



PACE MUN 2025
CONFLICTS TO CONSENSUS

BACKGROUND GUIDE

COMMITTEE: *United Nations General Assembly*

AGENDA: *Global Strategies to Address Humanitarian Crises
Arising from Armed Conflicts: Ensuring Immediate Relief and
Sustainable Solutions for Food and Human Security*



LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

This is the dais of the General Assembly. We are so excited and honoured to welcome you to the first edition of PACEMUN 2025! It truly is a privilege to be chairing such diplomatic, distinguished delegates who are willing to talk about real-life problems and find solutions to them.

You'll be writing solutions and debating on subjects that not only steer the committee but will also help in world peace and security. Do keep in mind that we are very different from other committees, as we do cover the majority of the world's problems. We, Haifa and Haleema, are ecstatic to be your chairs for this year's PACEMUN.

We do know that most of you are very new to the concept of Model United Nations, so if you feel pressure building up or if anything is bothering you, don't be shy and feel free to contact any of the chairs to assist you, and we'll do our very best! We are here to teach and help you grow both as a delegate and as a person, so let's all do our very best!

We, the dais of GA, wish you the very best and can't wait to hear your creative speeches and solutions!

Warm Regards,

Haifa Gazzali — Head Chair

Haleema Habeeb — Co-Chair



INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The UN General Assembly (UNGA) is the main policy-making organ of the Organization. Comprising all Member States, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter of the United Nations. Each of the 193 Member States of the United Nations has an equal vote.

The UNGA also makes key decisions for the UN, including:

- *appointing the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council*
- *electing the non-permanent members of the Security Council*
- *approving the UN budget*

The Assembly meets in regular sessions from September to December each year, and thereafter as required. It discusses specific issues through dedicated agenda items or sub-items, which lead to the adoption of resolutions.

With the conclusion of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of items on the agenda, the Assembly allocates to its six Main Committees items relevant to their work. The Committees discuss matters under the agenda items, and recommend draft resolutions and decisions to the Assembly for consideration and action.

Each of the 193 Member States in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues – such as recommendations on peace and security, the election of Security Council and Economic and Social Council members, and budgetary questions – require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by a simple majority. That said, following informal consultations among Member States during which proposals are negotiated, the majority of resolutions are adopted without a vote (i.e., by consensus)



A DELVE INTO THE AGENDA:

The agenda before this committee, “Global Strategies to Address Humanitarian Crises Arising from Armed Conflicts: Ensuring Immediate Relief and Sustainable Solutions for Food and Human Security,” captures one of the most urgent and complex realities of our time. Armed conflicts continue to devastate livelihoods, collapse food systems, and create humanitarian emergencies that spill far beyond national borders. The General Assembly must look beyond temporary aid responses and envision frameworks that merge short-term relief with enduring stability.

Each humanitarian crisis triggered by armed conflict carries a dual challenge: providing immediate assistance to preserve life and advancing strategies that restore autonomy and self-reliance. Food insecurity often becomes the most visible impact, such as fields being destroyed, supply chains disrupted, and populations displaced. Beyond hunger, however, these crises erode the broader fabric of human security. Issues of sanitation, healthcare, safe shelter, and education all suffer under the strain of conflict.

As delegates must recognise that humanitarian aid cannot function in isolation from political realities. Relief operations are impeded by blockades, funding shortages, bureaucratic hurdles, and, at times, deliberate targeting of aid convoys. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated global governance, bridging humanitarian efforts with diplomacy and sustainable development.

The United Nations emphasises three priorities in such contexts: rapid response, coordinated recovery, and long-term peacebuilding. While institutions like the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) manage field logistics, the GA’s task is broader, to strengthen international frameworks that ensure coherence and equity in humanitarian work.

When debating this agenda, remember that humanitarian crises are rarely spontaneous; they are outcomes of systemic inequality, political tension, and unaddressed grievances. True sustainability lies not merely in relief distribution, but in prevention. Comprehensive diplomacy, inclusive peacebuilding, and respect for international humanitarian law must be central to all proposed solutions.

This agenda invites reflection on humanity’s shared duty to safeguard life and dignity in times of turmoil. Delegates are encouraged to think broadly, act compassionately, and draft resolutions that reinforce both immediate survival and long-term security for all.



PAST ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

A landmark initiative was UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182 (1991), which established core principles for the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance. This resolution introduced the concept of coherent global response mechanisms and led directly to the creation of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It emphasised sovereignty, impartiality, and neutrality, principles that still guide humanitarian practice today.

