pressure.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

Food security and child nutrition crises persist in Gaza despite fragile gains due to increased humanitarian assistance and commercial traffic – FAO, UNICEF and WFP 2026

Overview: This joint UN resource examines food security and child malnutrition in the Gaza Strip following an expansion of humanitarian assistance and commercial activity. It reports that approximately 1.4 million people, or 67 per cent of the population, were experiencing crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity, down from 1.6 million at the end of 2025. The agencies attribute recent improvements partly to expanded food, nutrition, agricultural and health assistance but warn that progress remains fragile because of continued access constraints, funding shortages and damage to livelihoods and essential services. The resource is particularly useful for delegates because it demonstrates how the scale and accessibility of humanitarian assistance can directly affect food security and nutrition outcomes during an armed conflict.

Inter-Agency Refugee Protection Overview for the Middle East Situation – UNHCR 2026

Overview: This inter-agency overview examines displacement and risks facing civilians across the Middle East following the escalation of hostilities in 2026. The region was already hosting more than 31 million forcibly displaced people and recent returnees. It highlights serious protection concerns in Iran and Lebanon, including displacement, family separation and difficulties accessing safety and essential services. It also examines growing pressure on neighbouring countries hosting displaced people and the challenges faced by people returning to Syria and Afghanistan. The resource is useful for delegates examining how conflict in one State can cause displacement across borders and create humanitarian needs in neighbouring countries.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

Nearly half of the population in Government-controlled areas of Yemen face acute food insecurity as humanitarian support sharply declines - WFP 2026

Overview: This World Food Programme resource examines worsening acute food insecurity in Government-controlled areas of Yemen amid declining humanitarian support. It reports that around 5 million people were already experiencing a Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity, including 1.4 million in Emergency conditions, with the situation projected to deteriorate during the June–September 2026 lean season. The resource highlights how conflict, economic decline, climate-related shocks, disrupted livelihoods and critical funding shortfalls interact to deepen humanitarian needs, making it useful for delegates examining the consequences of reduced humanitarian assistance and the importance of combining emergency aid with support for livelihoods and resilience.

UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2026 2025

Overview: UNICEF's 2026 Humanitarian Action for Children report estimates that more than 200 million children across 133 countries and territories will require humanitarian assistance in 2026. It identifies conflict, displacement, food insecurity, climate-related disasters and disruptions to essential services as major risks to children. It also highlights the importance of preparing for emergencies, acting early and strengthening national and local responses. The resource is useful for delegates examining how humanitarian crises affect children differently and why child protection, health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation are important components of humanitarian response.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2025: Resilience Pays: Financing and Investing for Our Future

2025

Overview: UNDRR's flagship report examines the economic and humanitarian consequences of disasters and makes the case for greater investment in disaster risk reduction and resilience. It estimates that the full global cost of disasters exceeds $2.3 trillion annually when cascading and ecosystem impacts are considered and highlights how repeated reliance on post-disaster response can increase debt, vulnerability and dependence on humanitarian assistance. The report is particularly useful for delegates examining disaster financing, preparedness and resilience, including how greater investment in risk reduction and pre-arranged financing could reduce humanitarian needs before disasters occur.

African Group

State of the Climate in Africa 2025 – World Meteorological Organization 2026

Overview: This report examines climate conditions, extreme weather events and their impacts across Africa during 2025. It reports that weather- and climate-related hazards affected at least 13 million people across the continent, with floods accounting for more than half of reported extreme events and drought affecting more than 8.5 million people in East Africa. The report also highlights significant gaps in multi-hazard early warning systems, with fewer than 40 per cent of African countries reporting preparedness and response capabilities, making it particularly useful for delegates examining disaster preparedness, early warning, resilience and the need for international support following climate-related disasters.

Regional Trends: Forced Displacement in West and Central Africa in 2026 — UNHCR 2026

Overview: This UNHCR resource examines patterns of forced displacement across West and Central Africa, where nearly 20 million people were forcibly displaced or stateless as of April 2026. Although displacement declined compared with the end of 2024, UNHCR cautions that this was largely driven by the return of displaced people rather than a sustained reduction in displacement pressures. The resource is useful for delegates examining returns, reintegration, pressures on host communities and how investment in national systems, livelihoods and basic services can reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance.

African Group (cont.)

Humanitarian aid cuts push millions deeper into hunger amid rising violence and population displacement in West and Central Africa - WFP

2026

Overview: This World Food Programme resource examines how conflict, displacement, economic pressures, food insecurity and declining humanitarian funding are affecting people across West and Central Africa. WFP projects that 55 million people will face serious levels of hunger or worse between June and August 2026, a period when food is often less available, and warns that funding shortages are forcing humanitarian organizations to reduce assistance. The resource is particularly useful for delegates examining the effects of humanitarian funding shortages and how preparedness and early action can support emergency assistance and reduce humanitarian needs over time.

UN agencies warn of worsening hunger and malnutrition crisis in Somalia as famine risk emerges - OCHA, FAO, WFP and UNICEF

2026

Overview: This joint UN resource examines worsening hunger and malnutrition in Somalia. It reports that 6 million people were projected to face serious levels of hunger between April and June 2026, while approximately 1.9 million children were expected to experience acute malnutrition. It highlights how drought, insecurity, rising food prices and reductions in humanitarian assistance are worsening the crisis and warns of a risk of famine in the Burhakaba district. The resource is useful for delegates examining how climate-related disasters, conflict and humanitarian funding shortages can combine to increase humanitarian needs.

African Group (cont.)

Risk of Famine persists as nearly 19.5 million people face acute food insecurity in Sudan - FAO, WFP and UNICEF

2026

Overview: This joint UN resource examines serious hunger and malnutrition in Sudan during ongoing armed conflict and large-scale displacement. It reports that nearly 19.5 million people were facing serious levels of hunger, including nearly 135,000 people facing extremely severe conditions. It also identifies 14 areas across Darfur and Kordofan as being at risk of famine. The resource is particularly useful for delegates examining how armed conflict, restrictions on humanitarian access and funding shortages can make it more difficult for international organizations to provide life-saving assistance.

