

Committee Documentation



Sachiho Tani
Secretary-General

Yvonne Jeffery
Deputy Secretary-General



NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS • JAPAN

20-26 November 2016



Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council

Committee Staff

Director	Théo Thieffry
Assistant Director	Nanako Ueda

Agenda

- I. Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals for All Nations and Peoples and All Segments of Society
- II. Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
Resolution ECOSOC/1/1	Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted by acclamation
Resolution ECOSOC/1/2	Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted by acclamation
Resolution ECOSOC/1/3	Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction	40 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 1 abstention
Resolution ECOSOC/1/3	Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted by acclamation

Summary Report

ECOSOC held its first session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals for All Nations and Peoples and All Segments of Society
- II. Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction

The session was attended by representatives of 44 Member States. Committee began with 42 delegations present in ECOSOC. After the first session, the topic order was set to II, I. Delegations immediately began discussion on the topic of Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction.

On Thursday, the debate started with speeches from several delegations, highlighting the need for preparedness and awareness of disasters. Recurring remarks also emphasized the need to collect and share data with global partners, and to focus on protecting vulnerable populations. Working groups were quickly formed around those key topics. In the afternoon, the committee produced nine working papers. Encouraged by the dais, they quickly organized the merging into four papers based on the synergy of the topics discussed. One group worked around education funding, awareness and preparedness, and gender. A second group focused on infrastructure, urban development and climate change. A third group worked on information and communication technology (ICT) and data sharing. The fourth group focused on developing guidelines for Assistance, Communication, Technology, and Training in the framework of disaster risk reduction.

On Friday, discussion on merging was pursued, and thanks to the dedication and hard work of attending delegations, merging was successful and the dais was ready to accept draft resolutions covering the aforementioned themes, three of them had amendments submitted.

The delegations voted on Saturday morning, during a session held at the Kobe City Chambers. The final work of the committee reflected the passion and dedication of its members demonstrated over the several days of sessions. Focuses on building infrastructure, urban planning, climate change, education, gender issues, preparedness, awareness, training, and forecasting reflected the fact that delegations concentrated on a realistic approach of the future and building resiliency through disaster risk reduction

Japanese Translation of Economic and Social Council's Summary Report

今大会の経済社会理事会には 44 ヶ国が参加した。議題は以下の二点が設定されている。

- I. 持続可能な開発目標の社会包括的な実現に向けた対応
- II. 災害リスクの軽減と防災促進による災害に強い社会の構築

会議初日は、43 ヶ国が討議に参加した。第一回目の討議（優先議題交渉）の結果、議題 2 が先に話されることが決定した。その後は残り時間も少なかったため、主に二か国間交渉が多く行われたが、少しずつ主張や政策の似たグループ（ワーキンググループ: WG）も形成されていた。各国の主張や政策を共有していた。

会議二日目の公式討議の内容は主に各グループの進捗状況や、着目したい論点（減災や災害に対する市民の意識向上）に関するものであった。その中でも特に災害情報を共有できるような新たな国際協定や災害時の社会的弱者の保護を訴えるものが多かった。このような議論が繰り返される中、比較的早い段階で WG が形成され始めた。

午後からはいくつかの非公式討議を経て九つの決議案草案が提出された。内容が重複或は類似している草案があったため、会議監督の指揮の下、これらを四つの決議案草案にまとめるよう提案した。各草案の主な論点は以下の論点を包括していた。一つ目は減災に関して（防災教育のための資金運用、市民の防災意識向上、防災対策における性差別）。二つ目の草案は、災害に強靱な社会形成に関して（インフラ、都市開発、気候変動との関係性）。三つ目は災害対策における通信制度に関して（ICT、情報共有制度）で、四つ目は災害時に必要な援助、情報交換、技術、訓練に関する草案となった。

会議三日目も草案の統合作業が難航したが、大使らはあきらめず、見事な協働関係を築きながら作業を進めることができた。その結果、提案通り四つの決議草案が議長に提出された。議長は内容が議題から逸れていないか、経済社会理事会で実施不可能な文言がないか、等の確認を行った後、フィードバックと共に返却した。そのやり取りを幾度が繰り返し、同日の午後には四つの決議案が提出された。そのうち三つの決議案に対して改正案が提出された。

