



Resolution GA/2/I.1

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Italy, Japan, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Thailand, Ukraine, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Republic of Yemen

Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction

Acknowledging the effects made by natural disasters and that measures must be taken to mitigate the effects of said disasters such as recognizing the importance of focusing on infrastructure, defenses against disasters, and etc, of well-trained first responders in the event of a disaster,

Considering the fact that a lot of buildings are destroyed due to poor infrastructure causing them to collapse during natural disasters and that it is important to use the correct materials when building structures to prevent them from structural damage during disasters,

Expressing concern for the many lives lost, numerous infrastructure destroyed, and the crash of the economy whenever a disaster strikes,

Fully alarmed by the disasters happening all around the world as well as all the previous natural calamities the world has had over the years,

Noting with deep concern the impact of different types of disasters which cause loss of buildings, lives and so on, and the need for research to increase stability in infrastructure and defenses and the funding to make this possible,

Believing that the best way to combat age-old problems is by engaging the youth, fresh minds,

Bearing in mind the growing frequency and severity of natural disasters all around the world; it is well needed to spread awareness to make communities well-versed in natural disasters to be prepared,

Stating that collaboration, cooperation, coordination and disaster reduction are essential and critical and that working our strengths and capacities, sharing available resource and complementing existing expertise are necessary to reduce vulnerabilities and to prevent and mitigate disasters more effectively,

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation in disaster risk reduction, particularly by supporting neighboring cities and countries, while leveraging the knowledge and expertise of international groups to collaboratively empower local communities and minimize infrastructure damage and loss of life during natural disasters,

Strategies, measures, and practices

1. Acknowledges the use of natural barriers such as mangroves, coral reefs, and wetlands to reduce risk of natural disasters and in mitigating disaster impacts.
2. Calls for initiatives such as mangrove reforestation projects, coral reef restoration efforts, and the preservation of wetland areas;
3. Encourages enhancements of a better preparedness system and for the construction of more infrastructure to aid in disaster risk reduction such as early warning systems, evacuation centers, etc;
4. Recommends enforcing building codes, such as hurricane resistant foundations, and promoting sustainable land management practices like terracing and reforestation to prevent landslides and flooding. Supports regular risk assessments and the construction of green infrastructure, such as rain gardens to manage stormwater runoff effectively;
5. Strongly encourages the proper testing of soil to prevent landslides and earthquakes, by encouraging weekly soil testing on hills and cliffs near populated areas to predict if or when a landslide is going to happen and warn the population ahead of time;
6. Recommends the prevention of damage caused by disasters, by implementing environmental management such as reforestation and the restoration of buildings, and community preparedness. Further implementation of preventive measures to minimize

the damage caused by natural disasters through infrastructure such as flood barriers, earthquake resistant buildings and responsible land use;

7. Endorses the investment on different initiatives and frameworks to encourage resilience in infrastructure;
8. Strongly encourages more nations to increase energy efficiency by using more renewable energy sources conserving energy by limiting the amount of appliance usage, through policies while spreading public awareness through programs;

Funding and research

9. Recommends the involvement of local communities in decision making so it can fit the need of the locals and adding volunteer programs;
10. Encourages research into microorganisms that could eliminate CO₂ and gas emissions, to reduce CO₂ emissions to help stop the greenhouse effect on earth; another way to reduce CO₂ gas emissions would be to promote micro-farming, which will help improve food quality;
11. Calls for the investment of modernization of the early warning systems to better prepare for disasters;
12. Encourages the investment of the creation of satellites, drones and sensor networks to detect and monitor environmental changes and any signs of oncoming disaster to better suit preparatory strategies.
13. Invites the funding and research of indigenous and local knowledge regarding natural disasters into early warning and preparation systems to increase their capabilities and effectiveness to limit the damage caused by disasters to local communities;
14. Encourages funding and research into improved building plans and protocols to limit damage on infrastructure on different types of disasters. Allocating long term continuous funding to maintain and upgrade early warning systems and disaster preparedness;
15. Requests research into methods of preventing natural disasters and environmental calamities, which will help in slowing down or stopping disasters;
16. Advises the funding of NGOs that aim to help victims of natural disasters with first aid, and rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructures affected by natural disasters;

Education, awareness, and teachings

17. Acknowledges the lack of awareness when it comes to disaster risk reduction, it is advised for an online program which specializes in spreading awareness to local communities and people internationally, proposes the development of an accessible online platform that offers educational resources, interactive modules, and webinars on disaster risk reduction; the online program should be available in multiple languages and tailored to address the specific needs of different communities worldwide;
18. Advises the implementation of disaster drills and classes in school curriculums to better prepare them for upcoming disasters;
19. Strongly encourages individuals and organizations to use social media platforms and social networks to spread awareness and share educational articles, infographics, films, and live sessions on disaster preparedness and response on social media;
20. Also calls for the holding of physical campaigns in disaster prone areas to raise awareness on disaster risk reduction and preparedness, most especially for the underprivileged;
21. Requests more organizations to start advertising disaster risks by making more billboards, posters, pamphlets, brochures, and flyers in public places, community centers, and local businesses with essential information on disaster preparedness and mitigation about the topic;
22. Encourages to offer training sessions and capacity-building programs for community leaders, volunteers, and emergency responders to enhance their skills in disaster preparedness and response;
23. Encourages the endorsement of young minds to ensure the future of our society by offering training sessions and capacity building programs for the community and emergency services to enhance their skills in disaster preparedness and response;
24. Further invites to acknowledge people about how greenhouse gasses and their carbon footprint, emissions worsen disaster risk, intensifies the frequency and severity of extreme weather events like hurricanes, droughts, wildfires and floods;

Cooperation and collaboration

25. Strongly encourages community involvement in disaster planning, including frequent assessments that involve the community in identifying hazards, vulnerabilities and coping methods;

26. Strongly encourages international cooperation and collaboration with neighboring countries in order to fortify international affairs and garner global commitment as well as political and financial assistance, thereby actively encouraging participation in disaster risk management;
27. Supports the formation of multinational alliances designed to foster cooperation and coordinate relief efforts during disasters;
28. Draws the attention to reinforce the collaboration of nations by providing aid and resources to nations in need through policies and programs;
29. Considers technology and information exchanges to modernize equipment and better the strategies of disaster reduction;
30. Encourages cooperation with local government in order to better establish a presence of infrastructure related to disaster risk reduction, such as early warning systems evacuation centers, sharing technological advancements, coordinating cross border emergency response teams, etc;
31. Supports and improves upon the national framework and grounds upon which the disaster risk reduction of the nations are established to be more suitable for international cooperation;
32. Encourages joint efforts with neighboring countries to mitigate the interborder effects of disasters.