



General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Disaster Prevention

Co-sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Arab Republic of Egypt, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of

Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, People's Republic of China, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Chile, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Haiti, Republic of India, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, Republic of Lithuania, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of South Africa, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of the Sudan, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, Russian Federation, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, State of Israel, State of Qatar, Swiss Confederation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United States of America.

The General Assembly,

Desiring a disaster safe world,

Alarmed by the amount of deaths caused by natural and man-made disasters,

Confident that disaster action plans can lower the impact and death rate caused by disasters,

Convinced that a disaster safe world is possible,

Deeply concerned that climate change can strengthen natural disasters,

Recognizing many aid organizations who help save lives during disasters,

Expecting that a larger percent of the international funds will be dedicated to aiding disaster prevention,

Resolution GA/2.1

1. Calls upon countries to donate 0.5% of their GDP to disaster prevention;
2. Requests that corporate electronic companies use social media, and make a disaster response app for phones and other mobile devices;
3. Trusts that schools hold monthly disaster drills, and disaster education events;
4. Endorses the idea of fireproof shelters;
5. Further requests that the government educates civilians about how to sport natural disasters;
6. Resolves that there should be a Trust Fund for Disaster Prevention to which countries would contribute a percent of their GDP in exchange for international aid and resources that could be used to educate citizens about disasters;
7. Further resolves that bomb shelters should be put in areas that are prone to conflict;
8. Accepts the idea of earthquake resistant buildings;
9. Recommends that disaster relief organizations also exercise public practice drills once a month;
10. Declares that At least 20% of aid funds will go towards disaster preparedness;
11. Affirms that if a country cannot provide economic resources to the fund and needs help, it will still get help;
12. Requests teaching and coaching be provided to victims on how to recover mentally from disasters;
13. Recommends Educating people on disasters/having natural disaster drills at school.