

Commission: **Environment**

Session : **7th Zonal MUN 2024**

Sponsors : **Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Kenya, Malta, Mozambique, Sudan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe**

QUESTION OF: **IMPROVING NATURAL DISASTERS PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE**

The General Assembly,

Fully aware that factors that have inhibited response to disasters in the past include lack of national level plan policy, lack of early warning system and lack of trained search and rescue teams,

Recalling that United Nations office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) has provided Member States with concrete action plans to protect development gains from the risk of disaster through the Sendai Framework 2015 – 2030,

Aware of the 2017 United Nations environmental programs study, warning of alarming trends including increased deforestation, land degradation from mining that further exacerbate nefarious impacts of extreme weather events,

Recognising that effective disaster risk reduction strategies require robust preparedness measures, including early warning system, public awareness, and coordinated response capacities,

Alarmed by the adverse consequences of deforestation, desertification, land degradation, water scarcity, and climate change that impact on countries' environment and socio-economic development,

Grieved that natural calamities have resulted in famine, loss of belongings and properties that include houses, crops and cattle as well as the loss of lives of vulnerable people,

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Taking into account that many communities struggle to recover and reconstruct their lives in the aftermath of natural disaster and its aftermath can be felt for years or decades,

1. Calls upon Member states to integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into national development plans and policies, ensuring alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030;

2. Urges the enhancement of early warning system through improved technology and data collection, ensuring timely and accurate dissemination of information to at risk population;

3. Appeals to Member States to invest in resilient infrastructure and sustainable land-use planning to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters, including the promotion of green and blue infrastructure solutions;

4. Calls upon Member States to collaborate in implementing sustainable solutions to these environmental problems, including promoting reforestation, afforestation and sustainable land management practices to combat deforestation and land degradation;

5. Requests institutions like the World Bank and the African Development Bank to support and facilitate access to financial resource, climate change funds, and technology transfer mechanisms to implement environmentally sustainable projects and initiatives effectively to reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events and disasters;

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6. Recommends natural infrastructure as a cost-effective solution to manage climate and disaster risks, while also reaping many of the economic and social benefits they provide;

7. Supports the integration of disaster risk education into school curricula and public awareness campaigns to build a culture of preparedness and resilience from a young age;

8. Calls for increased international cooperation and funding to support disaster preparedness and response initiatives, particularly in developing countries and regions most vulnerable to natural disasters;

9. Encourages countries that are part of the European Union to provide financial and technical assistance, through the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), for the development and implementation of water resource management strategies;

10. Stresses the need for tailored disaster preparedness strategies that address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of different communities, particularly marginalized and high-risk groups;

11. Further invites Member States to collaborate on research related to risk reduction, climate adaptation and resilience together with the sharing of best practices, lessons learned and scientific findings.