



SOCIAL,
CULTURAL, AND
HUMANITARIAN
COMMITTEE
TOPIC BULLETIN

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CHAIRS

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to AMUN XXI! My name is Catherine Park, and I am so excited to be co-chairing the SOCHUM committee this year! Ever since freshman year, Model UN has continued to help me discover not only my passion for global affairs, but also connect with the most supportive and driven community of people I have ever met. SOCHUM is a committee that holds a particularly special place in my heart because it was the first committee I ever participated in at a college conference. Since then, I've been able to take on the role of delegate, chair, and even a member of a crisis committee backroom. Besides MUN, my favorite pastimes include reading, listening to music and binge-watching Marvel movies.

Whether it's your first conference or your twentieth, I would encourage you to collaborate and actively engage in discussion with your fellow delegates. I hope this conference will be a fun and valuable experience for all of you! Please don't hesitate to email me at catpar21@bergen.org with any questions or concerns.

I can't wait to meet all of you at AMUN XXI!

Best of Luck,
Catherine Park, Co-Chair, SOCHUM
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Dear Delegates,

I am extremely excited to welcome you to Academy Model United Nations XXI. My name is Ethan and I will be co-chairing the Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee in this year's AMUN XXI conference. I hope you are all extremely excited to tackle the important present-day issues of Child Marriage and Strengthening Humanitarian & Disaster Relief Aid. As delegates, you will have to represent your country's position effectively and create plans and proposals from that perspective. I expect to see excellent oratory skills, teamwork, leadership, and, above all, diplomacy. A little bit about myself. Model United Nations has been a large part of my high school career thus far. I am currently a junior at Bergen County Academies in the Academy for Engineering and Design Technology and have participated in MUN for three years. I have attended college conferences such as Yale and George Washington as well as chaired in the AMUN XX UNHRC Committee and served as Director of Operations in JAMUN V. Outside of school, I love to play ping pong and keep up with the news, specifically related to Andrew Yang. I know the value of Model UN in teaching crucial life and education skills as well as being a great way to meet and have fun with new people. I am looking forward to some awesome debates and punderful MUN puns.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, my email is down below.

Best of Luck,
Ethan Donovan, Co-Chair, SOCHUM
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Topic A: Child Marriage

Introduction

For centuries, the practice of child marriage has continued to violate human rights and worsen the quality of life all over the world. One third of children in developing nations are married before the age of 18, and one in nine are married before the age of 15. In 2012 alone, 70 million women had been married before the age of eighteen. At the present rate, an estimated 150 million girls under the age of eighteen will be married in the next decade.

Delegates are tasked with working in tandem to resolve the conflicts associated with this complex issue. One of the primary matters to be addressed is the relationship between the likelihood of child marriage and a child's poverty and education levels, as well as examine current legislation surrounding legal marriage.

Topic History

Until the 20th century, marriage involving one or two parties under the age of eighteen was not an



uncommon arrangement in most parts of the world. The normalization of these child marriages can be attributed to the much shorter average life expectancy (around 40 to 45 years) during these times, which made it more crucial to marry and have children as early as possible. For this reason, girls were usually married off before or as soon as they reached puberty. While both young boys and girls have been subjected to child marriages over the course of history, the number and frequency of young brides has always been greater than those of young grooms.

One of the primary factors behind child marriages is financial issues. In many countries around the world, girls and women weren't regarded as potential wage earners. Consequently, girls were considered financial burdens and less valuable than boys. For families living in extreme poverty, it was the most economically viable option to marry off their daughters as it became one less mouth to feed. In communities in which a dowry system was established, an early marriage often meant financial gain

or at least minimization of financial loss. While a dowry must be paid to the girl's in-laws' family (often in the form of money, goods, or property), the younger the girl was, the lower the expense. Furthermore, in communities with a "marriage market" and "bride prices", the groom paid a sum of money to the parents of the bride. In these communities, younger brides got higher prices, as they presumably had more time to devote to the family and bear offspring. These economic conditions are still prevalent in many cultures around the world today.

