



Resolution GA/2/I.1

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Madagascar, New Zealand, Republic of Paraguay, Kingdom of Sweden.

Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction

Noting that bad infrastructure has caused many deaths,

Bearing in mind that many natural disasters have destroyed homes,

Fully aware that there are multiple species that are affected by natural disasters, not only humans,

Considering that part of the countries' economy is invested in infrastructure repairs,

Taking into consideration the need to study the infrastructure materials before cutting down too many trees and destroying wildlife habitats,

Acknowledging the need for alliances with other countries,

Welcoming help from other countries when offered,

Recognizing the collaboration of countries for post-disaster recovery,

Deeply concerned about the repercussions of natural disasters,

Convinced that collaboration is the key to start a change,

Keeping in mind that many homes are lost due to natural disasters,

Taking note of what to do when disasters happen,

Seeking education towards all-natural disasters,

Convinced that countries should implement laws related to the preparation of natural disasters,

Acknowledging the need for pre-investigation on the countries' land area and its natural disaster occurrence history,

Keeping in mind the importance of being prepared to confront the damage of natural disasters,

Infrastructure

1. Strongly encourages that there must be building protocols, taking into account the disaster risk of each geographical area;
2. Further recommends countries to have laws for evacuation plans implemented before disasters occur;
3. Calls to study and learn about the area before any construction takes place;
4. Encourages countries to build safety areas for the protection of wildlife;
5. Requires countries with high levels of natural disaster occurrences to have safety construction laws that implement emergency evacuation routes;
6. Supports that constructions near shores should be more resistant in case of natural disasters;
7. Encourages animal owners to carry the necessary evacuation equipment in high risk disaster countries at all times;
8. Calls upon countries to anticipate better infrastructure before disasters;
9. Encourages countries to improve their infrastructure policies;

Collaboration with other countries

10. Welcomes alliances with other countries while acknowledging their help;

11. Urges countries with experience and resources to financially aid other countries affected by natural disasters;
12. Calls upon other countries with more experience and resources to help other countries;
13. Acts upon helping other countries for natural disasters;
14. Encourages countries to create advisors with new countries;
15. Further invites countries to have a monetary fund in case of emergency (countries can borrow from it and then return it back when they're in a better economical situation);

How are we affected and how can we help against natural disasters

16. Urges countries to make safety houses when disasters occur;
17. Acknowledges damages caused by natural disasters;
18. Emphasizes the need for safer transportation while a natural disaster is occurring;
19. Strongly encourages for disaster laws to be implemented properly;
20. Emphasizes that victims who suffered natural disasters should have the right to food and other essential living materials;
21. Accepts all solutions to solving disasters;

Disaster Preparedness

22. Urges countries to have an evacuation plan in case of natural disasters;
23. Affirms the creation of new laws that protect affected native animal and plant species;
24. Suggests that countries create an educational program on how climate change connects to disaster risk reduction;
25. Encourages experienced countries to help inform other unaware countries that have suffered natural disasters;
26. Requests that countries approve more laws to investigate contamination and other human activities that can cause disasters;
27. Encourages countries to implement disaster investigation programs in educational environments.