



Draft Resolution GA/2/2.1

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Angola, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Barbados, Republic of Botswana, Canada, Republic of Chad, Republic of Chile, Republic of Ecuador, State of Eritrea, Republic of France, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Republic of Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Lebanon, Kingdom of Lesotho, Libya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Peru, Republic of Portugal, Romania, United Arab Emirates, United States of America

Topic: Sustainable Development Disaster Risk Reduction

Alarmed by the fact that almost 7,000 disasters happen every year and that over 60,000 people die every year due to disasters,

Recognizing that a resilience system which forecasts disasters is the ultimate way to address the shock of natural disaster and prevent people from being severely hurt,

Noting with deep concern that our current system is not resilient enough to withstand natural disasters especially due to the increased risk due climate change,

Deeply concerned of the effects of natural disasters on the world,

Alarmed by the overall losses from world-wide natural catastrophes in 2020 totaled \$210 billion dollars, significantly higher than \$166 billion in 2019,

Aware of the past actions of the Hyogo and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,

- I. Encourages countries to maintain coverage of natural disasters in the media, and provide local information hubs concerning natural disasters;

2. Calls upon global corporations of the North and South to create a resilient system:
 - a. Global North gives grants to the communities within the Global South,
 - b. Provides sanctuary or asylum for refugees fleeing due to natural disasters,
 - c. Requests that government agencies should build more disaster-proof shelters,
 - d. Providing storages to cover shortages caused by natural disasters,
 - e. Calls for the establishment of the disaster area investment website, and
 - f. Increase collaboration with all existing environment NGOs to improve the coordination of efforts on a global scale;

3. Demands an educated population as to build resilience which would cover:
 - a. Provision of the necessary information regarding policy on natural disasters,
 - b. The inclusion of United Nations teams to spread awareness of dangers of natural disasters and the importance of sustainable development for the well being of future generations, and
 - c. Emphasis on disaster preparedness for population as a whole with an inclusion of children;

4. Calls to transport resources to the areas affected by natural disasters;

5. Requires a resilient economy that must be built for the following requirements:
 - a. Insurance coverage paid by the developed world to pay for 50% of natural disaster caused damages,
 - b. All companies to provide a fund for the recovery of damages caused by natural disasters,
 - c. An immediate rebuilding of trade routes and more resilient trade routes,
 - d. A large number of investments opening, and
 - e. Nations and companies to set aside a fund for disaster relief each year to prepare for future threats including funds for medical help (supporting the construction of hospitals in developing countries), financial aid for citizens, rebuilding structures in the country, and evacuation efforts;

6. Expecting all member countries to work together as one to cooperate on disaster prevention and reduce the effects of disasters;

7. Calls upon a coordinated international disaster relief effort that monitors risk and can mobilize regional response teams within the UN where:
 - a. Developed countries donate funds, resources, and people to this unit,
 - b. There are local rapid response bases around the world, and
 - c. The mandate is to respond to international disasters within hours of them happening;
8. Encourages all member states to create a database on hazard vulnerability, risks, and resources;
10. Strongly affirms developing countries to obtain the technology transfer and funding they need from developed countries to prevent disasters based on them reaching targets for environmental protection;
11. Emphasizes the need for equal gender rights to all in outcome of a disaster to help with evacuation especially in developing countries and regions where women are not equally represented including the education of survival skills and economic independence;
9. Encourages developed countries to fund resilient building projects for rural areas in developing countries, additionally implementing area-tailored regulations for secure building;
10. Recommending that developed countries have plans already in place for assisting developing countries in the event of and in the aftermath of a natural disaster;
11. Requests all countries store basic necessities in case of shortage and famine, and ration accordingly, paying attention to security and availability of food storage locations, seeing that they are spread out evenly based on population density;
12. Calls upon all countries to retrofit homes and buildings post-natural disasters to better withstand hazards in the future and address building codes to reflect these changes;
13. Encourages developing countries especially to develop strategies for disaster recovery in the case of prolonged disconnect with support from the United Nations.