Humanitarian Action for Children 2026 - Middle East and North Africa Region - UNICEF

2026

Overview: UNICEF's 2026 regional appeal estimates that 92.6 million people, including 44.8 million children, will need humanitarian assistance across the Middle East and North Africa as conflict, displacement, disease outbreaks and climate-related shocks overlap. It outlines UNICEF's approach to preparedness, contingency planning, cross-border coordination and rapid humanitarian response, alongside needs relating to health, nutrition, education, child protection and water and sanitation. The resource is particularly useful for delegates examining how overlapping and protracted crises can place simultaneous pressure on national and international humanitarian systems and why regional preparedness and coordination are important for maintaining essential services during emergencies.

Asia-Pacific Group

East Asia and the Pacific Region Humanitarian Situation Report - UNICEF

2026

Overview: This UNICEF report examines humanitarian needs and responses across East Asia and the Pacific during the first half of 2026, when climate-related disasters, disease outbreaks and conflict affected communities across the region. Tropical cyclones, earthquakes and continuing conflict caused displacement and disrupted essential services, while UNICEF worked with governments and partners to provide humanitarian assistance across countries throughout the region. The report is particularly useful for delegates examining regional disaster response, protection of children, humanitarian coordination and how preparedness and stronger national systems can improve responses to emergencies.

ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness: 2025 Annual Report

2026

Overview: This ESCAP report examines regional efforts to strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster preparedness across Asia and the Pacific region. They do this through the ESCAP Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness. It highlights investments in early warning, regional cooperation and capacity-building intended to help countries better anticipate and respond to tsunamis and other climate- and disaster-related hazards. The report is useful for delegates examining how international financing and regional cooperation can translate preparedness and early warning into practical measures that reduce humanitarian risks before disasters occur.

Asia-Pacific Group (cont.)

Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2025: Rising Heat, Rising Risk - Policy Pathways for Regional Resilience - ESCAP

2025

Overview: This ESCAP report examines how extreme heat and other climate-related hazards affect people across Asia and the Pacific. It explains that rising temperatures can increase heat-related illness and deaths, damage crops, disrupt livelihoods and place pressure on infrastructure and essential services. The report also warns that the costs and damage caused by disasters could increase as climate conditions worsen. It is useful for delegates examining how early warning systems, disaster preparedness and regional cooperation can help reduce the humanitarian impacts of extreme heat and other climate-related disasters.

Eastern European Group

Ukraine Situation – UNHCR Global Report 2025 — 2026

Overview: This UNHCR report examines the humanitarian effects of the war in Ukraine during 2025, including continued displacement within Ukraine and the situation of Ukrainian refugees across Europe. It describes assistance provided to people affected by the conflict, including financial support, emergency supplies, shelter and protection services. The report also examines the challenges faced by displaced people who want to return home, including insecurity, damaged housing and limited access to essential services. The resource is useful for delegates examining how armed conflict causes displacement and how international organizations, governments and local organizations can work together to support refugees, internally displaced people and those returning home.

Ukraine and Refugee Response Appeal - UNICEF — 2026

Overview: UNICEF's 2026 appeal examines humanitarian needs among children and families inside Ukraine and among Ukrainian refugees in neighbouring States. It highlights how continuing attacks and damage to critical infrastructure disrupt access to water and sanitation, education, health care and protection services, creating both immediate and longer-term humanitarian needs. The appeal is useful for delegates examining how armed conflict affects essential civilian services and why humanitarian responses must combine emergency assistance with protection, recovery and support for national and local systems serving affected children and families.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

Americas Trends: Forced Displacement in 2025 – UNHCR 2026

Overview: This UNHCR report examines forced displacement across the Americas during 2025, including refugee movements, internal displacement, asylum and other protection needs across the region. It highlights major displacement situations affecting countries including Colombia, Haiti, Venezuela and parts of Central America and considers changing patterns of movement, return and access to protection and solutions. The report is useful for delegates examining the scale and causes of forced displacement in the Americas, responsibility-sharing between States and the importance of regional cooperation and longer-term solutions alongside immediate humanitarian assistance.

State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 – WMO 2026

Overview: This World Meteorological Organization report examines extreme weather and climate impacts across Latin America and the Caribbean during 2025. It documents record-breaking heat, persistent drought, extreme rainfall and devastating tropical cyclones, alongside accelerating glacier loss and rising sea levels. These effects lead to significant consequences for communities, food systems and economies across the region. The report also highlights how rapidly intensifying hurricanes can test preparedness and response systems, making it particularly useful for delegates examining disaster preparedness, early warning and how investment in resilience can reduce the humanitarian impacts of climate-related hazards.

Latin American and Caribbean Group (cont.)

Latin America and Caribbean Region Humanitarian Situation Report No. 1 (Disaster Preparedness), January - June 2026 - UNICEF

2026

Overview: This UNICEF situation report examines humanitarian preparedness and response across Latin America and the Caribbean during the first half of 2026, with particular attention to the needs of children affected by these emergencies. It provides information on humanitarian needs, UNICEF's response and funding requirements, illustrating how preparedness is translated into practical humanitarian action. The resource is useful for delegates examining disaster preparedness, humanitarian coordination and how emergency responses can protect continued access to essential services for children and affected communities.

Latin America and Caribbean Region Humanitarian Situation Report No. 2 - End of Year 2025 - UNICEF

2026

Overview: This UNICEF report reviews humanitarian emergencies affecting Latin America and the Caribbean throughout 2025, including floods, hurricanes, droughts, wildfires and public-health emergencies. These emergencies disrupted access to safe water, education, health care and protection services, disproportionately affecting children in vulnerable and underserved communities. The report also describes UNICEF's use of emergency preparedness, anticipatory action and humanitarian response in coordination with national authorities, civil society organizations and other UN agencies, making it useful for delegates examining how humanitarian assistance can be coordinated across multiple sectors and actors before, during and after disasters.

Latin American and Caribbean Group (cont.)

Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition 2025 – FAO, IFAD, PAHO, UNICEF and WFP

2026

Overview: This joint UN regional report examines food security and nutrition trends across Latin America and the Caribbean. It finds that undernourishment declined for a fourth consecutive year, affecting 5.1 per cent of the population in 2024, while moderate or severe food insecurity fell to 25.2 per cent. Despite this progress, more than 33 million people continued to experience hunger and 181.9 million could not afford a healthy diet, with significant inequalities remaining across the region. The report is useful for delegates because it demonstrates that regional improvements can coexist with substantial humanitarian and food-security needs and highlights the importance of resilience, social protection and targeted assistance for vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian Action for Children 2026 – Latin America and the Caribbean – UNICEF

2025

Overview: UNICEF's 2026 regional appeal estimates that around 11 million people, including nearly 4 million children, are directly affected by natural hazards in Latin America and the Caribbean each year, while 74 per cent of countries in the region are highly exposed to floods, droughts and storms. It also examines how poverty, displacement, political and socioeconomic instability, humanitarian-access constraints, and limited preparedness capacity can increase vulnerability. The resource is useful for delegates considering the relationship between humanitarian response, anticipatory action, preparedness and the capacity of national systems to withstand emergencies.

Western European and Others Group

UNHCR Global Report 2025 – Regional Overview: Europe

2026

Overview: This UNHCR regional report examines forced displacement and humanitarian response across Europe during 2025, when the region hosted approximately 19.8 million forcibly displaced and stateless people. It covers the Ukraine response and other displacement situations across Europe, including humanitarian cash and shelter assistance, mental health support and efforts to include refugees in national services. The report is particularly useful for delegates examining how emergency humanitarian assistance can connect with longer-term support for displaced populations and the role national and local systems can play.

2. Official Member State Statements, Policies and Government Resources

These government-issued sources help delegates identify national priorities and practical approaches to humanitarian assistance. Compare how donor countries, crisis-affected countries and disaster-prone countries address financing, access, preparedness, local leadership and recovery. A government's policies should not be assumed to represent the position of its entire regional group. The 2026 HAS statements below include written government texts where available and selected interventions located in UN meeting transcripts. The automated transcripts are useful for research but should not be cited as official verbatim records; verify exact wording using written statements or the webcast.

Organized by the five UN regional groups. These are research categories, not assertions that every country in a region shares the same position.

South Africa — intervention in 2026 ECOSOC HAS general debate (17 June 2026)

2026

The South African intervention addresses respect for international humanitarian law, access, humanitarian principles and funding. The meeting transcript is an automatically generated aid to locating the statement, not an official verbatim record.

African Group

Gearing South Africa towards a Community-Centred Disaster Management System - South Africa

2024

Overview: This South African Government document explains proposals for a more community-centred approach to disaster management that focuses on preparing for and reducing the effects of disasters before they occur. It emphasizes preparedness, coordinated government action, sufficient funding and cooperation between government and private organizations. The document explains that South Africa's current disaster management system needs to be modernized and proposes shifting the focus from mainly responding and recovering after disasters to reducing risks and preparing beforehand. The resource is useful for delegates examining how national disaster policies can strengthen preparedness and reduce humanitarian needs before emergencies occur.

Bangladesh — Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement at the civilian protection panel (18 June 2026)

2026

Official government statement by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, emphasizing the effects of protracted conflicts, the politicization of humanitarian access and the need to translate protection commitments into practice.

African Group (cont.)

Thailand — intervention in the 2026 ECOSOC HAS general debate (17 June 2026) 2026

Thailand discusses the humanitarian reset, more flexible and multi-year funding, assistance to local responders, anticipatory action and resilience. Check the webcast when quoting from the automated transcript.

Bangladesh — intervention in the 2026 ECOSOC HAS general debate (17 June 2026) 2026

Bangladesh links the 2026 humanitarian needs and funding shortfall to the four priorities of the humanitarian reset: define, deliver, devolve and defend.

Asia-Pacific Group

White Paper on Development Cooperation 2024 - Humanitarian Assistance in Response to Natural Disasters - Japan 2025

Overview: Japan's White Paper on Development Cooperation explains how the country provides international humanitarian assistance following natural disasters. It describes Japan Disaster Relief Teams, which can include search and rescue teams, medical teams, infectious disease response teams and experts who provide technical support depending on the needs of an emergency. Japan can also provide emergency supplies and financial assistance when requested by an affected State or international organization. The document is useful for delegates because it provides a practical example of how a Member State can organize different types of specialized humanitarian assistance and adapt its response to the needs of a disaster.

Australia's Humanitarian Policy: Making a Difference for People in Crisis 2024

Overview: Australia's Humanitarian Policy explains how the Australian Government prepares for and responds to humanitarian crises, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region. It focuses on strengthening preparedness before emergencies occur, protecting affected populations during humanitarian responses, and supporting the international humanitarian system and respect for international humanitarian law. The document is useful for delegates examining how a Member State can include disaster preparedness, emergency response, resilience and international cooperation within its national humanitarian policy.

Asia-Pacific Group (cont.)

Sweden — national statement at the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (17 June 2026) 2026

Sweden emphasizes humanitarian principles, protection of civilians and aid workers, safe access and the consequences of insufficient humanitarian funding. This is a government-published written statement.

United Kingdom — intervention on humanitarian reset and delivery (17 June 2026) 2026

The UK intervention addresses the shift from reform commitments to practical results. Use the meeting transcript to locate the intervention and verify wording in the webcast.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

Colombia — intervention in 2026 ECOSOC HAS general debate (17 June 2026) 2026

Colombia emphasizes humanitarian principles, respect for international humanitarian law and protection of civilians, infrastructure and aid personnel.

Western European and Others Group

Norway's Humanitarian Strategy 2024–2029 2024

Overview: Norway's Humanitarian Strategy explains the Government's humanitarian priorities for 2024–2029 and its approach to responding to humanitarian needs caused by armed conflict, climate change and other crises. The strategy covers protection of affected populations, humanitarian principles, international humanitarian law, funding and cooperation with humanitarian organizations. The document is useful for delegates examining how a Member State can turn international humanitarian principles and commitments into national policies and decisions about humanitarian funding.

2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment: National Statements

The following statements were supplied as original PDF documents from the 2026 HAS. The linked title opens the official OCHA meeting webpage where statements are listed; it does not open the individual PDF directly. The annotations summarize the delegations' stated positions, not an assessment of those positions. The statements are grouped by the five formal UN regional groups.

African Group

Algeria — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Addresses humanitarian principles, protection of civilians and the need for international cooperation in responding to crises.

Côte d'Ivoire — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Discusses humanitarian challenges and cooperation from the perspective of a West African Member State.