Additionally, another important reason for girls to marry at a young age has been for their protection and security. Several cases of foreign raids and invasions in which unmarried girls have been victims of sexual assault, violence, and abuse have forced communities to adopt the practice of child marriage. In other communities, fear for their daughter's safety and "respectability" has driven parents to marry off their girls at a very young age.



Recent history has changed the ideas and justifications behind child marriage, hindering some of them much less relevant today. In the 20th century, as countries started developing, the average life expectancy has increased dramatically, thanks to the advancement of medical practices. More and more women have been able to access a formal standardized education, and many are now capable of entering the workforce. Women now enjoy more basic rights (e.g. the right to vote), and the stigmatization surrounding these issues have disappeared in many parts of the world. Over the last few decades, child marriage has been made illegal in many countries, with the UN declaring the practice as a violation of basic human rights.

The 21st century has brought about important efforts in the movement to eradicate the practice of child marriage. In 1992, the Convention on the Rights of the Child was established, setting the minimum age for marriage to 18. October 11, 2012 marked the first annual International Day of the Girl Child and aimed to address the issue of

child marriage. In the years to follow, the UN would continue to recognize the need for action. In 2013, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) put child marriage on its agenda for action, while the UN General Assembly officially declared child marriage as a barrier to national development. In 2018, the number of women who marry as children decreased to around 20 percent. Delaware and New Jersey became the first states in the U.S. to outlaw all forms of child marriage without exception in May and June of 2018, respectively. However, the issue of child marriage is far from resolved.

Current Situation

In 2015, with the introduction and adoption of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by all member states of the UN, a newfound focus was placed on eliminating many of the societal and political issues plaguing the world. One of the goals set was gender equality: SDG 5. Goal 5.3 states that dangerous practices such as child marriage and forced marriages should be eliminated by



2030. Nevertheless, the current pace of child marriages shows a grim future if nothing is done. By 2030, more than 150 child brides will be married. The difficulty in decreasing and eliminating child marriage stems from the difficulty in fighting cultural and social norms and pressures that have formed through generations.

Currently, child marriage is most prevalent in developing nations specifically in Africa and South Asia. 21% of the world's women aged between 20 and 24 years old were married before turning 18 while 5% were married turning 15. This is noticeably higher in developing nations (40% and 12%) including West and Central Africa (41% and 14%) and South Asia (30% and 8%).

In addition to child brides, it is also important to consider child grooms as well. The practice has been comparatively far less studied and while on the decline, it affects millions of boys every year. Interestingly, nations that struggle with a high percentage of child brides are not necessarily the same nations that struggle with high percentages of child grooms (the

Central African Republic is the only nation that is in both the top 10 highest percentages of child brides and child grooms). This indicates a large age difference between the bride and the groom in child marriages. Child grooms face great amounts of responsibility of working and providing for a family at an unreasonably young age and this issue must be addressed.

However, there is reason for optimism. UNICEF estimates that due to progress made in eliminating child marriage, 25 million marriages may have been prevented. Of the 25 million, 18 million was due to an acceleration of progress. Numerous nations have implemented successful measures aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating child marriages completely. Organizations, both non-governmental and branches of the UN (such as UNICEF), have emphasized the need for grassroot efforts that speak directly to the local communities. This effect is most clearly seen in South Asia where child marriages have decreased by around a third over the past ten years. It is believed that



efforts to connect with the locals and establish educational programs have played a part in changing the culture and decreasing the prevalence of child marriage.

Additionally, the overall trend of child marriages is clearly downward. For example, Africa has noted a 0.6% annual decrease in child marriages over the past 15 years. This is promising but a drastic change is needed to eliminate the practice of child marriage by 2030: an annual decrease of 27%. Northern Africa and Southern Africa have shown the greatest decrease annually (2.1% and 1.3% respectively) while Eastern Africa has shown no decrease at all. At this current rate, child marriage would be eliminated in Africa more than 100 years into the future.

The issue of child marriage is undoubtedly a complicated one, necessitating long-term cultural shifts in views. However, it is also essential to recognize the need for immediate change. Currently, while there has been a clear decrease in child marriages, the rate is far too slow. Delegates are urged to come up with creative and innovative

solutions to both tackle the problem long-term while focusing on making large strides in the present.