The GA took further steps to ensure cooperation between UN agencies, NGOs, etc. Resolution 58/114 (2003) reaffirmed member states' commitment to international collaboration and strengthened mechanisms for delivering aid in fragile environments. Subsequent resolutions throughout the 2000s focused on developing efficient funding systems, supporting locally led humanitarian action, and integrating human security as a broader approach to crisis management.

The GA has also supported multi-framework instruments, such as the Agenda for Humanity (2016), that arose from the first World Humanitarian Summit. This agenda encouraged states and organisations to adapt humanitarian action to align better with long-term development goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development further reinforced these efforts by identifying Goal 2 and Goal 16 as key benchmarks toward sustainable global peace and food security.

In recent years, GA resolutions have begun to emphasise the focus approach, integrating humanitarian relief with development and peacebuilding. The aim is to ensure that funding and planning are not fragmented between short-term emergency support and long-term recovery strategies. The Global Compact on Refugees (2018) and Global Compact for Migration (2018) are other milestones that address displacement, one of the most direct effects of conflict-related humanitarian crises.

Beyond these frameworks, regional and thematic cooperation has been encouraged through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and partnerships with agencies like the World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organisation (WHO), UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). These highlight the GA's continued effort to operationalise aid in a complex and evolving humanitarian landscape. While progress has been made, gaps remain in coordination, accountability, and equitable distribution of assistance.



THINGS TO RESEARCH ABOUT

Research on international coordination mechanisms is also critical. Examine how bodies such as OCHA, WFP, and the FAO work alongside national governments to deliver aid. Understanding their mandates, challenges, and interlinkages will help you propose practical frameworks in your resolutions.

To approach the “sustainable solutions” element of the agenda, study post-conflict reconstruction and the transition from emergency aid to self-sufficiency. This includes rebuilding public infrastructure and strengthening governance. Also, examine how environmental degradation and climate change affect humanitarian crises, an often-overlooked factor with lasting consequences for food and water security.

Delegates must also understand international humanitarian law (IHL) and the ethical obligations of states and non-state actors in conflict zones.

Reviewing conventions such as the Geneva Conventions, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine, and Humanitarian Principles (humanity, neutrality, impartiality, independence) will provide a strong grounding for debate.

Suggested moderated caucus topics to guide discussion and research include:

- *The effectiveness of humanitarian corridors in conflict-affected regions.*
- *Strengthening partnerships between donor nations and local governance structures.*
- *Ensuring food supply chain resilience amid armed conflicts.*
- *The nexus of humanitarian aid and long-term peacebuilding.*
- *Accountability and transparency in international aid funding.*
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Lastly, please be sure to familiarise yourself with contemporary case studies that show both successful and failed humanitarian responses. While we keep this guide general, you may review historical patterns such as crises in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. Understanding patterns in international responses will allow you to frame arguments rooted in real-world precedents.



QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ADDRESS

When crafting resolutions, delegates must look beyond broad aspirations and develop targeted, practical solutions. The questions below provide a roadmap to guide both research and debate, ensuring that proposed solutions are rigorous, realistic, and relevant to the agenda at hand.

- *How can international coordination for emergency response be improved?*
- *Current emergencies often reveal weaknesses in coordination among the UN and NGO's. Delegates should consider mechanisms for swift information-sharing, resource mobilisation, and transparent leadership during crises. Would centralised databases or joint task forces improve efficiency and reduce duplication of efforts?*
- *What policies can ensure equal access to aid and prevent diversion or politicisation?*
- *Traditional humanitarian approaches frequently separate emergency relief from development work. How can delegates propose solutions that bridge this gap, such as linking food distributions to local agriculture recovery, or integrating education, health, and livelihoods support into aid packages?*
- *What protection measures are needed for humanitarian workers and affected populations?*
- *How can resource mobilisation and funding for humanitarian action be increased and better targeted?*
- *Humanitarian crises are often underfunded, especially during protracted emergencies. Should financing models be reformed, for example, by encouraging more flexible, multi-year funding streams, innovative insurance schemes, or public-private partnerships?*
- *How should post-conflict food security and livelihoods be restored?*
- *Sustainable change requires buy-in from affected states and communities. What role can the GA play in strengthening capacity, promoting inclusivity, and ensuring that interventions are demand-driven rather than imposed?*

Each of these questions is essential for the specificity and substance of resolutions. By confronting these queries and articulating clear, actionable responses, delegates give their proposals the structure, clarity, and impact needed to make a real-world difference in humanitarian settings.



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GOOD LUCK
DELEGATE!

See you at the Conference!