Egypt — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Addresses humanitarian protection and the challenges of responding to conflict-related crises.

Kenya — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Describes droughts, floods and refugee-hosting pressures; cites the Shirika Plan and national disaster-management measures and calls for anticipatory action and locally led resilience.

African Group (cont.)

Mozambique — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Draws on experience with cyclones, floods, drought and conflict; advocates less duplication, local leadership, anticipatory action and predictable, flexible funding.

Nigeria — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Calls for safe humanitarian access and protection of aid workers; describes conflict, flooding and displacement in northeastern Nigeria and advocates flexible funding and stronger national capacity.

African Group (cont.)

Bangladesh — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Discusses the funding gap and the Humanitarian Reset, including its priorities to define, deliver, devolve and defend humanitarian action.

Indonesia — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Supports national ownership and locally led disaster response; calls for stronger civilian protection, fulfilment of development-assistance commitments and complementary innovative financing.

Iran — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Describes damage to civilian and medical infrastructure attributed to military attacks and calls for accountability, unimpeded humanitarian access and consistent application of international law.

Asia-Pacific Group

Japan — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Supports project-based funding and donor flexibility alongside humanitarian reform; emphasizes public-private partnerships, recovery and protection of humanitarian personnel.

Lebanon — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Describes displacement, damage to infrastructure and underfunded relief appeals; calls for safe humanitarian access and support for farmers and livelihoods alongside emergency food aid.

Nepal — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Calls for early-warning investment, climate finance, disaster preparedness, responsible technology, local leadership and multi-year humanitarian financing.

Republic of Korea — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Advocates linking emergency aid to recovery and development, diversifying financing through private resources and using humanitarian diplomacy to improve access.

Asia-Pacific Group (cont.)

Thailand — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Supports non-politicized assistance, local capacity, predictable and multi-year financing, anticipatory action and the Humanitarian Reset.

Eastern European Group

Armenia — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Discusses humanitarian needs arising from conflict and displacement and calls for principled assistance and protection.

Azerbaijan — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Presents its perspective on national responsibility, humanitarian recovery and the coordination of assistance.

Croatia — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Supports the EU position and discusses humanitarian protection and the international response to crises.

Estonia — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Supports the EU position and calls for stronger humanitarian reform as needs and conflicts increase.

Eastern European Group (cont.)

Poland — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Emphasizes accountability for violations of international humanitarian law, broader donor participation, local responders, early warning and alignment of the Humanitarian Reset with UN80.

Russian Federation — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Emphasizes the affected State's leading role under General Assembly resolution 46/182, coordination through national systems, assistance based on needs and concerns about unilateral sanctions.

Slovenia — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Emphasizes protection of civilian infrastructure, humanitarian diplomacy, flexible funding, local partners and accountability for serious violations of international law.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

Brazil — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Calls for stronger international solidarity and more effective humanitarian action in the face of growing needs.

Colombia — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Addresses humanitarian principles, international humanitarian law and protection of civilians and humanitarian personnel.

Costa Rica — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Presents Costa Rica's position on humanitarian coordination, protection and cooperation among States and relief organizations.

Cuba — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Links humanitarian crises to international inequalities and unilateral coercive measures and emphasizes sovereignty and international cooperation.

Latin American and Caribbean Group (cont.)

Dominican Republic — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Discusses the importance of coordinated assistance and the work of OCHA and its partners in humanitarian emergencies.

El Salvador — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Presents national priorities concerning disaster response, humanitarian coordination and support to affected communities.

Nicaragua — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Criticizes unilateral coercive measures, emphasizes national sovereignty and rejects using humanitarian aid for political pressure; calls for unconditional, non-discriminatory assistance.

Western European and Others Group

Australia — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Emphasizes international humanitarian law, the safety of humanitarian personnel and practical reform of humanitarian delivery.

Canada — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Highlights the need to turn repeated humanitarian commitments into practical protection and assistance for people in crisis.

France — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Calls for stronger respect for international humanitarian law and discusses priorities for humanitarian response and reform.

Greece — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Calls for respect for international humanitarian law, humanitarian access and accountability; supports locally co-led responses, anticipatory action and longer-term solutions for displacement.

Western European and Others Group (cont.)

Iceland — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Emphasizes inclusive protection, empowered humanitarian coordinators and flexible core funding; states that close to one third of its 2026 humanitarian contributions are core contributions.

Liechtenstein — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Supports flexible contributions through CERF, improved coordination and interoperable data systems; calls for protection of humanitarian and medical personnel and accountability.

New Zealand — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Emphasizes protection of healthcare and aid workers, faithful interpretation of international humanitarian law and measurable progress under the Humanitarian Reset.

Norway — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Calls for compliance with international humanitarian law, empowered humanitarian coordinators, transparent reform, core and unearmarked funding, and inclusive assistance.

Western European and Others Group (cont.)

Spain — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Supports humanitarian diplomacy and international humanitarian law; describes its humanitarian strategy, commitments to development and humanitarian aid, and support for locally led action.

Switzerland — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Calls for needs-based prioritization, transfer of resources and decision-making to local responders, and stronger coordination and accountability under resident and humanitarian coordinators.

Türkiye — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Supports humanitarian reform based on financing, coordination and local ownership; emphasizes recovery, operational burden-sharing, civilian protection and safe humanitarian access.

Permanent Observer Statement

Sovereign Order of Malta — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026)

2026

Overview: Describes the humanitarian work of Malteser International, including healthcare for refugees and displaced people, and reports effects of funding cuts on maternal healthcare in Bethlehem.

3. Official Intergovernmental, Regional and Political Group Resources

These sources show where governments have developed shared regional or political positions and cooperative arrangements. They can help delegates identify possible areas of agreement on humanitarian financing, disaster response, access and recovery. Distinguish formal group statements from the policies of individual Member States, and remember that members of the same group may disagree on particular proposals.

Statement by the African Union Commissioner for Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development on Refugees, IDPs and Humanitarian Assistance in Africa 2026

Overview: This statement examines increasing humanitarian needs and forced displacement across Africa, highlighting how armed conflict, terrorism, climate-related disasters and food insecurity can force people from their homes and increase the need for humanitarian assistance. The African Union (AU) emphasizes responses led by African States and organizations, stronger coordination and support for Member States experiencing humanitarian emergencies. It also describes AU assessment missions and financial and material assistance provided to affected States. The statement is useful for delegates examining how different crises, including terrorism and conflict, can contribute to displacement and humanitarian needs and how regional organizations can support affected Member States.