Country Policy

East and Central Africa:

As the location with the highest percentage of young individuals who are married under the age of 18, this region is an important location to consider when crafting solutions. As previously noted, the East and Central African regions have shown the smallest decreases in the rate of child marriages in recent times. Currently, the governments in these regions are swept up in political and economic issues. For example, the Central African Republic, a nation where 68% of women were married before the age of 18, is currently in a volatile standoff between a transitioning government and rebel forces. South Sudan, the world's youngest widely recognized nation, is poverty stricken and has 52% of its women marrying before the age of 18. Neither of these nations have shown any decrease in child marriage over the past 15 years.



These nations must decide on how to best cooperate with organizations and the UN to coordinate efforts to eliminate child marriage. However, there are also success stories regarding nations such as Ethiopia and Zambia which have decreased child marriages by about a third following aggressive measures taken by both countries. To note just one specific example, Ethiopia recently passed legislation to eliminate child marriage by 2025 by focusing on finding causes of child marriage and using previous successes to determine the next course of action.

United States:

Because the term “child marriage” often conjures an image of impoverished families in developing nations, many people may be surprised to realize that the issue is relevant in the United States as well. In fact, according to data collected from 41 states, more than 200,000 minors were married in the U.S. between 2000 and 2015. There is currently no federal law regarding child marriage. Each state is free to set its own legal requirements. 25 states have no

minimum age requirement. Missouri has the most lenient legislation in the country, allowing minors as young as 15 to wed with only one parent’s signature required. In New Jersey alone, 3,481 children were married between 1995 and 2012. Ninety-one percent of these marriages were between a child and an adult. 163 marriages were approved by judges for children between ages 13 and 15. Lawmakers are beginning to recognize the need for change. In May 2018, Delaware became the first state in the U.S. to make marriage for anyone under 18 illegal, with no exceptions. New Jersey followed suit in June 2018. As legislation banning child marriage is introduced in more and more states across the country, UNICEF is currently working to mobilize grassroots efforts to support these bills.

India:

Over 10 million child brides reside in India, making it the country with the highest number of child brides in the world. Considering the legislation that is in place intended to prevent this kind of crisis, the



data is discouraging. In 1929, the Indian government passed a law that banned child marriage; this law was updated again in 2006. Today, women under the age of 18 and men under 21 cannot legally get married. Parents or older spouses may face up to two years of imprisonment for arranging or permitting unions that violate these restrictions.

Although the rate of child marriages has decreased considerably over the years, more than a quarter of Indian girls are still married by the age of 18. While tradition and culture plays a role in this, experts have found that this practice is also rooted in poverty and lack of education. Young girls with little to no education are not often able to give their children better futures than their own; thus, the cycle continues. That being said, India has committed to eliminate early and/or forced marriage by 2030, in accordance with the UN's goals. India also ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. During its 2017 Universal Periodic Review, India

agreed to consider recommendations to bolster enforcement of legal restrictions surrounding child marriage. However, India remains a focus country of the UNICEF-UNFPA Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Unfortunately, very little progress has been made in preventing child marriages in this region. 25% of women in the region were married before the age of 18, the same rate as 25 years ago. While overshadowed by the large number of child marriages in Africa and South Asia, Latin American and the Caribbean are unfortunately the only region in the world to show zero progress in combatting child marriage. The underlying reasons for this lack of progress is viewed to be sexual violence towards adolescent girls as well as high rates of early teenage pregnancy. There are numerous flaws in the system that governments have failed to address regarding the culture, lack of compulsory education, and a lack of government oversight. Even though laws setting a minimum age



to marry at 18, loopholes make it possible to legally marry as young as 12 (as in Colombia). Furthermore, the large populations of indigenous people make it difficult for organizations to educate individuals. The governments of this region must decide on a course of action and also on their dedication to this particular issue.

Questions to Consider

How does the level of education in local communities affect the rates of child marriage? How should education be prioritized? Are legislative options more effective?

What steps must be taken to mitigate the effects of already existent child marriages?

How should the international community approach the process of de-stigmatization regarding child marriage?

How aggressively should the 2030 deadline set by the Sustainable

Development Goals be pursued? How realistic is the goal?

