



Documentation of the work of the
**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
(ESCAP) NMUN simulation***



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Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Committee Staff

Director	Lisa N. Huynh
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Chair	Yuzu Fukui

Agenda

1. Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific
2. Promoting a Healthy, Protected and Productive Workforce in Asia and the Pacific

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
ESCAP/1/1	Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific	Adopted without a vote
ESCAP/1/2	Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific	31 in favor, 3 against, 5 abstentions
ESCAP/1/3	Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific	27 in favor, 6 against, 6 abstentions
ESCAP/1/4	Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific	Adopted without a vote
ESCAP/1/5	Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific	32 in favor, 4 against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Promoting a Healthy, Protected and Productive Workforce in Asia and the Pacific
2. Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific

The session was attended by representatives of 39 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1, beginning the discussion on the topic of “Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific”. By Monday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals addressing a variety of solutions including promoting preventive and recovery education, implementing the Disaster Risk Reduction technology, and funding to implement infrastructure and create a stronger regional cooperation.

On Wednesday, five Draft Resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted two Draft Resolutions by acclamation and three with a recorded vote. Afterward, the committee moved to discuss the topic “Promoting a Healthy, Protected and Productive Workforce in Asia and the Pacific.” Despite members of the committee submitting one Working Paper, they were not accepted as Draft Resolution because of the limited time. The committee had a fruitful discussion over the week collaborating and discussing with each other.



Code: ESCAP/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Acknowledging nearly 6.9 billion people in Asia and the Pacific region have been impacted by natural disasters and hazards such as floods, droughts, and storms,

Fully aware that Asia and the Pacific region faces significant economic impacts, with annual losses due to natural disasters estimated to exceed \$160 billion annually by 2030 according to the World Bank,

Keeping in mind the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015) has focused on understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance, investing in disaster reduction for resilience, and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction,

Acknowledging that climate-resiliency strategies such as better hydro metadata, early warning, and emergency management systems, can be encouraged and achieved through education to cultivate a long-term understanding of the measures that can be taken to reduce climate change,

Understanding that rural areas are highly vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change, making them high-risk areas,

Aware of the fact that many Member States lack proper training, funds, organizational support, and resources to aid in preventive measures,

Recognizing that the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) provides training on financial strategies for disaster and climate resilience, risk mitigation techniques for high-risk areas, as well as disaster risk management strategies to reduce local, national, and regional problems in the form of annual conferences,

Appreciating all current resources, such as the ADPC, the Rural Emergency Preparedness and Response toolkit, which provides practical guidance for rural communities on how to plan for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies from the Rural Health Information Hub, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) program, and the Disaster Preparedness for Older Adults in Rural Areas program, which offers a Disaster Preparedness Guide for Older Adults that helps people identify their needs and create a personalized emergency plan,

Understanding that the Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development program is a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization project that aims to help people understand the impact of global warming and increase climate literacy among young people,

Expressing concern for the lack of progress and depth of aforementioned educational and public awareness campaigns, resulting in ineffective implementation in various regions,

Underlining the critical need for increased investment in disaster preparedness and risk reduction strategies, including the exploration of innovative financing mechanisms such as public-private partnerships and catastrophe bonds, to bridge the funding gap and enhance regional resilience,

Realizing that Member States have varying degrees of understanding of the current risk mitigation programs and the implementation of these measures in currently affected areas,

Reaffirming the importance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and their contribution towards assisting Member States with community-based facilitators, and implementation of programs,

Reiterating the initiatives of ESCAP resolution 75/7 on "Advancing the Implementation of the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway initiative through regional cooperation," encouraging the participation of Member States in enacting national and regional action plans to implement the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway initiatives, and inviting the support of stakeholders such as United Nations bodies, regional organizations, international financial institutions and partners, the private sector, and civil society, in developing and implementing plans for this initiative, to prioritize cooperation and communication in Asia and the Pacific region,

Recalling that Alertfind, a state-of-the-art mass notification system, has an Emergency Preparedness Assessment covering topics of active shooter, assess your preparedness, crisis communication, healthcare, as well as hurricane, pandemic, and wildfire training and exercises,

1. *Advises* an annual assessment that would help Member States be aware of their level of understanding regarding risk mitigation in order to make informed decisions by:
 - a. Introducing questions on risk management of earthquakes, droughts, and floods to the Alertfind assessment;
 - b. Creating information sessions and conferences across the region to share information from the assessment that encourages Member States to formulate strategies;
 - c. Referring to those annual assessments for up-to-date data and statistics during the workshops to adequately educate communities on the issues;
2. *Promotes* the use of already existing and available resources (workshops, action plans, procedures, education, training, etc) in the Asia and the Pacific region by:
 - a. Recommending the usage of the ADPC for an overall suggestion regarding the brief overview of the trainings and standards already in place;
 - b. Improving the quality of staff training so they can adequately educate the population on the issue by:
 - i. Utilizing the UN Global Compact Academy, Climate and ESG Skills Training Platform, Climate Learning for Organizations, The Climate School, and Carbon Literacy Training in order to give staff adequate information on climate resiliency;
 - ii. Using communication skills training workshops for staff to ensure accurate terminology is taught to other citizens creating a uniform understanding of the solutions provided to reduce climate change;