会議四日目は神戸市議会場にて「投票行動」が行われた。本会議の成果物は全て大変クオリティの高いものとなった。それはまさに大使らがこの四日間の会議で乗り越えた苦労や努力の結晶の表れだと感じた。決議に書かれている政策の多くが災害に強靱なインフラ造り、都市開発、防災教育、国民の防災意識の向上など、災害の被害を最小限に抑えられる「減災」のコンセプトをよく反映したものであったことから、大使らがいかに未来を見据え、重要視した上で政策立案、提案を行っていたかよく伝わった。



Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Building a Resilient World through Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
2
3 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), which serves to
4 coordinate disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities of the United Nations system, in particular focusing on
5 preparedness for disasters through programs such as the Disaster Risk Reduction Private Sector Partnership (DRR-
6 PSP),
7
8 *Recalling* A/RES/69/283 on the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Standards for Disaster Risk*
9 *Reduction Including Building Codes*, which recognizes that Member States have the primary role to reduce disaster
10 risk but the responsibility should be shared with local and private stakeholders for a substantial reduction of disaster
11 risk,
12
13 *Further recalling* the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP 22) in Marrakesh, regarding the
14 reaffirmation of the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change* and the vital role they play in promoting climate change,
15
16 *Taking* into consideration the different types of disasters from different geographical regions and situations of
17 various communities, local governments and nations,
18
19 *Reaffirming* Article 45 of the *Sendai Framework* which specifies the need for greater multilateral cooperation from
20 all stakeholders including government, non-governmental organizations and private sector businesses in the
21 promotion of resilient infrastructure and furthering research and development for DRR,
22
23 *Guided by* the UNISDR statistics that identify floods, storms, droughts, earthquakes and extreme temperatures as the
24 top five natural disasters impacting infrastructure,
25
26 *Keeping in mind* the importance of addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including, but not limited
27 to, SDG 13: Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impact, SDG 11: Make cities and human
28 settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and SDG 9: Building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive
29 and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,
30
31 *Recognizing* the importance of the Insurance Development Forum (IDF) under the United Nations and Work Bank
32 who work to build a more sustainable and resilient global insurance market in world facing growing weather hazards
33 and climate risks,
34
35 *Bearing in mind* the steps taken by the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) which seeks to improve
36 conservation management and climate change mitigation on a regional level through proper administration of
37 natural resources and monitoring,
38
39 *Acknowledging* the *Making Cities Resilient Campaign* (MCRC) under the UNISDR which addresses issues of local
40 governance and urban risks to advocate a focus of distributing national and international DRR policy on a local and
41 community based level,
42
43 *Fully aware of* the *Global Assessment Report* (GAR) which plays a pivotal role in the international community as a
44 global risk analysis which present reports based on joint efforts by leading scientific institutions, governments,
45 United Nations agencies, development banks, the private sector and non-governmental organizations,
46
47 *Realizing* the lack of crowd-funding initiatives and programs within the United Nations, and appreciating the work
48 done by the non-governmental organization Global Giving, a global crowd-funding community, and the aid

49 provided to Member States such as Afghanistan and Zimbabwe for development purposes as well as the earthquake
50 relief programs for Italy, Ecuador and Nepal,
51

52 *Commending* both regional and multinational financial institutions such as the Development Bank of Latin America
53 (CAF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the
54 International Development Association (IDA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),
55 and their commitment to financially aid developing Member States during times of disaster,
56