How should foreign nations and organizations best interact with locals to insure the elimination of child marriage and the changing of societal norms?

To what extent should the reform be internationally run? What role should national governments play?

Topic B: Strengthening Humanitarian & Disaster Relief Aid

Introduction

The Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, also known as the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), is dedicated to resolving issues that largely pertain to human rights and freedoms, humanitarian relief, and social and



cultural development. Founded in 1945 after the end of World War II, SOCHUM is one of the six major committees in the General Assembly, which acts as the UN's primary policy-making body. All 193 member states of the UN are able to vote and participate. Non-member states and other entities recognized by the UN as permanent observers are only able to attend the committee's meetings, and are exempt from voting procedures. The committee's regular annual session begins on the third Tuesday of September and typically continues until the third week of December. At the start of each regular session, the Third Committee elects a multitude of administrative positions to oversee the committee and manage the operations of all the various subsidiary agencies and associated bodies.

SOCHUM held its first session in 1946, passing numerous resolutions on issues including, but not limited to, refugees and displaced persons, political rights of women, and the creation of non-governmental humanitarian organizations. As every conflict and

international dispute corresponds to relevant social and humanitarian issues, the impact of the Third Committee's decisions has been perhaps one of the most widespread among all of the UN bodies as SOCHUM and its subsidiary body, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), lead efforts in developing these solutions.

Topic History

According to the OECD, humanitarian aid is defined as "assistance designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies."

It is essential to remember the goal of humanitarian aid. At its core, it is not a permanent solution — rather a temporary way of assisting victims until long-term plans are established. Throughout history, as natural disasters and war lay waste to nations, international disaster relief and humanitarian aid have been at the forefront of reconstruction. One of the first



major actions taken by the United Nations after its establishment was the rebuilding of Europe after the Second World War. This accomplishment required the bringing together of many nations, united in their actions and purpose. The United Nations works to coordinate the actions of many nations into one cohesive effort to aid people who need it. It serves as a funneling point for foreign aid to a singular goal: based on the principle that the sum is greater than the parts. These principles remain to this day.

In 1991, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 46/182 which stressed the importance of international cooperation on humanitarian aid. It declared that humanitarian aid is of supreme importance in all emergencies. It established national sovereignty based on the location of the emergency — countries are the primary actor within their own lands — and reserve the right to refuse humanitarian aid to any degree. Resolution 46/182 also stressed neutrality and impartiality — every life is valuable and politics or beliefs should have no role in

dictating aid. The humanitarian operations would occur through the newly established Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). From these fundamental principles and ideas, the United Nations established a basis for providing humanitarian aid.

From there, the efforts of the United Nations intensified during the 1990s. As almost 50 million people were displaced due to conflicts, the United Nations rallied nations to help those in need. Raising \$800 million dollars, the United Nations was able to coordinate relief and assistance for more than 15 millions individuals across 15 countries.

Additionally, steps were taken to react to natural disasters appropriately. The largest volcanic eruption within the past century occurred at Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in 1991. 1,000 deaths were reported and the international community reacted to assist the nearly half a million individuals living in the vicinity of the eruption. Through organizations of the United Nations and direct country donations, the international



community helped to provide immediate relief for those directly affected.

A more modern example of humanitarian aid at work is the aftermath of the devastating Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami. The third largest earthquake ever recorded was followed by a massive tsunami that devastated much of Southeast Asia, leading to deaths from Indonesia all the way to Kenya. With an estimated 230,000 deaths, this tragedy led to a widespread international response in the form of humanitarian aid. The international community as a whole pledged around \$14 billion in aid in the aftermath of the disaster. Programs such UNICEF received over \$700 million which far exceeded the expectations of the United Nations, allowing for a successful rebuilding of the area.

Current Situation

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has more than doubled in the past five years. Crises have become more pressing in correspondence with a growing

number of violations of international law, prolonged conflicts, and an alarming increase in natural disasters.