- c. Creating a campaign to increase awareness for these resources on a national and local level by:
 - i. Utilizing prior resources such as the Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development program to bring importance to rural areas and high-risk areas;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to disseminate brochures, broadcast national television and radio, create social media posts, and the like, to target a larger audience;
 - iii. Suggesting the creation of an awareness day called “International Risk Reduction Day” in order to recognize the efforts that can be taken to minimize climate change risks;
 - d. Developing and maintaining national inventories of existing resources such as disaster relief materials and response kits for DRR and climate resilience;
 - e. Encouraging Member States to update all resources annually, which could include workshops, training programs, action plans and preparedness procedures, educational materials, public awareness campaigns, and existing expertise within relevant government agencies and NGOs;
 - f. Utilizing online platforms and regional knowledge-sharing mechanisms such as the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway to:
 - i. Disseminate information about existing resources to relevant stakeholders (government officials, communities, civil society organizations);
 - ii. Improve access to an interactive platform through investment in communications infrastructure, that provides communication strategies, policy frameworks, informational programs, and knowledge tools, across Asia and the Pacific region, which will increase awareness of climate disaster risks within subregions, inform Member States of the proper procedures to prevent and respond to climate disasters, and improve collaboration amongst Member States;
 - g. Facilitating peer-to-peer learning and exchange of best practices among Member States in the Asia and the Pacific region by:
 - i. Utilizing the Climate Fresk, an interactive card game, on the cause and effect of climate change-induced issues, in particular, the portion of the game that targets the riskcape in the Asia and Pacific Region, to educate youth in schools;
 - ii. Distributing class materials through the trained volunteers and social media targeting the main focus of the climate resiliency measures to all public and governmental schools in the Asia and Pacific region for teachers in primary schools to incorporate into their curriculum;
 - h. Integrating existing resources into national and local DRR strategies and educational curricula;
3. *Improves* access to the resources listed previously (workshops, action plans, procedures, education, training, etc) in rural and high-risk regions by:
- a. Distributing the resources more broadly using a variety of methods, including traditional and non-technological methods, with government support and collaboration with local leaders as well as mobile outreach, in order to reach all rural communities including those without internet access;

- b. Translating the already existing resources to the different languages of Asia and the Pacific in order for them to be more accessible to locals by:
 - i. Translating physical and numerical resources to make them available on different platforms and reach more communities;
 - ii. Training staff from multiple regions that can then give workshops/training to their community in their native language;
 - iii. Transform written resources into clear iconographies that summarize vital information in order for it to reach the whole population including those who cannot read and do not have access to in-person workshops;
 - c. Sharing pre-existing action plans against specific disasters between Member States with similar situations so that they can adopt faster precautions with less developing cost in smaller communities with fewer resources by:
 - i. Recommending the expansion of outreach of the Alertfind policies and procedures to primary schools and businesses;
 - ii. Adopting the action plan and procedure of the notification plan prior to the disaster occurring and making it easy access in rural areas;
4. *Recommends* collaborating with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), developed Member States, and relevant NGOs that will:
- a. Invite Member States to contribute to the partnership through voluntary contributions;
 - b. Suggest to governmental entities such as political subdivisions within the Member State to support developing Member States, particularly those most vulnerable to disasters and climate change by:
 - i. Developing and implementing comprehensive risk mitigation strategies that could include early warning systems to provide timely alerts about impending disasters;
 - ii. Promoting community preparedness programs to educate the population on disaster risks, evacuation procedures, and first-aid training;
 - c. Welcome Member States to invest in promotional materials and volunteers to send to rural areas to teach mitigation strategies;
 - d. Support the work of NGOs in Member States that request their support as they have expertise in assisting and implementing Community-based Facilitators at a local level:
 - i. Advocating for the use of the Deepening Community Engagement Research Brief as a tool to advocate for policies regarding DRR and DRR implementation and ensure funding and funds towards this cause;
 - ii. Supporting the use of Building Resilient, Adaptive, Disaster-Ready communities (B-READY) as a form of anticipatory cash following a disaster for vulnerable populations;

5. *Encourages* the international community to provide economic assistance to aid developing Member States in need of funding through international institutions and partnerships to educate the populations about multiple hazards in Asia and the Pacific area by:
 - a. Appealing to Multilateral Development Banks such as the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, the ADB, and the European Investment Bank, which focus on financing environmental goals of developing Member States of Asia and the Pacific by:
 - i. Facilitating dialogue and collaboration between global institutions and Member States to develop projects and programs that would benefit from such proceeds;
 - ii. Recommend and allocate such funds, including private sector investments, in environmental, engineering, and infrastructure goals;
 - b. Requesting that established financing organizations such as the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Monetary Fund, contribute to the Member States of the Asia and the Pacific region.



Code: ESCAP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing the role of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* (Sendai Framework) (2015) in improving cooperation among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other Member States to mitigate the effects of natural disasters on the economy,

Believing in the legacy of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), SIDS unite to ensure the survival of island nations by working to halt the global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius and limit growth to 1.5 degrees Celsius, using green energy to better ecosystems,

Supporting the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 (climate action), emphasizes the importance of taking urgent action to mitigate climate change, especially in order to improve the longevity of island nations,

Highlighting the effectiveness of programs sponsored by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in combating climate catastrophes and mitigating the impact on vulnerable populations through investing in infrastructure and water supply management and sanitation,

Appreciating the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme for its continued effort in aiding Member States to adapt to climate change through the implementation of ecological, economic, and social resilience projects,

Acknowledging the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the protection and support of forcibly displaced civilians,

Affirming the purpose of the World Water Council of making water a global priority, ensuring the sustainability, security, and adaptation of water resources for vulnerable communities,

Recommends the framework for accelerating the goal of SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) to ensure accessibility of water to all during and after emergencies, highlighting the necessity of increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors to address water scarcity,

Understanding Member States' economic reliance on aquacultural and agricultural industries prone to severe damage induced by aquatic and hazardous environmental disasters,

Reiterating SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), revitalizing global partnerships with developing states among SIDS to build experience and resourcing strategies for disaster prevention,

1. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement constructive preventive frameworks that promote the usage of materials proven to withstand natural disasters, as outlined in the *Sendai Framework*, that prioritizes disaster resilience in infrastructure and sustainability including:

- a. Sustainable urban development practices that take into account hazardous natural disasters and their disruptive impact on transportation, the housing of citizens, food, power, and water access in vulnerable areas of island nations;
 - b. Flood-resistant transportation networks, such as roads and bridges, to maintain connectivity during and after natural disasters;
 - c. Implementation of generators to be used as a power source after natural disasters;
 - d. Housing built with low carbon footprints;
 - e. The creation of sustainable sea walls where needed, prioritizing implementation in SIDS, to provide coastal flood protection against extreme water levels;
2. Recommends the optimal use of natural resources to aid sustainable and disaster-resilient development by:
- a. Seeking to harness green energy through sources such as wind, solar, hydro, and tides;
 - b. Creating policies to ensure minimal ecological disturbance when implementing clean energy technologies;
 - c. Using green energy to rehabilitate coral reefs to create a sustainable food source for all;
 - d. Implementing tree initiatives in which Member States offset their carbon footprint to deliver energy-related carbon dioxide emission reduction;
 - e. Further implementing additional tree initiatives related to planting mangrove trees along coastlines in SIDS nations to decrease the effects of natural disasters;
 - f. Strengthening local policies to align further with the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration to protect and restore natural features especially those that can act as natural barriers to flooding and aid in carbon sequestration;
 - g. Including measures to combat illegal fishing and support sustainable fishery practices that ensure the long-term viability of marine ecosystems and livelihood dependent on them;
 - h. Discouraging developments on wetlands seeking to rehabilitate former wetlands;
3. *Emphasizes* the necessity for generating economic recovery mechanisms with regards to coastal regions and islands that are deeply interconnected with industries that are most susceptible to disasters through securing responsive methods including:
- a. Strengthening economic resilience regarding aquaculture sectors, such as breeding, raising, and harvesting fish by:
 - i. Developing resilience and sustainable infrastructure that utilizes seawalls and flood barriers to protect production taking into account advanced forecasting