- 57 1. *Recommends* Member States to expand on the Sendai Framework to further address its main targets
58 domestically by:
 - 59 a. Reducing disaster damage through the construction of resilient infrastructures;
 - 60 b. Enhancing international cooperation through regional bodies with data collection through GARs;
 - 61 c. Increasing the availability and accessibility to early hazard warning systems;
 - 62 d. Augmenting the access to funding for resilient infrastructures and other sustainable projects;
- 63
- 64 2. *Expresses its hope* that Member States who have not signed or ratified the *Paris Agreement* will do so;
65
- 66 3. *Strongly urges* fellow Member States to adopt the MCRC for the purpose of promoting resilience on community
67 and local based levels as well as having local and national governments participate in the coming 2017 Resilient
68 Cities Global Forum in Germany to further discuss the best practices on city planning;
69
- 70 4. *Encourages* the establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) between government agencies and
71 development firms for the construction of flood mitigation systems;
72
- 73 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of reinforcing existing buildings and use building codes to reduce disaster impact
74 by:
 - 75 a. Using concrete wall reinforcement in order to increase fire resistance;
 - 76 b. Implementing Quake-Absorbing devices and base isolation technology to reduce the impact of
77 earthquakes;
 - 78 c. Employing Steel Reinforced Concrete Structures to provide seismic resistance and durability during
79 floods;
- 80
- 81 6. *Draws attention* to the commitment of willing and able Member States to build future infrastructure in
82 preparation of climate variability by including environmental design techniques and seeks to:
 - 83 a. Incorporate regional Environmental Management & Policy Support frameworks that will:
 - 84 i. Conduct field observations, land and forest inventory in different areas;
 - 85 ii. Analyze biological surveys, management and protected areas data;
 - 86 b. Comprehend the immediate connection between ecosystem degradation and increased exposure and
87 vulnerability to hazards through the use of sustainable programs and initiatives on a regional and
88 multinational level;
- 89
- 90 7. *Suggests* the utilization of urban planning and design laboratories that shall incorporate:
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99

- 101 a. Emergency evacuation route availability and the identification of locations that are both vulnerable and
102 resilient to disasters;
103
- 104 b. The improvement of pavement evenness by reducing ruts, cracks, and other damage;
105
- 106 8. *Supports* roadways and bridges for resilience against natural disasters by implementing roadway relief programs
107 to respond to natural hazards quickly and efficiently;
108
- 109 9. *Strongly encourages* all Member States work with NGOs regionally and domestically to:
110
- 111 a. Obtain a comprehensive insurance program that covers all citizen's property during disasters;
112
- 113 b. Conduct education campaigns on the resilience of infrastructures while ensuring the languages used
114 can be understood by all, with a special attention given to marginalized populations;
115
- 116 c. Develop Grassroots Education Programs that support local and regional initiatives and innovations;
117
- 118 d. Perform drills and training of public sectors in regards to the proper procedures to protect their
119 livelihoods before certain disasters arise;
120
- 121 10. *Suggests* the utilization of GAR to collect data on government and private sector relations within regional
122 bodies to measure the capacity of private sector performance in efforts for disaster relief by:
123
- 124 a. Expanding GAR's outreach of stakeholders to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), which will allow
125 CSO's to collect data about the private sector's effect on societies;
126
- 127 b. Assuring that CSOs reports the collected data from the private sector for the GAR which will be
128 forwarded to UNISDR who will give the collected data to the Economic and Social Council;
129
- 130 c. Suggesting that ECOSOC hold biannual regional forums for the databases to discuss the impact of
131 private sectors, their capabilities, and preemptive measures in regards to climate change and DRR;
132
- 133 11. *Recommends* that Member States, especially those suffering from floods, invest in alternative building materials
134 that will better sustain or endure natural disasters, and work towards improving constructions by:
135
- 136 a. Encouraging the use of spurs to replace bricks in building construction and limit the use of non-water
137 resistant materials;
138
- 139 b. Fully acknowledging the importance of the use and installation of stilts for areas that are at high risk
140 for floods;
141
- 142 c. Recommending the establishment of funds and organizations that will operate in a context of serious
143 financial economic and social crisis;
144
- 145 d. Strongly recommending the upkeep of infrastructure(s) through the use of durable materials and
146 frequent maintenance by sealing cracks, replacing filters, cementing foundations and any other
147 necessary measures related to ensuring the rigidity and stability of such structures;
148
- 149 12. *Intends* to utilize sewage systems in areas that are historically prone to flooding to mitigate the impacts by:
150
- 151 a. Establishing and maintaining efficient sewage systems;
152

- 153 b. Providing access to goods and services related to proper sanitation;
154
155 c. Ensuring adequate sanitation standards for centers for internally displaced peoples in times of such
156 calamities;
157
158 d. Expanding the encouraged utility of pumping systems during flooding;
159

160 13. *Suggests* that the programs and initiatives brought forth be adequately financed on a:

- 161 a. Regional level, with the help of development institutions such as CAF, EBRD, AfDB and ADB
162
163 b. International level, with the help of multinational institutions such as the IDA, the IBRD, and the
164 UNFCC;
165
166 c. Private Sector level, through willing and able private infrastructure investment institutions;
167
168 d. Multilateral level, by having additional assistance from non-governmental organizations such as
169 Global Giving, ActionAid-UK, Christian Aid, Plan International, and Practical Action to support
170 developing nations;
171
172 e. Basis that will ensure the proper allocation of these funds be continually monitored through annual
173 reports which will be submitted to ECOSOC for further evaluation; and
174

175
176 14. *Further suggests* Member States utilize green bonds, supported by public banks as well as the private sector, to
177 invest in long term environmentally sustainable infrastructure projects in order to promote economic growth
178 while focusing on DRR.



Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*
2
3 *Alarmed by the exacerbated vulnerability of low-income regions during disasters, of which 90% of disaster fatalities*
4 *occur in these communities,*
5
6 *Emphasizing the need to better inform all people and all members of society on how to prepare and prevent potential*
7 *disasters as well as awareness of disaster procedures,*
8
9 *Draws the attention to the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals, Especially goal 5: “Achieve gender*
10 *equality and empower all women and girls” and goal 11: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe,*
11 *resilient and sustainable”,*
12
13 *Recognizing that youth are the agents of change for the future world and must be part of the actual global decision*
14 *making,*
15
16 *Recalling the report, Restoring Humanity: Synthesis of the Consultation Process for the World Humanitarian*
17 *Summit in 2015 as it emphasizes the importance of managing disaster risk and reducing vulnerability to*
18 *humanitarian stress,*
19
20 *Bearing in mind that there is an inequality between people in being able to react during natural and manmade*
21 *disasters,*
22
23 *Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal 3 and 6, in their aim to promote health and wellbeing, through clean*
24 *water and sanitation, during times of natural disasters,*
25
26 *Affirming the Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDIRP) the Convention on the Rights of Persons with*
27 *Disabilities CRPD, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ITPC), and the Convention on the Elimination of*
28 *all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),*
29
30 *Recognizing the decision 2016/219 the humanitarian affairs segment of 216 session became restoring humanity and*
31 *no one left behind: working together to reduce people’s humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability,*
32
33 *Keeping in mind that the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 urged greater efforts to broaden and*
34 *strengthen opportunities for women’s inclusion and leadership, and make full use of their capabilities in Disaster*
35 *Risk Reduction,*
36
37 *Acknowledges the need for better education for women and girls in science and technology fields for the better*
38 *management of global platform sharing,*
39
40 *Affirming Economic and Social Council resolution (ECOSOC) 2014/13 on strengthening the coordination of*
41 *emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, in which there is valuable support by International*
42 *Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC),*
43
44 *Having examined the different aspects of Disaster risk, it is our priority as a global community to strongly enforce*
45 *education towards building a resilient international community which shares the same values with one of the*
46 *fundamental aspects being the implementation of professional education about resilience as referred to in*
47 *A/RES/67/209,*
48

49 *Recognizing* the need for timely and effective aid to people in need of afflicted areas and devastated communities,
50

51 *Having considered* the importance of gender equality as the highlight of the agenda 2030 of the SDGs Ireland
52 supports the human rights and focus on equality and equal rights of women, indigenous people, disabled people and
53 other marginalized groups,
54

55 *Remembering* the importance of a gender perspective in disaster risk management as highlighted in the General
56 Assembly's resolution 68/211, "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction", which resulted in the Sendai
57 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,
58

