**Forum**: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
**Issue/Topic**: Addressing the Humanitarian Crisis of Floods in Nigeria
**Main Submitter**: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Co Submitter:** People's Republic of China, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Federal Republic of Nigeria, United States of America, The Republic of the Niger

*Recognizing* the ongoing and escalating humanitarian crisis caused by widespread flooding in Nigeria, affecting 34 of the 36 federal states,

*Acknowledging* the devastating impact of the floods, which have displaced more than 3.6 million people and resulted in over 10,000 cases of cholera as of October 15, 2024,

*Concerned* by the inadequate media coverage and international attention to the disaster, with many political events overshadowing the immediate needs of those affected,

*Noting* the urgent need for coordinated international action to provide humanitarian aid, mitigate the risks of disease outbreaks, and ensure long-term recovery efforts,

*Recalling* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1 on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which emphasizes the importance of addressing environmental disasters and their impact on vulnerable populations,

*Emphasizing* the necessity of addressing the underlying factors of the climate crisis, including flood management, disaster preparedness, and climate adaptation in order to prevent further escalation of the crisis in Nigeria,

*Recognizing* the essential role of international organizations such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Development Programe (UNDP) in coordinating relief efforts,

1. Calls upon member states and private corporations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the affected regions in Nigeria, including:
2. Direct financial aid and in-kind contributions to support displaced populations and provide essential relief materials such as food, clean water, and shelter,
3. Mobilizing medical teams and deploying health infrastructure to combat disease outbreaks, particularly cholera,
4. Providing transportation and logistical support for relief teams and supplies to ensure effective distribution of aid;
5. Urges member states to collaborate with local governments, NGOs, and international organizations in the creation of safe zones for displaced individuals, ensuring:
6. Access and funding for vital services and resources such as but not limited to:
	1. Clean water,
	2. Sanitary conditions,
	3. Healthcare,
	4. Access and funding to vital services and resources such as but not limited,
7. The provision of temporary housing solutions and long-term resettlement options for those displaced,
8. The protection of vulnerable populations, including women, children, and the elderly, from exploitation and abuse;

1. Encourages the development and implementation of long-term flood prevention and climate adaptation strategies, including:
2. Investing in flood control infrastructure such as dams, levees, and drainage systems to mitigate future flood risks,
3. Promoting sustainable land use practices and urban planning policies to reduce vulnerability to floods,
4. Ensuring the integration of climate resilience strategies into local and national development plans;
5. Requests the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to work with general health organisations to lead and coordinate the international response to the floods in Nigeria, with particular emphasis on:
6. Supporting the coordination of relief efforts between international and local actors,
7. Facilitating the allocation of resources and ensuring that aid reaches the most vulnerable and affected populations,
8. Ensuring that humanitarian aid efforts are transparent and accountable, with regular assessments to track progress and ensure the needs of affected communities are met;
9. Calls for the establishment of a regional disaster response network in West Africa to provide a coordinated approach for future emergencies, with the following measures:
10. Strengthening regional cooperation through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other relevant regional bodies,
11. Encouraging the development of early warning systems and disaster preparedness plans to reduce the impact of future floods,
12. Funding already existing emergency agencies,
13. Supporting capacity-building initiatives to improve local communities' ability to respond to and recover from natural disasters;
14. Emphasizes the importance of addressing the underlying socio-economic issues exacerbating the flood's impact, such as poverty, lack of access to education, and insufficient healthcare infrastructure, by:
15. Allocating financial support for rebuilding local economies and restoring livelihoods for affected communities,
16. Promoting education and vocational training programs to help displaced individuals regain self-sufficiency and reduce the risk of long-term poverty,
17. Supporting the development of affordable and sustainable healthcare systems to prevent future outbreaks of diseases like cholera;
18. Calls upon the international community to increase awareness and advocacy efforts to ensure sustained attention to the floods in Nigeria and similar disasters, ensuring that future responses are more proactive rather than reactive,
19. Encouraging media organizations to provide more comprehensive coverage of humanitarian crises to highlight the needs of affected populations,
20. Supporting advocacy initiatives to raise public awareness of the challenges posed by climate change and the need for international solidarity in addressing the resulting disasters;
21. Strongly urges the international community to commit to providing long-term financial and technical support for Nigeria’s and affected regions recovery and rebuilding efforts, including:
22. Supporting initiatives to strengthen disaster risk reduction strategies and improve national preparedness for future emergencies,
23. Encouraging collaboration with the private sector to provide sustainable investment in disaster response and recovery,
24. Proposes to the international community to accept temporary refugees to their countries;
25. Affirms the need for member states to incorporate climate change adaptation into their national policies and international cooperation strategies to prevent future humanitarian crises resulting from climate-related disasters;
26. Observing the current situation, China will still provide the federal republic of Nigeria with their financial and medical support, due to the already preexisting trades So, the increase of mine trades deemed unnecessary as we can provide the government of Nigeria with the help, they need for no expected returns as of this moment;
27. Stresses the importance of leveraging technology and inclusive governance to enhance disaster response by:
	1. Using data-driven tools like geospatial mapping and real-time monitoring to optimize resource allocation,x|
	2. Involving local communities, especially women and marginalized groups, in decision-making to address specific needs,
	3. Promoting digital platforms for improved coordination among governments, NGOs, and international organizations,
	4. Building local capacity to integrate technology into disaster preparedness and response strategies;
28. Calls upon the security council to provide a multitude of armed peacekeeping forces on the international borders of effected areas in and around Nigeria;
29. Invites the United Nations to regularly monitor the situation in Nigeria and report on progress made in alleviating the humanitarian crisis and rebuilding the affected regions, ensuring that future relief efforts are more effective and responsive.