



SRMUN Charlotte
March 26-28, 2021
*Unity: Coming Together to
Address a Changing World*

Resolution 1-1

Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Subject: Developing Disaster Risk Reduction and Socio-Economic Resilience Strategies for Natural and Sudden Onset Disasters

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the foundation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework) which delegates a global policy blueprint for reducing disaster risk and building social, political, and economic resilience,

Recognizing the ubiquitous effects that natural disasters impose on the environment and humanity,

Reaffirming that developing disaster risk reduction (DRR) and economic resilience plans can prevent future disruption experienced by victims of natural disasters;

Fully believing in the importance of preserving state sovereignty when developing natural and onset disaster reduction strategies,

Noting with concern the disparities between developing and underdeveloped Member States in response to the risks presented by natural and biological disasters,

Drawing attention in particular to the damage caused by biological hazards, as witnessed with the global COVID-19 pandemic, especially in developing and underdeveloped Member States lacking access to adequate resources;

Noting with approval the efforts of existing United Nations bodies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), among others, that provide a plethora of resources and initiatives for Member States to combat health concerns, natural disasters, and prevention of future biological and natural disasters with respect to sustainable development;

Noting further the necessity for expansion of the Sendai Framework and the development of comprehensive strategies that utilize both state-specific and international approaches to issues prevalent in the world today which affect the global community;

Deeply concerned by the devastation caused by COVID-19 and the increase of natural disasters in 2020, Member States would like to not only refine the current propositions of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) (2015-2030), but also seeks

to enhance and refine the framework so that it is applicable and productive to the global community today;

1. *Encourages* the governments of each Member State to provide citizens with the proper tools to respond to natural and sudden onset disasters through national civil protection campaigns;
 - a. These campaigns should provide citizens with the knowledge of:
 - i. Important goods to have in case a disaster occurs,
 - ii. Where to seek safe refuge during and immediately after a disaster occurs,
 - iii. What government services citizens should seek out in wake of a disaster,
 - iv. Where these services would be found;
 - b. Suggests that campaigns provide real-time systems for immediate disasters to:
 - i. Educate citizens of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and codes to implement physical systems including but not limited to sirens and text notifications where applicable for immediate events,
 - ii. Educate citizens on alternative physical real-time systems in underdeveloped and developing Member States where some physical systems may not be practical;

2. *Endorses* the Sendai Framework as the umbrella framework, but further recommends honing it to better address current approach to disasters, including, but not limited to, natural and biological disasters by means of;
 - a. Collaboration to enhance the four priorities identified in the Sendai Framework, identified as;
 - i. Understanding disaster risk,
 - ii. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response,
 - iii. Building back better in recovery, rehabilitation, planning and reconstruction;
 - b. Amend the Plan of Action (POA) to include funding and direction for contact-tracing in the occurrence of biological disasters such as epidemics and pandemics;
 - c. Strongly encourages incentivizing vaccine campaigns at the national and regional level as a post-disaster resilience strategy;
 - d. Build further upon the Sendai Framework POA for making Member States' resilient at the grassroots level, which at present provides ten guidelines:
 - i. Organize for post-disaster resilience,
 - ii. Identify, understand and utilize current and future risk scenarios,
 - iii. Strengthen financial capacity for resilience,
 - iv. Pursue resilient urban development and design,
 - v. Safeguard natural buffers to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems,

- vi. Strengthen institutional and governmental capacity for resilience against biological disasters,
 - vii. Enhance and strengthen societal capacity for resilience through means of education and municipal collaboration,
 - viii. Increase infrastructure resilience,
 - ix. Ensure effective disaster response,
 - x. Expedite recovery and build back better;
3. *Strongly recommends* Member States create a plan for building resilient infrastructure;
- a. Establishing a fund through the UNDRR for the development of sustainable infrastructure in response to natural and sudden onset disasters;
 - b. Stressing the necessity for equitable access to housing and security during instances of evacuation pertaining to natural disasters, as evidenced in cases of, but not limited to:
 - i. Wildfire devastation,
 - ii. Flood and hurricane damage,
 - iii. Earthquake destruction,
 - iv. Water shortages,
 - v. Landslide wreckages;
 - c. Reaffirming the development of sustainable infrastructure will improve Member States' future responses to disaster reduction efforts;
4. *Advocates for* conflict-prone areas in underdeveloped and developing Member States to be handled with particular caution;
- a. Urges the African Union (AU) to strengthen resilience at the continental, regional, national and sub-national level by investing in urban planning to resist or reduce the effects of natural and onset disasters;
 - b. Requests developed Member States to pledge aid in the form of fiscal and human capital, including resources to enhance progress currently and in the future for when disasters do occur, this will transpire through collective effort to achieve peace in varying regions;
 - c. Encourages developed Member States to create and maintain multilateral partnerships with developing and underdeveloped Member States;
 - d. Encourages the sharing of information and resources in the occurrence of a disaster;
 - e. Provides diplomatic support to Member States that reside in conflict-prone areas in efforts to negotiate diplomatic agreements between the actors of relevant conflicts as to ensure safe and efficient distribution of disaster relief aid;
5. *Addresses* the effects of political instability during biological and natural disasters;