- models involving a multi-faceted approach that combines engineering, ecological, and community-based strategies;
- ii. Fostering resilient farming techniques and integrated aquaculture systems like water management practices and integrated pest management that minimize disaster impact;
- b. Safeguarding labor force within agricultural sectors to promote stable national production through:
 - i. Early warning systems that detect aquatic disasters to allow for preparedness for management and protection of agricultural facilities such as elevated storage areas for crops and reinforced drainage systems to mitigate flood damage;
 - ii. Diversifying crops by inviting Member States to work with the Asian Pacific Seed Association to mitigate the potential for complete crop failure, thereby fostering economic resilience for farmers as well as securing food stability;
- c. Reducing dependence on vulnerable economic industries by recommending diversification of national industries to allow for alternative sources of income;
- 4. *Recommends* stabilizing the implementation of active recovery solutions as a reaction for civilians in areas sensitive to environmental disasters by providing humanitarian aid utilizing mechanisms such as:
 - a. Addressing the active recognition of the need for adequate medical aid by expanding the Creative Community Outreach Initiative;
 - b. Active collaboration with existing partnerships to increase global water access through partnerships with:
 - i. World Water Quality Alliance to preserve water sustainability and accessibility;
 - ii. World Water Forum to promote long-term solutions to the global water crisis;
 - c. Providing safe means of transportation of affected civilians and resources through:
 - i. Following the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' climate change and disaster displacement framework to protect and support climate-displaced civilians;
 - ii. Collaborating with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency providing primary healthcare for rapid disaster recovery;
 - iii. Utilizing the migration resolutions provided by the International Organization for Migration to relocate affected civilians to safe areas after the occurrence of environmental disasters;

5. *Advises* Member States to partner with the ADB to improve infrastructure resiliency and prevent aquatic degradation resulting from environmental hazards and climate change by:
 - a. Investing in capacity-building strategies to enhance local capabilities in infrastructure planning, design, and management to prevent environmental degradation in vulnerable communities;
 - b. Inviting local communities to participate in the decision-making processes and implementation efforts to ensure their opinions are taken into consideration when discussing matters that pertain to them;
 - c. Consulting with vulnerable populations to develop a plan that acknowledges their needs and respects the cultural and ecological integrity of the development site;
 - d. Expanding implementation of community-based environmental projects, which accelerate the impact of preventive efforts in the region;

6. *Fully supports* international cooperation to foster resilience and sustainability, especially with Member States most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters in order to enhance their climate resistance through technical and financial assistance by:
 - a. Recommending Member States recognize and understand the need to combat climate change before sea levels rise above manageable levels for island nations with little resources;
 - b. Facilitating the exchange of knowledge, best practices, and technical expertise related to disaster resilience and sustainable development, through broader implementation of:
 - i. Triangular partnerships and collaboration in accordance with SDG 17 between developed and less developed countries to create programs offering financial and other support necessary for disaster resilience and recovery;
 - ii. Information and Communication Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction data sharing through the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway Platform to increase communication between Member States;
 - iii. Established shared databases such as GP Star, Asia Pacific Disaster Report, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to use satellite technology to identify vulnerable areas more susceptible to greater damage from natural disasters.



Code: ESCAP/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Expressing gratitude for the primary mission of the Paris Climate Accords to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by taking actionable measures to prevent global warming and halt the rise of global temperatures,

Acknowledging the need for a diverse and resilient workforce to mitigate future disasters in a novel climate,

Appreciating the work of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Kingdom joint Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program to help spread technical and vocational skills to a greater proportion of the workforce in Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing the need for education on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as stated in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (Sendai Framework) (2015),

Realizing the necessity for thorough medical training to expand the healthcare reach across Asia and the Pacific in a preemptive effort to mitigate disaster casualties by expanding the Asian Medical Student Exchange Program (AMSEP),

Emphasizing the mission of Doctor without Borders to aid Member States without the necessary resources to face their healthcare needs,

Appreciating highly the Rising Nations Initiative (RNI) that protects the statehood of the Pacific Member States to safeguard their rights, sovereignty, and heritage by bringing together renowned academics and experts, working closely with the United Nations System and the World Bank to deepen knowledge,

Recognizing RNI's work in the pilot country selected, Tuvalu, where renowned academics work in Knowledge, Partnership, and Advocacy in preserving the rights and heritage of its population,

Approving the efforts made by ASEAN's Humanitarian Assistance Centre Information Management Network forums, which led to the creation of the ASEAN Vision 2025, which focuses on promoting regional collaboration and data sharing through emergency operation practices,

Appreciating the Asia-Pacific Risk & Resilience Portal 2.0's work to examine hazard hotspots and provide an overview of the economic impact,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) which provides intergovernmental support, capacity-building, and analysis of global policy, assisting Member States to include marginalized groups,

Emphasizing the importance of cross-sector collaboration between private and government entities in the pursuit of reinforcing financial resources needed for climate-resilient infrastructure and meaningful disaster risk reduction frameworks, such as the Philippines' "Build Back Better" initiative following typhoon Haiyan, which saw collaboration between the Philippine Government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to rebuild damaged infrastructure to be more resilient to natural disaster,

Conscientious of the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC) from the International Labor Organization to reduce the gender pay gap and make equal pay for work of equal value a reality among all populations of the world,

Supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015) and the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to mobilize the efforts of all Member States to end poverty, protect the environment, and fully guarantee all persons are able to enjoy peace and prosperity,