Reforming EU Humanitarian Aid to Meet Today's Global Challenges - European Commission

2026

Overview: This European Commission article explains the EU's response to increasing global humanitarian needs and severe funding pressures on the international humanitarian system. It organizes the EU's approach around three priorities: protecting humanitarian personnel and improving local involvement, improving the efficiency and impact of humanitarian assistance, and expanding partnerships to strengthen resilience and reduce long-term dependence on aid. The article is useful for delegates examining current proposals for humanitarian-system reform, giving national and local organizations a greater role in humanitarian responses and more efficient use of limited humanitarian resources.

Africa Unveils Landmark Humanitarian Coordination Platform to Strengthen Aligned Response to Humanitarian Crises - African Union

2026

Overview: This African Union article describes the launch of the African Humanitarian Coordination Platform, designed to strengthen coordination of humanitarian action across the continent. Its 2026–2027 implementation plan prioritizes humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, giving national and local organizations a greater role in humanitarian responses, humanitarian financing and alternative financing mechanisms, the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and stronger accountability. The article is useful for delegates examining practical efforts by an intergovernmental organization to strengthen regional humanitarian coordination and increase African leadership in responding to humanitarian crises.

Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment

2026

Overview: This statement presents the collective position of the Group of 77 and China on contemporary humanitarian challenges, emphasizing that developing countries bear a disproportionate share of the effects of armed conflict, disasters, climate change, economic shocks, food insecurity and public-health emergencies. The Group calls for stronger international solidarity and adequate humanitarian financing while emphasizing respect for humanitarian principles, international humanitarian law, national ownership and the primary responsibility of affected States in responding to humanitarian emergencies. The statement is useful for delegates examining the collective priorities of developing countries concerning humanitarian financing, sovereignty, national capacity and international cooperation.

GCC and IFRC Discuss Cooperation on Humanitarian and Relief Efforts

2026

Overview: This Gulf Cooperation Council article examines cooperation between the GCC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in responding to humanitarian crises, armed conflicts, and natural disasters. It discusses humanitarian conditions in conflict-affected areas and the humanitarian and relief assistance provided by GCC Member States while considering opportunities to strengthen coordination with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The article is useful for delegates examining how regional groups can cooperate with humanitarian organizations to coordinate assistance during conflicts and disasters.

Statement by the African Union Commissioner on World Humanitarian Day — 2025

Overview: This statement addresses humanitarian challenges across Africa arising from armed conflict, climate-related disasters, displacement and declining humanitarian financing. The African Union emphasizes the importance of protecting humanitarian workers and supporting local communities and frontline responders, while advocating humanitarian action that restores dignity, strengthens resilience and gives affected Member States an active role in their own recovery. The statement is useful for delegates examining the protection of humanitarian personnel, the importance of giving national and local organizations a greater role in humanitarian responses and the role of regional organizations in strengthening nationally and locally led humanitarian action.

Statement by the African Union Commissioner at the 13th African Humanitarian Symposium — 2025

Overview: This statement explains the African Union's approach to connecting immediate humanitarian assistance with longer-term recovery and peace. It examines how conflict, climate-related disasters and displacement can combine to increase humanitarian needs in places including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, the Sahel, Sudan and South Sudan. The statement emphasizes giving African States and local organizations a greater role in humanitarian responses and providing funding that is reliable and available for longer periods of time. The resource is useful for delegates examining how regional organizations such as the African Union can increase humanitarian assistance, coordinate responses between States and support longer-term recovery following humanitarian crises.

EU Preparedness Union Strategy 2025

Overview: The EU Preparedness Union Strategy establishes an integrated approach to strengthening preparedness for crises including natural disasters, conflict-related threats and other major emergencies. It promotes an all-hazards, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and emphasizes cooperation between European institutions, Member States, local authorities, civil society, businesses and other actors. The document is useful for delegates examining how regional cooperation and investment in preparedness can strengthen resilience and reduce the effects of future emergencies.

EU Stockpiling Strategy: Boosting the EU's Material Preparedness for Crises 2025

Overview: The EU Stockpiling Strategy seeks to improve access to essential goods and resources during crises by coordinating existing stockpiling arrangements and strengthening cooperation between the European Union and its Member States. It addresses preparedness for emergencies including natural disasters, conflicts and other disruptions and considers how emergency supplies stored in advance can help ensure rapid access to critical supplies. The document provides delegates with a practical example of how intergovernmental cooperation can strengthen material preparedness before humanitarian or disaster emergencies occur.

Joint Statement of the 29th GCC–EU Joint Council and Ministerial Meeting

2025

Overview: This joint statement sets out shared positions of the Gulf Cooperation Council and European Union on humanitarian assistance, disaster management and major humanitarian crises. The two groups call for humanitarian access, protection of civilians and humanitarian personnel, respect for international humanitarian law and greater coordination of humanitarian financing. They also discuss cooperation on disaster and emergency response and call for continued humanitarian support in crises including Gaza, Yemen and Ukraine. The statement is useful for delegates examining how regional groups can coordinate humanitarian policy, financing and advocacy across regions.

GCC–UK Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement

2025

Overview: This joint statement addresses humanitarian needs arising from several conflicts and emphasizes cooperation between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the United Kingdom in responding to humanitarian crises. In relation to Sudan, it calls for humanitarian access, protection of civilians, and a humanitarian ceasefire to facilitate large-scale aid delivery, while also addressing humanitarian measures connected with the conflict in Ukraine. The statement is useful for delegates examining how regional groups cooperate with individual States on humanitarian diplomacy, access and assistance during armed conflicts.

Final Statement of the 163rd Session of the GCC Ministerial Council — 2025

Overview: This statement outlines the Gulf Cooperation Council's collective positions on several humanitarian crises, including Gaza, Lebanon, Sudan, Afghanistan and Ukraine. It calls for safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, protection of civilians and compliance with international humanitarian law while highlighting humanitarian and relief assistance provided by GCC Member States. The statement is useful for delegates examining how a regional group combines humanitarian assistance with positions on sovereignty, conflict resolution, humanitarian access and post-conflict recovery.

