



**General Assembly First Committee**

**Topic:** Disaster Prevention

**Co-Sponsors:** Commonwealth of Australia, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Republic

of Korea, Libya, Japan, Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Sudan, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Uganda

Recognizing that without change, that man-made disasters will become horrific,  
Reaffirming the Hyogo, Rio+20, and Sendai conferences and their outcomes and solutions to climate change, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction,

Deeply conscious that the subjects of climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, cannot be separated,

Desiring a better and safer tomorrow to have the future we want for our children so they do not have to worry of the next disaster,

Alarmed by the still high rates of mortality and economic damage,

1. Encourages the implementing of early warning systems;
2. Requests the cooperation of all nations regardless of conflict;
3. Notes that climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development cannot be separated;
4. Requests delegations in which fracking is a major form of economy to donate a portion of the income to building earthquake sensing devices, which would be places in the mines;
5. Declares accordingly to set indicators to reduce mortality rates and GDP of economic losses in three categories: climate change induced disasters, technological hazards, and natural disasters;

6. Emphasizing the implication prior to the year 2030, setting strict time parameters for each respective state;
7. Supports education on preparedness and response to disaster;
8. Invites countries to create easily accessible disaster shelters;
9. Strongly encourages countries to be open and welcoming to granting asylum to refugees;
10. Support countries in adopting the UN strategy for disaster relief which includes mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery;
11. Encourages countries to improve infrastructure, specifically main roads;
12. Recommends transparency as to where all money spent on disaster prevention goes;
13. Emphasizes the importance of back-up plans for all evacuation and response procedures;
14. Strongly encourages supporting signatory and sponsor nations to regularly contribute financially to countries affected by disaster;
15. Designates countries in neighboring areas to become a group that will meet to discuss disasters in their area as they occur;
16. Supports creating sanctions for countries that intentionally kill or injure innocent people providing aid to a disaster-affected country;
17. Recommends all people providing aid to a disaster-affected country be unbiased in any conflict occurring in that country;
18. Suggests countries to vote on recovery specifics to cater to the needs of the affected area;
19. Supports all NGOs dedicated to perfecting evacuation and response strategies;
20. Strongly encourages all countries to hazard map so sustainable development can be successful and communities can be safe.