Realizing the mission of SDG 4 (quality education) to ensure equitable quality education for all social groups and to promote lifelong learning and knowledge-sharing opportunities among Member States,

Acknowledging that the Sendai Framework and SDG 5 (gender equality) highlight disproportionate effects of natural disasters on women and other marginalized social groups as a result of the gap in financial resources,

Fully aware of the objectives from SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) that focus attention on developing cities and human settlements to be safe, resilient, sustainable, and capable of withstanding the persistent challenges posed by natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis,

Considering the work of the Asia Development Bank (ADB) in the Asia-Pacific Climate Finance Fund to finance risk management projects and their well-established capacity to implement both public and private sector projects that lead Member States to sustainable development and social progress,

Reemphasizing that collaboration between public and private sectors through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) has allowed for a sustainable method of generating funds and that the operations of PPPs are decided upon within the governments of Member States,

Recognizing the role of the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent (IFRC) in the mitigation of the impact of natural disasters on the population's health,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in tackling humanitarian emergencies,

Advocating for the services of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) and their work as storages for first response resources in emergency situations,

Commending that the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations bearing the global responsibility of enhancing technological information and communication,

Certifying that the United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries (UN Technology Bank) plays a crucial role in strengthening tangible implementation of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development with a particular focus on environment, climate change, and infrastructure resilience,

Recognizing the work United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has done to provide resources for cultural prosperity through the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws, which details the work of the Asia-Pacific Risk Resilience Portal 2.0 ESCAP that provides Member States shared data through the Resilience SDG Action Tracker,

Acknowledges with deep gratitude institutions that economically assist developing Member States, including the Asia Development Bank (ADB), the Asia Investment Infrastructure Bank (AIB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF),

Observing the successful deployment of Building Resilient, Adaptive, and Disaster-Ready Communities (B-READY) by Oxfam International in the Philippines and Indonesia to prioritize the delivery of anticipatory cash to impoverished communities,

Understanding the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) mandate of a climate incentive under the Climate Neutral Now Initiative (CNNI) that promotes voluntary action by non-party stakeholders to mitigate potential natural disasters,

Appreciating the ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness, which supports preemptive disaster protection and preparation, especially in regard to Small Island Developing States, through financial means,

Expressing with appreciation the work of the Global Housing Foundation, which substantially improves the physical and mental health of those affected by homelessness by providing sustainable shelter,

1. *Recommends* that Member States adopt and enforce the CNNI incentives outlined in the UNFCCC as part of their commitment to reducing climate-induced disasters on all levels to tackle the fundamental causes and triggers of natural hazards in alignment with the objectives outlined in the Paris Climate Accords;
2. *Recommends* Member States ensure their workforce has suitable skill sets to efficiently respond to the riskscape and natural disasters through measures such as:
 - a. Supporting vocational sector training programs on the local level for various technical skills and positions through the assistance of the ASEAN and United Kingdom joint TVET program to accelerate the pace of capacity building;
 - b. Improving qualitative construction value of capacity building projects to enhance disaster mitigation infrastructure by employing early warning system technologies for disaster hazards, storm ponds, and natural disaster resilient buildings in accordance with SDG 11;
 - c. Adapting the national workforces, especially those concerning high-demand professions for disaster risk reduction through the use of national action plans for sustainable labor participation, which can then be coordinated across the region and through local programs by:
 - i. Upskilling civil engineers and architects on structural resilience of buildings and public infrastructures within the curricula of their higher education institutions;
 - ii. Expanding pre-existing local programs, with aid being tied to participation in the regional labor exchange program;

- d. Maintaining technological literacy within the previously mentioned workforce to preserve and upgrade previously built capacity projects:
 - i. Increasing investment in technical fields depending on the regional issue, such as sea-based engineering, to ensure a supply of high-skilled workers across Asia and the Pacific region and create relevant job opportunities;
 - ii. Using the aforementioned labor exchange to diffuse volunteer skilled labor participants into coastal areas at the most significant risk of natural disaster;
3. *Invites* Member States within Asia and the Pacific to collaborate on the formation of a joint medical training network with a primary focus on increasing healthcare response capacity to disasters by:
 - a. Welcoming specialized medical staff trained in disaster relief and recovery services, such as field physicians and surgeons by:
 - i. Enhancing the AMSEP exchange program to encompass attending physicians, residents, and nurses, adept in response measures, thereby bolstering the human resource capacity in less developed Member States;
 - ii. Working alongside organizations such as Doctors without Borders to organize emergency training in accordance with regional demand and types of disaster-induced injuries;
 - b. Expanding the knowledge of local healthcare professionals regarding disaster response and recovery services by:
 - i. Including emergency response training in base medical education, such as priority labeling or the use of field equipment, to respond efficiently to natural disasters;
 - ii. Promoting the specialized educational path of field doctors and nurses, who can then dispense such training;
4. *Strongly suggests* the implementation of the Endure and Survive Awareness Campaign to provide educational disaster prevention and recovery programs by forming expert groups from the IFRC for teaching in collaboration with relevant NGOs, such as Oxfam International and UNOCHA, to foster public awareness as a means to garner support and engagement through means such as:
 - a. Designing education programs that are adapted to target the natural disasters of varying regions with the support of experts from the IFRC to tackle different topics, such as:
 - i. Incoming natural disasters, their causes, and evacuation plans;
 - ii. Essential survival skills such as first aid, decontamination of water, corpse management, and crowd control;
 - b. Addressing students and workers whose areas are prone to disasters by exhibiting educational demonstrations and campaigns in schools or their workplaces, in public, accessible spaces within the community;