AADMER Work Programme 2026–2030 - ASEAN — 2025

Overview: The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Work Programme 2026–2030 sets out ASEAN's regional framework for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, emergency response and resilient recovery. Its priorities include risk assessment and multi-hazard early warning, prevention and mitigation, preparedness and response, resilient recovery, and regional leadership in disaster management. The document is useful for delegates examining how Member States can establish a long-term regional framework for coordinating disaster preparedness and humanitarian assistance across national borders.

Chairman's Statement of the 13th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management and 14th Conference of the Parties to AADMER

2025

Overview: This document outlines ASEAN Member States' collective priorities for implementing the AADMER Work Programme 2026–2030 and strengthening regional disaster management. It emphasizes alternative financing mechanisms for disaster management and humanitarian assistance, including the use of the ADMER Fund and exploration of alternative financing mechanisms, as well as cooperation with the United Nations and external partners. The document is useful for delegates examining how regional disaster-response frameworks are financed and how Member States coordinate with international partners to strengthen resilience and humanitarian preparedness.

Strengthening ASEAN-EU Disaster Cooperation for a Safer Future

2025

Overview: This ASEAN article examines cooperation between ASEAN's AHA Centre and the European Union on disaster management and humanitarian response. It uses the response to the March 2025 earthquake in Myanmar as an example, describing EU humanitarian funding, emergency shelter, medical care, water and sanitation assistance, Humanitarian Air Bridge flights and coordination with the AHA Centre. The article is useful for delegates examining how regional organizations can coordinate funding, logistics, information and relief supplies during a major disaster.

ASEAN Launches AADMER Work Programme 2026–2030

2025

Overview: This ASEAN article introduces the AADMER Work Programme 2026–2030 and explains the region's plans to strengthen disaster resilience through cooperation, preparedness and innovation. It highlights lessons learned from previous regional disaster-management programmes and the operational experience of the AHA Centre while emphasizing sustainable resilience and stronger partnerships. The article is useful for delegates examining how regional groups adapt disaster-management systems over time and translate lessons from previous emergencies into future preparedness and response policy.

Final Document of the 19th Midterm Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement

2025

Overview: This final document sets out the collective positions of the Non-Aligned Movement on a wide range of international issues, including a dedicated section on humanitarian assistance. The Movement emphasizes that affected States have the primary responsibility for initiating, organizing, coordinating and implementing humanitarian assistance within their territories and calls for humanitarian assistance to respect sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and the humanitarian principles. It also calls for stronger mechanisms within the Non-Aligned Movement to coordinate positions on humanitarian assistance and provide aid to affected Member States. The document is useful for delegates examining perspectives on national ownership, sovereignty, international cooperation and the appropriate role of affected States in coordinating humanitarian responses.

Kampala Final Outcome Document of the 19th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement — 2024

Overview: This outcome document establishes the collective positions of Non-Aligned Movement Member States across international political, economic and humanitarian issues. As the document is very long, delegates should focus particularly on the sections on International Humanitarian Law (p. 249) and Humanitarian Assistance (p. 250). These sections discuss national leadership in humanitarian matters, State sovereignty, access to humanitarian assistance and international cooperation. The document is useful for delegates examining how a large political group of developing States approaches humanitarian assistance and the role of affected States in coordinating humanitarian responses.

Defending Values, Driving Reform, Delivering Impact: The EU's Humanitarian Action in a Shifting Global Order — n.d.

Summary: "Defending values, driving reform, delivering impact: new measures to strengthen EU humanitarian action" is a strategic policy package and Joint Communication adopted by the European Commission on May 27, 2026. It outlines the European Union's modernized approach to global humanitarian aid amid severe funding shortfalls, rising global needs (affecting an estimated 239 million people), and geopolitical pressures from conflicts in places like Gaza, Ukraine, and Sudan.

Annual Report on the Humanitarian Aid Operations Financed in 2024 - European Commission — n.d.

Summary: This report presents the European Union's main activities and policy outcomes in the field of humanitarian aid in 2024, as carried out through the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) of the European Commission

European Union and its Member States — general debate statement (17 June 2026) 2026

Official EU delegation statement delivered by Cyprus. Addresses the protection of civilians, international humanitarian law, humanitarian principles, financing cuts and the humanitarian system under pressure. The issuing body is the EU, so it belongs with intergovernmental and regional group resources.

Group of 77 and China — statement delivered by Uruguay (17 June 2026) 2026

Full text of the collective G77 and China intervention. It highlights the disproportionate burden on developing countries, disaster risks and the need for predictable financing and nationally led responses. This is a political-group statement, not a national statement by Uruguay.

2026 HAS Statements by Political Groups

European Union — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Sets out the shared position delivered on behalf of the EU and its Member States on humanitarian protection, financing and reform.

G77 and China — Statement at the 2026 ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (June 2026) 2026

Overview: Sets out the collective position delivered by Uruguay on behalf of the Group of 77 and China on humanitarian financing, cooperation and developing-country priorities.

How to Compare the 2026 Statements

The national statements offer different approaches to three connected questions: how to make humanitarian coordination more effective; how to protect civilians and aid workers under international humanitarian law; and how to fund assistance when needs exceed available resources. Compare the positions below rather than assuming that all members of a regional group agree.

Coordination and local leadership: Switzerland advocates transferring resources and decision-making to local responders; the Russian Federation emphasizes the affected government's leading role and warns against parallel structures. Indonesia, Mozambique, Kenya and Türkiye also discuss local or national capacity, but with different emphases.

Protection and access: New Zealand, Slovenia, Poland and Greece stress compliance with international humanitarian law and accountability. Lebanon and Iran describe the effects of attacks on civilian infrastructure; Nigeria and Türkiye emphasize the ability of aid workers to reach affected populations safely.

Financing and reform: Iceland and Norway favor flexible core or unearmarked funding; Japan emphasizes the complementary role of project-based funding and donor flexibility; the Republic of Korea proposes additional private financing; Nepal, Mozambique and Thailand call for predictable or multi-year support.

How to use these sources: Select statements that reveal a concrete policy choice or possible negotiating disagreement. Read the complete text before citing a position, especially where a statement refers to another country, a disputed conflict or a collective declaration.