With this growing necessity for the distribution of humanitarian aid. Former United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon emphasized the importance of an organized and robust humanitarian system. These efforts culminated in the World Humanitarian Summit. Taking place on 23-24 of May 2016, the World Humanitarian Summit brought together 180 nations with important non-governmental organizations, private corporations, and academia. At the conference, more than 3,500 commitments were made to better living conditions throughout the world. The World Humanitarian Summit established multiple agendas focusing on long-term success through preventing and ending conflict, investing in humanity, abandoning no one, and ending need. These commitments further specified the need to invest in stability, empower the young, and act preemptively to stop crises.

After the conference, the need for humanitarian assistance continued



to rise. The most prominent of the humanitarian issues during this decade (the 2010s) was the Syrian Civil War. Nearly 6 million refugees have fled from Syria since the war began in 2011. The violent conflict between the Assad government, opposition groups, and ISIS led to a large amount of collateral damage to civilians and infrastructure. With over ten million civilians affected, the United Nations intervened. Through the OCHA's Whole of Syria approach (WoS), the United Nations hoped to provide aid to Syria. However, the Whole of Syria approach was constantly embroiled in turmoil. This turmoil became especially obvious when over 70 Syrian aid groups withdrew in 2016 over complaints about the influence the Assad regime was gaining over the entire humanitarian operation. In a letter to the United Nations, the withdrawing organizations, many of which were major actors in aid operations, noted examples of large contracts being awarded to organizations close to the Assad regime, including some that were sanctioned by the United States and the European Union. The organizations further expressed

little hope in the United Nations' ability to act independently of governmental influences. It was a letter revealing the mistrust locals had about foreigners coming into a country and fully standing up for the humanitarian needs of the people — a common refrain among those needing aid.

Efforts to deliver aid to Syria were also embattled by the constant fear of humanitarian aid benefiting terrorists. Humanitarian groups are often forced to pay terrorist organizations for access to vulnerable populations that they seek to reach (al-Shabaab formalized this process making "registration fees" that could reach \$10,000). In 2018, the United States canceled nearly \$45 million in aid to a Syrian NGO that was directly linked to a terrorist organization. In a world where humanitarian groups follow every crisis, terrorist groups are having an easier and easier time camouflaging in.

Furthermore, the Rohingya refugee crisis remains a large humanitarian issue tackled by the United Nations beginning in 2015. The nearly a million refugees currently in



refugee camps are the result of an international response to assist migrants. The OCHA organized the response along with UNICEF in an effort to better the living conditions in the refugee camps. Recently, the cyclones that struck Mozambique in the spring of 2019, have created another humanitarian crisis. Despite the destruction of the cyclones, the international response offers hope. Safe spaces have been donated to protect vulnerable women and children from the United Nations Population Fund, temporary schools built and supported by UNICEF, and the UNDP reported more than \$1.2 billion in pledged donations for Mozambique. Nevertheless, in the Mozambique tragedy, a similar message remains: a want to remain independent.

At the heart of the issue of humanitarian aid is this trade-off between need and independence. Aid inherently brings about dependence but people of disaster-stricken countries wish to avoid being controlled in a neo-colonial way.

Currently, the implementation of humanitarian aid through the

United Nations is carried out through the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The OCHA coordinates the distribution of humanitarian aid. Other UN organizations that play important roles in humanitarian aid distribution include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Each of these organizations specialize in their respective field and the UNDP is responsible for operations during disasters. Many of these organizations, such as UNHCR and UNICEF, are funded almost completely from voluntary contributions from member states of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, and private citizens.

However, the United Nations is not the only way of providing humanitarian aid. Nations can provide aid directly to another nation. A prominent example is the United States and its hundreds of millions of dollars spent in humanitarian aid to other countries. However, this aid can be



used politically to force recipient nations to comply with the demands of the benefactor. Recently, the United States threatened to withhold humanitarian aid (for development) to Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala until more was done to stop migrants from entering the United States. The United States is not alone in this political use of humanitarian aid. China is another nation that has emphasized the importance of soft power in its foreign affairs through humanitarian aid. By “buying influence” in areas such as Latin American, Africa, and Southeastern Asia, China is a nation that gives in order to gain a benefit. In a world that has become increasingly isolationist, what is preventing nations from pulling aid that does not explicitly benefit them?

