

Commission: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

Session : 6th Zonal MUN

Sponsors : Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates

QUESTION OF: IMPLEMENTING DISASTER REDUCTION TECHNIQUES THROUGH THE CREATION OF COLLABORATIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS WITHIN MEMBER STATES TO MINIMISE HUMAN CASUALTIES AND MATERIAL DAMAGE.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that 1.6 billion individuals, that is, about one quarter of the world's population face economic water shortages and millions of people across the globe face the perennial problem of water scarcity due to natural calamities though the UN General Assembly declared access to clean water and sanitation as a human right on 28th July 2010, ,

Alarmed that by 2050, the number of victims of floods, landslides, climate change, deforestation, loss of wetlands and rising sea levels is expected to increase to 2 billion,

Bearing in mind, that victims of earthquakes amount to one fifth of the global annual losses due to natural disasters, with an average death toll of 25,000 people per year. Similarly, the average population affected by this natural calamity rose from 60 million to over 179 million from 1985 to 2014,

Considering that despite having a multitude of laws implemented to reduce road accidents and plane crash which have caused an estimated 1.25 million deaths worldwide according to the World Health Organization; that is, one person is killed every 25 seconds,

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Noting that the increase of air and water pollution contributes to the emission of greenhouse gases resulting in the heating of the atmosphere,

1. Proclaims the development of flood risk management programs that incorporate the prevention of damages caused by floods and the implementation of protection measures such as effective flood warning system to allow householders enough time to remove or relocate their properties or to evacuate;
2. Stresses on the need to raise awareness on global issues such as water scarcity, road accidents, plane crash and natural disasters by integrating it in a curricular theme in the formal education of the young generation which will help them develop an understanding of global responsibility;
3. Considers technological advancements, such as modeling of a city's infrastructure, vulnerabilities, real-time data and human variables which allow companies such as 'One Concern' to provide minute by minute information following natural disasters such as earthquakes, to be essential to improve effectiveness of response crews;
4. Notes with approval the use of sustainable drainage systems which manage runoff volumes and flow rates, reducing the impacts of urbanization on flood-prone areas, whilst also providing benefits to water quality, public amenity and biodiversity;
5. Requests the UN to provide financial support to empower the most vulnerable groups of people in developing states so that they can be better prepared to face the consequences of disasters;

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6. Encourages the use of drip irrigation systems in drought-prone areas and notes with satisfaction that according to the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, the area under drip irrigation method has risen from 1.6 million hectares to over 10.3 million hectares over the last 20 years;
7. Calls upon member states to use the base isolation technique in building construction, already adopted by India and Japan, to prevent or minimize damage caused to a building during an earthquake;
8. Urges, member states to renew their commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction charts to reduce risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, physical, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries;
9. Further requests non-governmental organizations such as the World Bank to financially aid developing countries affected by these global disasters;
10. Appeals to member states to engage their citizens' support in the promotion of afforestation programmes to counter the rise of greenhouse gases and reduce carbon footprints;
11. Calls the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to guide international efforts to limit greenhouse gas emission and to meet all the associated challenges posed by climate change.