5. *Requests* ESCAP to expand the work of the Asia-Pacific Risk and Resilience Portal 2.0 to host bi-annual discussion forums for all Member States specifically designed to continue fostering active information sharing for the streamlining of the accumulated data and developing a collectively standardized response plan for timely and effective aid, designating the locations of the forum in participating countries in a rotating manner where the shared information should work towards:
 - a. Mapping of natural hazards and hotspots based on research and development of the Global Navigation Satellite System to facilitate the use of Artificial Intelligence technology and reduce response time through real-time analysis;
 - b. Building frameworks for mobile-based early warning systems in rural regions to enhance preparedness for extreme weather conditions;
 - c. Disseminating practices on pre-disaster preparations, especially in regard to infrastructure advancements, by making collected expert data on engineering and construction guidelines accessible to aid regional engineering projects;
 - d. Organizing reaction mechanisms to be categorized based on different types of disasters, such as coastline disasters, island disasters, and earthquakes;
6. *Suggests* the implementation of an international depot program named Wahoo Aid Storage Program (W.A.S.P.) in Asia and the Pacific to store survival kits in disaster-prone areas as a first response measure with the funding of the ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster, and Climate Preparedness and the support of the IFRC and the UNHRD to help resilience building and preparedness by:
 - a. Locating these depots in vulnerable areas prone to natural disasters identified by the World Risk Report with the support and building supervision from the UNHRD with variable sizes depending on the population of the area;
 - b. Storing essential survival needs for a family of four that can last for at least 2 weeks, such as first aid equipment, medicines, survival kits, drinkable water, and non-perishable food, collected through donations or acquired through the ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster, and Climate Preparedness;
 - c. Hiring the local population to work with the program to promote their inclusion in resilience-building efforts with administrative supervision of the UNHRD;
7. *Expresses its hope* for Member States to increase national efforts that help eliminate the widening gap in financial resources among marginalized communities to fully guarantee that all communities have a reasonable capacity to properly react and recover from natural disasters through measures such as:
 - a. Enhancing employment opportunities for displaced persons and women through strengthened attentiveness to complete and comprehensive education for all women and zero-tolerance policies for discrimination in the workplace to fully uphold objectives of the Sendai Framework and SDG 4;
 - b. Renewing commitments to global equal pay standards as iterated by SDG 5 and the EPIC, which strives to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men and equal pay for work of equal value;

- c. Receiving aid from relevant NGOs, such as Oxfam International, to more widely implement the B-READY project to provide anticipatory cash with prioritization to individuals experiencing extremely impoverished living conditions;
 - d. Implementing aid for remote and rural populations to improve their facilities for communication that enhance the possibility of communicating with other countries as a first response in cases of emergency by:
 - i. Dispatching equipment necessary such as antennas, energy generators, computers, and wireless networks for the updating of the infrastructure with the funding of the UN Technology Bank;
 - ii. Teaching local populations the needed skills to use this new equipment with support from the qualified experts and information databases of the ITU;
 - iii. Developing a network portal whereby these communities can stay connected and share information and their current situation regarding the safety and well-being of the population;
8. *Further recommends* the partnership of RNI and UNDESA to protect the sovereignty and heritage of the Member States in the Pacific Island region that are most vulnerable to the displacement and relocation tendencies of natural disasters by:
- a. Identifying the specific at-risk cultures and populations in the Pacific Island region through the World Social Report 2023 provided by the UNDESA to prevent marginalization and discrimination of displaced individuals of these cultures and populations;
 - b. Offering proposals for Member States receiving displaced peoples partake in cultural preservation efforts through methods such as:
 - i. Collaborating with online platforms that record and share information on the culture and heritage of displaced peoples, such as the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws;
 - ii. Suggesting the creation of holidays dedicated to the celebration, preservation, and education of displaced peoples' cultural heritage;
9. *Further requests* the establishment of frameworks to construct sustainable housing for individuals displaced by natural disasters throughout Asia and the Pacific that encompass necessary initiatives, including:
- a. Designing climate-responsive houses with the assistance of the Global Housing Foundation, an NGO that works to build affordable housing, and strives to include:
 - i. Rooftop and Tesla Powerwall solar panels to harness and efficiently convert solar energy into electricity for houses;
 - ii. Stilting mechanisms that increase the elevation and stability of housing foundations, particularly in flood-prone areas, such as islands and along coastlines;

- iii. Promotion of rainwater harvesting systems in drought-prone areas within homes, such as rooftop gutters and surface runoff harvesting;
 - b. Partnering with well-established, widely reputable, and highly collaborative multinational solar energy companies and organizations, such as Tesla Powerwall, Sunrun, First Solar, and Blue Solar Company, to expand the solar energy market to all Member States;
 - c. Working in conjunction with recycling and green-building technology NGOs and companies, such as Greenpeace, Bamboo Living, Gjenge Makers, Holcim, and Bechtel, to increase the accessibility and affordability of recycled and sustainably sourced building materials used through reliable and mutually beneficial housing contracts;
 - d. Developing and further researching irrigation system technologies, aquaphor storage systems, water conservation technologies, and other infrastructural means to increase building capacities for floods, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural disasters prevalent throughout Asia and the Pacific;
- 10. *Fully supports* the aim of economically assisting developing countries in Asia and the Pacific to mitigate the effects of disasters and climate change, emphasizing areas such as education, infrastructure, and technological investments, by collaborating with organizations of the international community such as:
 - a. Multilateral development banks, who provide professional oversight of development and financial instruments such as loans and grants, including the ADB, the AIIB, and the EIB;
 - b. International financing institutions that provide global assistance, such as the IDA, the IFC, and the IMF;
 - c. Specialized NGOs and community-based facilitators, who coordinate activities at local levels in governments that request their organization's presence, such as but not limited to the Asia Society for Social Improvement and Sustainable Transformation, Cool Earth, and Oxfam International;
- 11. *Encourages* Member States to actively engage in the utilization of PPPs on a local basis to foster collaboration between national governments and private industry stakeholders with the primary goal of generating funds for sustainable infrastructure projects as well as the planned projects and programs outlined in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Forming long-term mutually beneficial relationships between governments and private companies, specifically those who account for more than 10% of a country's Gross Domestic Product, through incentivizing various companies in the following ways:
 - i. Creating a more substantial basis for profit maximization by strengthening companies' reputations through enhancing their corporate social responsibility;
 - ii. Granting lenient tax policies on a national level for participating companies to obtain easier access to entry ports of partnered nations;
 - b. Devising measures to ensure the transparency and sustainability of private investment enterprises that participate in PPPs from legislative policy by:

- i. Advising the drafting of comprehensive legal frameworks that explicitly outline the terms, conditions, and obligations of private industry stakeholders in PPP;
 - ii. Providing frameworks to monitor and evaluate the transparency of PPPs within the governments of Member States to ensure that private investment enterprises operate within the bounds of legal and legislative policy;
- c. Expanding the possibility for region-based collaboration and sharing of funds by exchanging information on examples of successful incentives that resulted in increased private sector participation in PPS and specific progress made from collected funds at every annual ESCAP session.