Country Policy (A Few Case Studies)

Syria:

Syria has been embroiled in civil war for nearly a decade, making it one of the most pressing humanitarian crises of the twenty-first century. Over 11.7 million Syrian civilians are currently in need of aid. 2 million rely on water supplies via truck delivery, and many more are dependent upon UN emergency food supplies delivered to camps built for internally displaced civilians. However, the Syrian government’s attitude towards UN assistance has been less than welcoming. The country’s representatives have stressed that aid can only be delivered effectively if member states of involved UN bodies, such as the Security Council, refrain from politicizing humanitarian efforts. With the United States arming Syrian rebels and Russia supporting the current government, one of these representatives have questioned the legitimacy of the efforts of the UN, which has attempted to use economic pressure against the nation in the past.



France:

For the most part, France has adopted an enthusiastic stance on their humanitarian strategies. In 2018, the European country adopted a new strategy for the following four years. The French government pledged to triple its annual financial contributions by 2022, and expand their program with a focus on solidarity and international stability. Some of their most notable new commitments include protection of humanitarian and medical personnel in conflict zones, developing post-crisis strategies, and becoming one of the top three European donors and one of the top five global donors in humanitarian aid contributions.

France also has a comprehensive set of hazard risk management policies. Through careful assessment of the casualties and damages from every major disaster, these policies are modified on an annual basis.

People's Republic of China:

In recent years, China has become one of the biggest players in humanitarian aid and emergency

relief in the world. A 2014 report states that China has spent about 51.9 billion dollars on foreign aid in the past fifty years. The World Bank has also found that China's spending in humanitarian aid has increased by more than 5 million dollars in a decade. China's spending, however, seems to be almost completely dependent on the relevant issues that present themselves each year, as opposed to a constant governmental policy. For example, their spending spiked to nearly 90 million dollars in 2011 in response to the East Africa food security crisis, then dropped to less than 30 million in the following year, only to increase again to more than 50 million in 2014 in response to the Ebola crisis.

After the catastrophic Wenchuan (or Sichuan) earthquake in 2008, the Chinese government has made significant efforts in improving their disaster risk reduction programs by improving their response and recovery sectors; enforcing new building codes, introducing extensive emergency drills in schools, and strengthening earthquake early warning systems. However, these programs still



require more adequate funding, and they lack an integrated system for storing and sharing risk-related information.

United States of America:

The United States is the largest foreign aid donor in the world. In 2017, the country accounted for almost a quarter of total official development assistance from major donor governments. That being said, the portion of their budget allocated for humanitarian aid is relatively small. Only 18% of their 50 billion dollar budget for foreign assistance was used for humanitarian activities in the 2017 fiscal year.

The U.S. has extensive disaster management policies in place in order to mitigate the effects of natural disasters. For example, the National Disaster Recovery Framework provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) allows disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner, focusing on how best to restore and revitalize the social and environmental fabric of American communities.

Russian Federation:

Since the mid-2000s, the Russian Federation has re-emerged as a donor of humanitarian aid. However, its contributions have remained relatively insignificant compared to those of the other world powers and developed countries. According to the OCHA, Russia has donated about 350 million (U.S.) dollars in the last 10 years, with humanitarian aid totaling about 0.002% of its national GDP. Russia mainly provides food and health-related emergency supplies to countries in need. One important point to note, however, is that Russia has not agreed to the Principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, which ensures that humanitarian aid should not be influenced by political motives.

Questions to Consider

To what extent is humanitarian aid necessary and beneficial?



How can the positive impact of humanitarian aid be maximized?

<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage/>

During emergencies, how can national sovereignty and humanitarian rights both be best protected?

<https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/where-does-it-happen/>

To what extent should direct humanitarian aid from country to country be regulated if at all?

<https://iwhc.org/resources/facts-child-marriage/>

How can you ensure that aid operations reach their intended destinations safely and on time?

<https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/us-child-marriage-statistics-girls-brides/>

What risks should be taken in an attempt to deliver aid?

<https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/human-rights-council-adopts-third-resolution-on-child-early-and-forced-marriage/>

Should international humanitarian law be further enforced? If so, how?

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