4. Non-official UN Resources

These independent humanitarian organizations, research institutes and analytical sources provide operational evidence and perspectives that complement official UN reporting. They are particularly useful for examining the practical effects of funding cuts, obstacles to access, risks to civilians and aid workers, and whether financing and decision-making genuinely reach local responders. Evaluate each source's methods and distinguish documented findings from policy advocacy.

General and Cross-Regional Resources

Humanitarian Access Overview - ACAPS 2026

Overview: This ACAPS report assesses humanitarian access conditions across 66 crisis-affected countries, examining both the barriers preventing affected populations from reaching assistance and the constraints preventing humanitarian organizations from reaching people in need. It finds that 44 of the 66 countries assessed experienced high to extreme access constraints and that conditions deteriorated in 26 countries while improving in only one. The report is useful for delegates examining how conflict, insecurity, administrative restrictions and limitations on humanitarian operations can prevent assistance from reaching affected populations even where humanitarian resources are available.

The State of International Humanitarian Funding to Local and National Actors -- ODI 2026

Overview: This ODI research report examines the extent to which international humanitarian financing reaches local and national actors, who are frequently among the first organizations responding to crises. It finds that just under 10 per cent of international humanitarian funding reached local and national actors directly or indirectly in 2024. This is substantially below the humanitarian sector's goal of directing 25 per cent of funding to local and national organizations. The report is useful for delegates examining humanitarian financing and the gap between commitments to strengthen locally led responses and the resources that actually reach organizations working closest to affected communities.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

From Local Presence to Local Power: Implications for Humanitarian Financing, Partnership, Coordination and Risk-Sharing - CAFOD

2026

Overview: This CAFOD report examines barriers preventing local humanitarian actors from exercising greater control over humanitarian financing and decision-making. It argues that giving national and local organizations a greater role in humanitarian responses requires more than involving local organizations in delivering assistance and instead requires changes to funding, partnerships, coordination and risk-sharing that give local actors greater influence over humanitarian responses. The report is useful for delegates examining how international organizations can support nationally and locally led humanitarian action without reproducing unequal relationships between international organizations and actors closest to affected communities.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

Localising Disaster Risk Financing: Voices of the Frontline - GNDR and Centre for Disaster Protection — 2026

Overview: This research examines local civil society organizations' access to disaster-risk financing, drawing on responses from more than 300 frontline organizations across over 70 countries. It finds that fewer than one in ten surveyed organizations could access funding immediately after a disaster, despite local organizations frequently being among the first actors responding to affected communities. The report highlights the potential of pre-arranged and more predictable financing while identifying barriers that limit local organizations' influence over funding and decision-making. It is useful for delegates examining how humanitarian financing can be made faster, more predictable and more accessible to organizations operating closest to disaster-affected communities.

Humanitarian Access Overview - Middle East - ACAPS — 2026

Overview: This ACAPS analysis examines barriers affecting humanitarian access in major crises, including across the Middle East. It identifies restrictions on affected populations' ability to reach assistance as well as constraints on humanitarian organizations caused by insecurity, movement restrictions, administrative requirements and interference with humanitarian activities. The analysis highlights particularly severe access constraints in contexts including Palestine and Yemen. It is useful for delegates examining why the existence of humanitarian assistance does not necessarily mean that aid can reach affected populations and why humanitarian access, protection of humanitarian operations and effective coordination are central to emergency response.

General and Cross-Regional Resources (cont.)

Jordan: Facts and Figures - January to December 2025 - ICRC

2026

Overview: This ICRC resource examines humanitarian activities carried out from Jordan during 2025, including assistance for refugees and families of missing persons and Jordan's role as a regional base for humanitarian logistics. The ICRC's Regional Logistics Support Center in Amman shipped approximately CHF 29 million in goods and services, including more than 8,400 tonnes of humanitarian aid and supplies primarily destined for Gaza, Yemen and Syria. The resource is useful for delegates examining how States that are not themselves the centre of a humanitarian emergency can contribute to regional responses through logistics, humanitarian infrastructure, refugee support and cooperation with national humanitarian organizations.

Israel and the Occupied Territories: Key Facts and Figures - ICRC

2025

Overview: This International Committee of the Red Cross resource documents its humanitarian response in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory following the escalation of armed conflict from October 2023. It describes assistance for displaced populations alongside efforts to support food access, health care, water and sanitation and other essential services, while working with local organizations including the Palestine Red Crescent Society and Magen David Adom. The resource is useful for delegates examining how an independent humanitarian organization operates during armed conflict and how cooperation with established national and local humanitarian actors can expand the delivery of essential assistance and services.

African Group

2026 Global Report on Internal Displacement - Sub-Saharan Africa - IDMC 2026

Overview: This report from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre examines internal displacement across Sub-Saharan Africa during 2025. It reports that the region recorded 17.3 million internal displacements during the year and that 31.7 million people were living in internal displacement by year-end, representing nearly 40 per cent of the global total. Persistent conflict and violence remained major drivers of displacement, while disasters also continued to force people from their homes. The report is useful for delegates examining the scale and causes of displacement in Africa and the importance of stronger national data systems, coordination, prevention and durable solutions for internally displaced populations.

Sudan: The Human Cost of Three Years of War ICRC 2026

Overview: This International Committee of the Red Cross resource examines the humanitarian consequences of three years of armed conflict in Sudan, including mass displacement, family separation and the continuing risks faced by civilians. It reports that more than 11 million people had been displaced, some repeatedly, while the ICRC had recorded more than 11,000 missing-person cases. The resource is useful for delegates examining protection of civilians, displacement and family separation during prolonged armed conflict and demonstrates why humanitarian assistance must be accompanied by respect for international humanitarian law and sustained access to affected populations.

African Group (cont.)

Sudan: January to December 2025 Facts and Figures - ICRC

2026

Overview: This ICRC resource documents humanitarian operations carried out in Sudan during 2025 in response to the country's armed conflict. It describes efforts to provide emergency assistance, restore essential water and health services, reunite separated families, search for missing people and promote respect for international humanitarian law. It also emphasizes the importance of safe and unimpeded humanitarian access so that humanitarian organizations can operate independently and reach affected communities. The resource is useful for delegates because it provides a practical example of how humanitarian organizations combine emergency relief, protection activities, restoration of essential services and humanitarian diplomacy during an active conflict.