Code: ESCAP/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Alarmed by the increasing frequency of natural hazards impacting Asia and the Pacific, the rise of the Average Annual Loss and the population's exposure to complications in health, sanitation, and housing, only further exacerbated by the ongoing climate emergency,

Determined by the solidified cooperation between Member States, in order to proactively mitigate damages and losses due to the instabilities and precariousness caused by natural hazards,

Aiming to increase the resiliency of vulnerable Member States following natural hazardous events,

Reaffirming the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 (industry, infrastructure, and innovation), and its crucial role in fostering and promoting economic growth and sustainable infrastructure development in all countries,

Emphasizing the need to improve infrastructure capacity to be able to proactively plan and better prepare for natural disasters,

Conscious of inequalities across Member States, including disparities related to technology accessibility, capacity for data collection, and access to interregional information-sharing systems,

Bearing in mind SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), target 18, which emphasizes the importance of high-quality, timely, and reliable data sharing amongst Member States,

Encouraged by the existing Asia-Pacific Risk and Resilience Portal that allows Member States to share data regarding disaster management and risk reduction,

Seeking to enhance global collaboration on gathering and preserving disaster risk management data, alongside addressing insufficient information sharing and data collection within Asia and the Pacific regions,

Re-emphasizing the critical role played by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in providing essential data for informed decision-making and policy formulation on a global scale,

Understanding the importance of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (Sendai Framework) (2015) which aims to strengthen social and economic resilience to disasters caused by natural, biological, and technical hazards,

Highlighting the need for dissemination of information about growing concerns and noting the pivotal role of technological advancements in facilitating seamless cross-border data exchange,

Recognizing the efforts of the Asia and Pacific Training Center for Information Communication Technology Development (APCICT) to educate the population of the Asia and Pacific region in the usage of modern technology,

Guided by the work of the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction, and the recommendations of the 2024 Asia-Pacific Human Development Report, within prevention and loss reduction efforts, the strengthening of resilience measures, and support of multi-hazard disaster risk management systems,

Welcoming investment into the integration of technology-based solutions, and building the data collection and research capacity of the Asia and Pacific region,

Taking note of the efforts of the GSMA Humanitarian Innovation Fund and the positive impact they had on vulnerable populations,

Acknowledging the inevitability of losses during natural disasters and supporting the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in their labors,

Recognizing the devastating toll of disasters on communities worldwide and the need for deceased management through the Tragically Deceased in Disasters Program,

Affirming the crucial need to adequately address natural hazards promptly, assembling emergency care packages, and swiftly mitigating the harmful impacts of natural disasters,

Emphasizing the need for enhanced efforts towards a variety of early warning systems, including mobile, radio, and broadcast-based methods, prioritizing accessibility, efficiency, and affordability,

Noting appreciation with the help of the World Meteorological Organization to create a program that aims to train experts in developing Member States to better predict climate patterns, and thus potential catastrophes,

1. *Highly recommends* collaborative support in the building of resilient telecommunication infrastructure across all Member States promoting information dissemination to all relevant populations and enabling public and private corporations to provide the necessary response to vulnerable individuals through:
 - a. Stressing the importance of capacity-building programs and training initiatives under ESCAP's Technical Cooperation Program, to empower technicians, government officials, and essential engineers with the skills and tools needed in the building of hazard-resistant, resilient telecommunication infrastructure;
 - b. Calling for enhanced collaboration among regulatory entities and authorities to develop harmonized and dependable standards and policies in governing, building, and maintaining reliable infrastructures;
 - c. Emphasizing the need for collaboration between all Member States to provide for investments towards these resilient infrastructures;
2. *Strongly advises* Member States to integrate the Asia-Pacific Risk and Resilience Portal into their national database systems through:
 - a. The promotion of data-sharing agreements between countries, encouraging data and information dissemination throughout all Member States relevant to shared concerns like migration, trade, security, and environmental management which:
 - i. Calls for investment in standardized data formats, interoperable systems, and data integration technologies to ensure technical compatibility of data systems, enabling efficient data exchange and utilization;
 - ii. Highlights the importance of aligning national, legal, and regulatory frameworks to facilitate seamless data exchange while being respectful to the sovereignty and jurisdictional boundaries of each Member State to ensure harmonized data-sharing practices;
 - b. Supporting Member States in expanding and utilizing their technological infrastructure through:

- i. The provision of funding and financing to support Member States in acquiring necessary technological resources, such as digital tools and hardware equipment;
 - ii. Assistance to Member States in building and upgrading their technological infrastructure, including telecommunication networks, internet connectivity, and digital hardware;
 - c. Providing technical assistance and training programs to build the capacity of government officials, archivists, and relevant entities of neighboring countries on the use and updating of their own data statistics across the region data governance, security, privacy, and management practices;
3. *Advocates* for collaboration with the APCICT to help create national information systems and support data collection within countries by:
 - a. Analyzing the regional riskscape through the creation of a committee, constituted by experts of natural disasters appointed by the APCICT which will provide assistance to Member States in a yearly census;
 - b. Strengthening collaboration between governments, private/public collaborations, and civil society engagement to ensure sustainable development and governance of national information systems with ongoing guidance from APCICT;
4. *Trusts* monitoring the implementation of the framework on data collection by the ESCAP subsidiary committee on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by:
 - a. Emphasizing their pivotal role in overseeing the execution of initiatives outlined in the framework, including capacity-building programs, risk assessment methodologies, and resilience-building activities;
 - b. Facilitating coordination among Member States, international organizations, and relevant stakeholders to exchange best practices, share knowledge, and address emerging challenges in disaster risk reduction;
 - c. Contributing to enhancing the region's resilience to disasters, reducing human and economic losses, and advancing SDGs in line with the Sendai Framework;
5. *Further requests* updating the regional database overseen by the ESCAP DRR committee following a signed agreement for data collection between each Member State and the subsidiary committee which:
 - a. Ensures timely and accurate information on disaster risk and resilience efforts across Asia and the Pacific Region;
 - b. Coordinates and facilitates the update of regional databases and establishes standardized data collection protocols, guidelines, and formats to ensure consistency and comparability of information across all Member States;
6. *Invites* the Tragically Deceased in Disasters Program to collaborate with the local efforts to collect information about those who have died in natural disasters, to give capacity to communities to manage the recovery of deceased people, and also make statistics for practical and theoretical purposes with the funding of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the support of the ICRC and the UNSD to recollect information and promote the recovery by:

- a. Developing education campaigns for communities to teach about the protocols required for the correct management of corpses to avoid diseases and pollution, done with the support of ICRC and a group of ICRC-selected experts;
 - b. Following the corpse management protocols of the ICRC regarding the first response for their management such as the mobilization and identification of the bodies, and posterior return of the bodies to their families;
 - c. Creating local groups dedicated to the recollection of information to quantify the impact of the natural disaster in order to produce useful information that can be used for posterior decision-making by governments regarding DRR and sharing this information in the Statistics and Data Section of the ESCAP webpage;
 - d. Proposing an add-on for Muslim communities to help them follow their religious funeral rites after the devolution of corpses following the protocols of the ICRC, acquiring the needed materials for funeral rights with funding of the IDB, dividing local volunteers and recovered corpses by genders for the ablution, shrouding, final prayers and burying with the bodies facing in direction of the Mecca in already existing burial sites such as cemeteries or provisional burials that follow the indication of the ICRC;
7. *Encourages* Member States to develop early natural hazard warning systems through the endorsement of cohesive emergency alert tools across rural and urbanized areas equally by:
- a. Providing the nationwide population with awareness campaigns in cases of multi-hazards and emergencies, as well as appropriate measures to the magnitude of the hazard at hand;
 - b. Recommending Member States that these emergency alarm systems issue alerts through multiple communication channels, including radio, television, and cellular networks, to reach diverse segments of the population effectively;
 - c. Distributing solar-powered radios to rural areas that are known to be distinctly remote or destitute ensuring comprehensive coverage and awareness among all demographic groups, particularly those living in areas with limited access to communication infrastructures which:
 - i. Enhances accessibility to emergency information by providing translated alerts, using universally recognizable symbols, icons, and pictograms to convey key messages to individuals with limited literacy skills, implementing audio-based systems through loudspeakers, sirens, or mobile notifications, and leveraging local radio stations as a medium for broadcasting emergency announcements and updates in languages commonly spoken in rural areas;
 - ii. Implements robust training and public awareness campaigns to educate communities on the significance of emergency alerts and preparedness measures through the use of telecommunication channels, workshops, and training camps provided by the Member States in collaboration with non-governmental Organizations (NGOs);
 - iii. Expands upon mobile-based early warning systems funded through the GSMA Humanitarian Innovation Fund;
8. *Suggests* the distribution of preventative care packages to vulnerable communities, aimed at mitigating the immediate impact of natural hazards and safeguarding the well-being of affected

populations, these care packages:

- a. Will include essential items such as non-perishable food, clean water, medical supplies, basic hygiene, and emergency shelter materials, tailored to the most pressing needs of vulnerable communities during emergencies;
- b. Further encourages the sharing and support by national and international NGOs like the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service;
- c. Incorporates educational materials and guidelines on disaster preparedness, first aid, and evacuation procedures, therefore empowering communities and individuals to take proactive measures in mitigating risks and responding effectively in emergencies;
- d. Should be primarily distributed to marginalized and underserved populations, including women, children, and the elderly to ensure equitable access to life-saving resources and support;
- e. Facilitate collaboration between governmental agencies, NGOs, private sector entities, and civil society in the assembling and sharing of these preventative care packages;
- f. Emphasize the importance of community engagement approaches in the implementation of these care packages through the local population and targeted stakeholders to contribute and support the enhancement of community resilience and disaster preparedness.



Code: ESCAP/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Topic: Addressing the Expanded Riskscape in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing the increased prevalence of climate-related disasters in the Asia and the Pacific region, which is disproportionately affected by disasters,

Acknowledging the cascading effects of disasters on economic, social, and environmental sectors,

Noting with satisfaction the existing forum of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a mechanism for information-sharing,

Bearing in mind the strategy of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) within the Asia and the Pacific region and expanding on the principles of platforms like the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015), which aims to reduce disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health, focusing on the economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities, and countries,

Guided by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Viewing with appreciation the Fellowship Programs such as the *Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report Fellowship* outlined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which aims to monitor and report the progress on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (quality education) on education and education-related aspects and other SDGs,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting a highly educated and skilled population to encourage local workforces, as well as an equally vital untrained labor pool that will work collectively in the construction, design, and efficiency of sustainable and resilient infrastructure like the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC),

Recognizing the urgent need for collective action as echoed by ESCAP resolution 68/8 on *Enhancing Coordination within the United Nations System and Cooperation with Regional Organizations for Promoting Regional Development* (2012), aimed at improving coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations to address various challenges, including social and economic development,

Having considered the previous success of collaborations with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), public-private partnerships (PPPs), and the global community of international institutions,

Taking into consideration the *Asia-Pacific Disaster Report (APDR)*, a biennial publication that aims to improve understanding of disaster risks and their implications on sustainable development,

Declaring the vital role of the Risk and Resilience Portal and the Asia Pacific Disaster Resilience Network (APDRN) in facilitating wide-ranging data analysis relating to mitigating potential disaster risks,

Concerned with the lack of climate-resilient infrastructure in the Asia and the Pacific Region,

Taking into account The Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund established in 2009, which grants assistance to developing Member States in the immediate aftermath of major disasters triggered by natural hazards,

Acknowledging the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology (OIEWG) established by the United Nations General Assembly and supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, formerly UNISDR via the Establishment of an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (A/RES/69/284),

Reiterating the importance of SDG 4, SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and their implementation in Asia and the Pacific Region,

Concerned about the lack of financial capital to assist in the mitigation of the effects of climate change and disaster relief throughout Asia and the Pacific,

Further aware of the important role of international institutions, such as ESCAP's Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation (RPTC) in raising capital and issuing bonds to support emerging economies,