- a. Highlighting the common goal of reducing the negative effects caused by varying disasters as Member States, which can be identified by, but are not limited to:
 - i. Loss of social trust in governmental bodies,
 - ii. Increased vulnerability to political upheaval and conflict,
 - iii. Decrease in governmental satisfaction,
 - iv. Decay of social capital and political norms;
 - b. Emphasizing an all-encompassing approach because the issue is applicable to individual Member States despite differing political ideologies and affiliations;
 - c. Recognizing that preserving political stability during disasters is imperative to the prevention of future biological and natural disasters;
6. *Emphasizes* investment in disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness includes, but is not limited to:
- a. Including financial assistance for individuals, communities, businesses, and other entities within Member States that are affected by natural disasters,
 - b. Creating initiatives in preparedness of financial unsteadiness occurring as a result of natural disasters such as capital assets and infrastructures but are not limited to this,
7. *Expresses its hope* for the promotion of a wellness initiative for citizens affected by any type of disaster related complications by means of:
- a. Implementing programs that can be funded by the World Bank or Member States own government funds, that are:
 - i. Regionally specific,
 - ii. Easily accessible,
 - iii. Low to no cost,
 - iv. Adequately fulfill human needs such as food, clean water, shelter and safety;
 - b. Allowing opportunities for Member States to assist in any of the needs previously listed for refugees affected by disasters such as in the cases of:
 - i. Compromised refugee camps during natural disasters,
 - ii. Refugee populations experiencing higher rates of devastation to biological disasters,
 - iii. Refugee populations with documented disparities and insufficient resources;
 - c. Recommends well-kept records and histories of citizens to help support the needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and providing them with the same benefits and protections as listed above for refugees;
8. *Understands* the implications of disasters for Member States that are more vulnerable due to their stage of development;
- a. Recognizing the financial situation of underdeveloped and developing Member States and their limited access to resources;

- b. Issuing programs for Member States through the UNDRR to educate individuals within Member States about disaster implementations so as to reduce future tragedies caused by a lack of preparedness or an insufficient amount of the necessary supplies;
 - c. Highlighting the areas within Member States that are more socio-economically prone to these disasters, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Urban areas,
 - ii. Poverty stricken communities,
 - iii. Populations with insufficient access to healthcare and essential resources,
 - iv. Documented cases of economic disparities and inequities,
 - v. Marginalized communities facing imminent crises due to regional, ethnic, religious, or racial discrimination,
 - vi. Communities experiencing accelerated rates of disaster occurrence, and;
 - vii. Populations at large suffering from previous disasters with unstable foundations to prepare for future disasters;
 - d. Noting that Member States that are dependent on agriculture face a unique threat of invasive insects and pests, and the consequences posed therein;
9. *Welcomes* a multi-layered framework that aims to produce and implement natural and onset disaster reduction initiatives in respect to multilateral partnerships while preserving state sovereignty, such as:
- a. Encouraging international cooperation by providing transparent Disaster-Risk Reduction Strategies;
 - i. This allows for peer-reviewing of strategies amongst Member States,
 - b. Emphasizing regional partnerships and exchange of resources and knowledge;
 - c. Underlining Member States sovereign rights to national preventative measures;
 - d. Highlighting the value of local level efforts and contributions to natural and onset disaster reduction initiatives;
 - e. Recognizing the existent efforts on the ground in Member States due to initiatives led by the United Nations and various UN organs;
 - f. Emphasizing that sovereignty in ideology of natural disaster approaches may remain individual for Member States, but suggests that a global collaboration in its common goal would be beneficial;
10. *Encourages* Member States to establish a standby emergency relief program as well as a national legislative body, to be labeled as the Natural and Onset Disaster Reduction Office (NODRO) to oversee disaster risk management for long lasting benefits by integrating disaster reduction strategies as recommended by the Sendai Framework into national plans;
- a. Allocating 0.5% of a nation's GDP for the creation and implementation of the NODRO;

- b. Overseeing the flow of disaster reduction initiatives in respect to the multi-layered framework;
- c. Submitting annual reports to the UNDRR, which should include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Disaster reduction strategies,
 - ii. Areas of concern,
 - iii. Sustainable development progress,
 - iv. Efficacy measurements in respect to the implementation of disaster reduction strategies, and,
 - v. Multi-layered framework breakdowns in order to recognize the contributions of Member States and multilateral partnerships;
- d. Underlining the importance of strengthening the governance and management of disaster risk as the means to reduce and prevent natural and onset disasters;

11. *Calls for* accountability for disasters caused by man made contributions of Member States;

- a. Creating specific, pertinent panels for review as incentives to firstly prevent disasters caused by Member States through the establishment of the International Forum for Natural and Onset Disaster Reduction (IFNODR),
- b. Implementing penalties allocated and advanced by the IFNODR dependent on the degree of damage of natural disasters caused by man made contributions of Member States, which can be measured by:
 - i. Inefficient implementation of the Natural and Onset Disaster Reduction Office (NODRO),
 - ii. Failure to respond to inquiries made by the IFNODR before, during, and after the occurrence of the natural disaster,
 - iii. Explicit statements or actions that delegitimize the Sendai Framework, the UNDRR, or the NODRO, and;
 - iv. Any and all efforts made by Member States to conceal or withhold information regarding man made contributions to natural disasters within their territorial boundaries;
- c. Applying a system of check and balances are routinely made amongst Member States so that these goals will be completed by 2030;
- d. Encourages each Member State to initiate a national review of their disaster reduction strategies and their efficacy through NODRO, whilst emphasizing the Member States sovereign rights, this resolution greatly encourages global collaboration.