2026 Global Report on Internal Displacement - Middle East and North Africa - IDMC

2026

Overview: This Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre report examines conflict- and disaster-related displacement across the Middle East and North Africa during 2025. It reports a record 13.7 million internal displacements during the year, with conflict and violence responsible for 13.4 million movements and the region accounting for more than 40 per cent of conflict-related internal displacements globally. Nearly 14.2 million people remained internally displaced across the region at the end of 2025. The report is useful for delegates examining how escalating and protracted conflicts generate repeated displacement and why humanitarian responses must combine immediate assistance with stronger national data systems, protection and durable solutions for displaced populations.

African Group (cont.)

Internal Displacement in Africa - IDMC 2024

Overview: This IDMC report examines long-term trends in internal displacement across Africa following the adoption of the Kampala Convention in 2009. It finds that 35 million people were living in internal displacement across Africa at the end of 2023, nearly half of the global total and approximately three times the number recorded in 2009. Conflict and violence remain the principal causes, while displacement associated with floods, droughts and other disasters has also risen substantially. The report is useful for delegates examining how conflict and climate-related hazards can overlap to create prolonged displacement and why national ownership, prevention, stronger legal frameworks and international support are necessary to address the underlying drivers of humanitarian need.

Asia Pacific Group

2026 Global Report on Internal Displacement – East Asia and the Pacific – IDMC

2026

Overview: This Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre report examines displacement caused by both disasters and conflict across East Asia and the Pacific during 2025. It reports that conflict and disasters triggered 19.6 million internal displacements in the region, representing approximately one-third of the global total, with powerful typhoons and storms affecting densely populated countries including the Philippines, China and Indonesia. Conflict-related displacement also reached record levels. The report is useful for delegates examining how natural hazards and armed conflict can simultaneously generate humanitarian needs and why preparedness, protection and durable solutions are important components of regional humanitarian responses.

IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund 2025 Annual Report - Asia-Pacific

2026

Overview: This IFRC report examines humanitarian financing provided through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund during 2025, including responses across Asia-Pacific to floods, cyclones, typhoons, earthquakes and displacement. In the region, the fund supported operations reaching approximately one million people and expanded the use of anticipatory action, including mechanisms designed to release assistance before forecast hazards occur. The report is useful for delegates examining how rapid and pre-arranged humanitarian financing can enable earlier responses to disasters and how investment in anticipatory action can complement traditional emergency relief.

Asia Pacific Group (cont.)

2026 Global Report on Internal Displacement – Europe and Central Asia – IDMC

2026

Overview: This Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre report examines conflict- and disaster-related internal displacement across Europe and Central Asia during 2025. It reports that approximately 5.9 million people were living in internal displacement across the region at the end of the year, primarily as a result of protracted conflicts, while conflict and disasters triggered a further 461,000 internal movements during 2025. The report is useful for delegates examining the long-term humanitarian consequences of displacement and why emergency assistance must be accompanied by prevention, national protection systems and durable solutions for people unable to return home.

IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund 2025 Annual Report – Europe and Central Asia

2026

Overview: This IFRC report examines rapid and anticipatory humanitarian financing during 2025, including operations across Europe and Central Asia responding to floods, extreme temperatures and other climate-related hazards. In the region, IFRC-DREF allocated approximately CHF 1.7 million across nine allocations targeting around 122,000 people. The report also highlights the development of anticipatory-action mechanisms for floods, heatwaves and cold waves, allowing National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to undertake measures such as water distribution, community preparedness and wellness checks before forecast hazards occur. It is useful for delegates examining how pre-arranged financing and early action can reduce humanitarian impacts before disasters escalate.

Asia Pacific Group (cont.)

Forced to Flee in a Changing Climate - Asia Pacific - IFRC 2025

Overview: This IFRC report examines disaster- and climate-related displacement across Asia-Pacific, where more than 24 million disaster displacements were recorded in 2024, representing more than half of the global total. Drawing on 39 case studies from 21 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, it examines locally led approaches to preparedness, early warning, evacuation, adaptation, recovery and rebuilding. The report is useful for delegates examining how investment in disaster-risk reduction, climate adaptation and community-led preparedness can reduce displacement risks and strengthen the ability of affected populations to recover from humanitarian emergencies.

Sustained Approach to Protracted Crises in Asia Pacific - IFRC 2025

Overview: This IFRC resource examines protracted humanitarian crises across Asia-Pacific in which conflict, displacement, natural hazards, economic instability and declining humanitarian resources overlap. It highlights situations including Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar, where humanitarian needs are intensified by combinations of displacement, food insecurity, pressure on essential services, disasters and restrictions on humanitarian access. The resource is useful for delegates examining why humanitarian crises often cannot be addressed through short-term emergency relief alone and how sustained support for local humanitarian organizations and community resilience can strengthen responses to prolonged and overlapping emergencies.

Western European and Others Group

IFRC-DREF Strategic Ambition 2026–2030 - IFRC

2026

Overview: This IFRC strategy sets out plans to strengthen rapid and locally led humanitarian financing between 2026 and 2030. It prioritizes giving national and local organizations a greater role in humanitarian responses, anticipatory action, cash readiness, efficient humanitarian supply chains and expanded support for complex and protracted crises, while also emphasizing community engagement, protection and inclusion, capacity strengthening and innovative financing. The resource is useful for delegates examining how humanitarian financing mechanisms can evolve to provide earlier, more flexible assistance while strengthening the capacity of national humanitarian organizations to lead responses within their own communities.

How Delegates Should Use These Sources

Start with the Secretary-General's report and the Key Points and Main Issues to identify the problem your delegation wishes to address.

Use official national statements and government policies to establish your assigned country's actual priorities. Do not assume a regional organization speaks for every member State.

Compare UN evidence with independent research, especially on humanitarian access, local funding and the operational effects of aid cuts. Distinguish evidence from advocacy.

In draft resolutions, identify the responsible actor, the proposed action, how it would be funded or coordinated, and how progress could be measured.

Check the date and issuing body of each source. A report about events in 2025 may have been published in 2026; a continually updated website is not a dated report.