1. *Encourages* Member States to implement incentive-based programs, that encourage workers to return to their Member State following education abroad, promoting the growth and retention of a skilled labor force by:
 - a. Building off of the UNCTAD international support mechanism aimed at enabling highly skilled Member State diasporas to contribute to specialized knowledge transfer and to channel investment to their respective Member State;
 - b. Developing the means to enlist skilled laborers who facilitate knowledge creation in lower developed countries to enhance potential benefits for members of the diaspora with expertise in a specific field that is amenable to specific fields pertaining to DRR:
 - i. Expansion of specialized ESCAP programs would address unemployment rates while recognizing entrepreneurial spirit and investing in initiatives that provide resources, support, and innovation with access to funding, mentorship, and business incubation programs;
 - ii. Recommendations outlined by the International Labor Organization (ILO)'s *A Study on the Future of Work in the Pacific* relating to employment growth potential in agriculture, as agriculture is the main source of employment in Asia and the Pacific Region;
2. *Supports* employment opportunities in DRR sectors such as infrastructure engineering, digital technology development, and other related fields by:
 - a. Investing in local research and development projects with a focus on DRR initiatives and emerging mitigation strategies;
 - b. Leveraging digital technology to strengthen data sharing and allow for adequate analysis of factors related to disaster risk;

3. *Encourages* the promotion of educational opportunities within fields pertaining to DRR by:
 - a. Leveraging the UNESCO fellowship programs such as the GEM Report Fellowship to substantially expand globally, the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), for enrollment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developing countries;
 - b. Promoting learning from free, open-source platforms to provide relevant education through the creation and curation of high-quality content on sustainable development, sharing of innovative training models, and providing free open-sources to educational resources such as online learning programs and conferences for a global audience:
 - i. Applying the resources of relevant educational programs such as the SDG Academy, the IDRC, and MOOC;
 - ii. Leveraging the information sharing provided by forums such as the 2023 environmental, social, and governance for Climate Actions International Conference;
4. *Recommends* the facilitation of partnerships between disaster-resilient Member States, emerging economies, and local and international NGOs, upon invitation, to improve project management and resource allocation strategies by:
 - a. Facilitating workshops and training programs for local NGOs and community leaders;
 - b. Determining needs based on regional requirements outlined in reports such as the APDR;
5. *Draws attention to* the need for voluntary data analysis to understand specific requirements and challenges faced by policymakers in comprehending interconnected risks by:
 - a. Collaborating with experts in risk assessment, climate science, public health, and technology to continually develop the Risk and Resilience Portal;
 - b. Integrating the portal seamlessly into APDRN online platforms and databases to facilitate easy access for policymakers and stakeholders;
 - c. Promoting transparency from Member States by incorporating the Risk and Resilience Portal within the framework of the APDRN, with the goal of enhancing the comprehension of policymakers regarding the interconnected risks emanating from the disaster-climate-health nexus;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to develop infrastructure to protect their rural and urban populations from the natural weather and climate cycles, to implement preemptive measures to mitigate damage and prepare for unfavorable weather conditions through a variety of methods, including:
 - a. Mitigating the devastating effects of both drought and flooding on population centers and agricultural lands;

- b. Building civil and critical infrastructure that is sustainable and inherently disaster-resistant;
 - c. Focusing on protecting rural areas and at-risk populations from impending disasters;
 - d. Developing disaster-resistant water storage for agricultural lands in cases involving drought;
 - e. Implementing water collection methods in rural and urban areas prone to water shortages, such as rooftop water collection, water treatment, and drainage control;
7. *Reaffirms* the belief that all Member States must care for their population faced with climate emergencies and should have the necessities and capacities to respond to a crisis appropriately, and therefore should take measures to establish "Areas of Safety" as a response plan, to protect its people in the case of a climate, weather, or internal refugee crisis such measures should include:
- a. Encouraging participation in a disaster response plan of an easily accessible network of Areas of Safety serving as humanitarian aid and protection during a climate-centered internal refugee crisis;
 - b. Collaborating with local, regional, and international NGOs from Member States and UN organizations taking into consideration local, regional, or international NGO involvement only upon request of Member States;
 - c. Focusing on providing necessary sustainable resources to citizens in need when faced with a climate disaster, such as food, water, shelter, and emergency services;
 - d. Collaborating when necessary with the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group supported by the UNISDR to promote organization and safety when assembling said networks;
 - e. Committing to protecting all endangered populations in both rural and urban areas;
8. *Emphasizes* the importance of implementing ecologically sustainable urban planning practices to address the challenges of rapid urbanization, promoting efficient land use, mitigating climate change, promoting equitable access to green space, and improving the quality of life of residents in accordance with SDGs 8 and 11 by:
- a. Encouraging the adoption of green landscapes and urban gardens in the design visualization of buildings to maximize biodiversity and mitigate the challenges of urban heat islands;
 - b. Incentivizing the implementation of sustainable transport such as rail, bus, and cycling as part of the broader vision of compact, poly-centric cities;
 - c. Implementing the usage of sustainable materials that have been proven to resist floods, earthquakes, and any other climate disasters;
 - d. Utilizing the principles of passive design by exploiting natural heat, light, and air movements to minimize energy use leads to lower greenhouse gas emissions and a smaller carbon footprint:

- i. Shading with natural greenery and insulating structures to retain or release heat during the seasons;
- ii. With sufficient ventilation to improve indoor air quality;
- iii. By transferring the heat from the exiting air to the incoming fresh air, 90 percent of heat can be recovered;
- iv. The thermal mass absorbs the sun's energy to keep homes cooler in various conditions;
- v. Building and orientation will be based on the position of the structure in relation to the equator;

9. *Encourages* Member States to expand participation in:

- a. Infrastructure financing through PPP and the established *Infrastructure Financing and PPP Network of Asia and the Pacific* as a multilateral platform to support countries in developing infrastructure financing strategies and preparing sustainable PPP projects with financial institutions in mainstreaming the environmental, social, and governance factors into their operations;
 - b. ESCAP's RPTC to Member States on implementing and advising on the issuance of sovereign green/SDGs/social bonds, and collaborating with international experts to align criteria and taxonomy for the issuance of green/SDGs/social labeled bonds;
10. *Invites* the global community's network of international institutions and partnerships to help raise capital with the goal of assisting developing countries with climate change actions, education, infrastructure, and technological investments in the Asia-Pacific area while utilizing Multilateral Development Banks, that focus on financing environmental goals of developing Asia and the Pacific nations such as the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, Asia Development Bank, and the World Bank.