- 59 1. *Endorses* the universal implementation of charity catastrophe bonds to assist developing Member States in
60 funding for post-disaster rehabilitation, specifically amongst low-income and marginalized groups such as
61 women, children, indigenous peoples, and disabled persons by:
 - 62
 - 63 a. Incentivizing donations through public media campaigns from non-governmental organizations
64 (NGOs);
65
 - 66 b. Selling bonds to the private sector and issuing premiums from these donations;
67
 - 68 c. Promoting index-based insurance in which a universal means of allocating funds would be
69 established in order to hinder corruption with the stipulations that:
 - 70
 - 71 i. Index-based insurance would provide a payment structure in which the percentage
72 payment would depends on the strike level of a disaster and the actual recorded measure
73 of the disaster;
 - 74 ii. The insurance would account for proximity to population and severity of disasters;
75
 - 76 d. Specifying that the charity catastrophe bonds would create a partnership amongst national
77 governments and participating NGOs;
78
- 79 2. Encourages research into disaster preparation to create greater clarity and broaden the reach of
80 informational materials directed towards a diverse audience, with special emphasis placed on marginalized
81 populations, using NGO's, such as the Research Foundation Flanders;
82
- 83 3. *Encourages* the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) offices to establish a
84 Women's Resilience Index in all countries to evaluate women's vulnerability in four categories: social,
85 economic, infrastructure, and institutional;
86
- 87 4. Calls upon Member States to establish a framework for a Youth for the Future (YF) program by:
 - 88
 - 89 a. Promoting and investing in innovation and technological development among young people which
90 would address possible solutions for disaster risk management and resilience;
91
 - 92 b. Providing a scholarship through NGO Voice to encourage young students of every country to
93 imagine innovative solutions on disaster risk reduction and climate change prevention research;
94
 - 95 c. Sharing these solutions with other Member States through their own UNISDR regional platforms
96 to ensure greater efficiency in global initiatives for disaster risk reduction;
97
- 98 5. *Recommends the* implementation of disaster risk reduction policies at multiple levels, with specific
99 attention to the protection of schools and educational facilities, in order to ensure that these policies at all
100 levels are compliant with risk maps and risk reduction programs;
101
- 102 6. *Calls upon* Member States to support Forecast Based Financing (FbF) in order to promote innovative
103 systems for decreasing loss by preparing before disasters happen by providing high-tech forecast systems
104 by donor countries following the example of the Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS), which uses

- 105 warning information from different sources and organization of aid to increase preparedness for riverine
106 floods;
- 107
- 108 7. *Encourages* the promotion of health and well-being through health care services and support available after
109 natural disasters including:
- 110
- 111 a. Daily workplace guidance creating a positive impact on general health;
- 112
- 113 b. Support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities;
- 114
- 115 c. Primary school teaching on identification of diseases;
- 116
- 117 d. Training programs on a local level to minimize the risk of diseases such as HIV/AIDS;
- 118
- 119 8. Further invites Member States to bridge language cultural barriers by:
- 120
- 121 a. utilizing pictograms and visual guides to help communicate disaster plans and disaster
122 preparedness;
- 123
- 124 b. creating disaster related resources in indigenous languages and strengthening bilingual and
125 multilingual education programs;
- 126
- 127 c. creating and increasing outreach programs to marginalized communities, including those who are
128 part of indigenous persons, disabled persons and women;
- 129
- 130 9. *Suggests* patterning programs after Belgium's Center for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism
131 (CEOOR) or UNIA that shall recommend inclusivity programs in order to put women and other vulnerable
132 members of society at the forefront of building resilience;
- 133
- 134 10. *Draws attention to* the need for further development in existing programs such as; the UNISDR's
135 International Cooperation to Reduce Disaster Risk, Risk Informed Public Policy and Investment, Urban
136 Risk, Reduction and Resilience, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction, Risk Sensitive Business
137 Investment with the wish to improve accessibility to allocated funds and resources to all segments of
138 society by:
- 139
- 140 a. Improving communication of the importance of resilience through lifelong learning systems
141 amongst youth and disabled people through sustainability practices:
- 142
- 143 i. Through the progression and continuance of the program established by humanitarian
144 NGOs in which families and disabled peoples are taught practices and skills of post-
145 disaster resilience through family gardening and raising livestock;
- 146
- 147 ii. Save the children would work with local governments;
- 148
- 149 b. Ensuring that disabled people and indigenous groups are accounted for in such programs and
150 given the proper representation in decision making in these programs by:
- 151
- 152 i. Incentivizing these groups to socially integrate themselves through the use of workshops
153 and skills training programs for political and economic positions;
- 154
- 155 ii. allowing these vulnerable groups to attend meetings and participate as staff members in
156 these existing programs through the use of a quota system of staff and representatives;
- 157
- 158 11. *Encourages* the international community to establish partnerships between developed and developing
159 regions in order to exchange expertise in the fields of financing to establish specific disaster risk
160 preventative methods, as well as strengthening and developing more resilient institutions on local levels;
12. *Emphasizes* the need for increased educational initiatives that promote:

- 161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
- a. The expansion of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Program (WASH), which aims at improving living conditions for rural communities, mobile populations, displaced persons, and refugees to include those living in post-disaster conditions;
 - b. The promotion of grassroots initiatives that partner with local NGOs to support development of effective practices for rebuilding after natural disasters;
 - c. The revitalization of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Mobile Education Bus Program, which allows temporary classrooms to be sent to rural areas affected by natural disasters;
 - d. Better education for women and girls in science and technology fields for the better management of global platform sharing;
- 176
177
178
13. *Draws attention to* the need for public awareness of disaster risk and encourages the creation of educational programs in which local governments:
- 179
180
181
182
183
184
- a. Work with schools, to focus on the creation of specific courses for primary and secondary education based on:
 - i. Knowing and understanding proper evacuation routes as well as how to access them;
 - ii. Integrating DRR into the local or national training of teachers;
 - b. Expand on programs put forward by organizations and NGOs, in order to organize public events, activities, and holding workshops all with the goal of spreading the awareness of proper procedures and safety measures that focuses on both adults and children;
 - c. Increase dissemination of information to marginalized communities including: evacuation routes, warning signs, and preparation practices by Member States' Governments and NGOs concerned with marginalized communities and education;
 - d. Emphasize the need for information sharing content to contain educational messages concerning disaster knowledge, awareness, and preparation in case of catastrophes similar to the Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change for Local Management and Planning handbook as applied by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- 185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
14. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a framework of a Civilian Emergency Response Team (CERT) program in which:
- 198
199
200
- a. The team may consist of civilians that are trained by the country's emergency response professionals on how to respond to a variety of natural hazards;
 - b. The civilians trained will be able to respond to disaster related incidents that affect the people specific in the context of which disaster the community is exposed;
 - c. Strengthen the capacities of relevant authorities for education and training for women, indigenous people and marginalized groups in different areas, regardless of income, religious background, and race, in accordance with:
 - i. The fields of science and technology in regards to DRR;
 - ii. The fields of psychological training for women;
 - iii. Ensuring the equal education opportunity for all women from technical to university;
 - iv. The field of first aid training in regard to DRR;
 - v. Disaster preparedness, as well as relevant training and funding, as gender equality is important;
- 201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216

- 217 d. Suggests incorporating a Masters Degree and continuing higher education in Disaster Risk
218 Management at universities within Member States, that focus on:
219
220 i. training professionals with knowledge of disaster risk reduction techniques and concepts;
221 ii. creating a base of qualified candidates for DRR positions in respective governments of
222 States;
223
- 224 15. *Recognizes* the need to protect economies of vulnerable and developing communities from the effects of
225 disasters by implementing national strategies such as:
226
227 a. Implementing information sharing programs between regional partners that focuses on the
228 diversification of economies in terms of splitting member states reliance on specific productions
229 including:
230
231 i. Primary production, which is the acquiring of raw materials;
232 ii. Secondary production, which deals with manufacturing;
233 iii. Third production, which deals with commercial services, such as tourism;
234
235 b. The use of modern technology, such as greenhouses, in order to increase the flexibility of
236 industries that may have been displaced by disasters;
237
238 c. The sharing of practices for the most effective ways to recover economies after disasters in terms
239 of agriculture, industrial infrastructure, and future economic sustainability;
240
- 241 16. *Calls upon* Member States to promote multi-actor cooperation on local, national and international levels in
242 order to address the root causes that make women and girls vulnerable to disaster risks, such as:
243
244 a. Social and cultural influences, such as violence against women and girls, gender
245 discrimination inside the family, community and state;
246
247 b. Economic causes such as unemployment and poverty;
248
249 c. Lack of education in the political and economic spheres;
250
- 251 17. *Recommends* disaster affected Member States to establish community groups based on gender equality in
252 rural areas by:
253
254 a. Establishing prerequisites for assisting community groups to prepare for upcoming disasters
255 through effective recovery process after disasters;
256
257 b. Through the support of each Member States respective governments, the private sectors or NGOs;
258
- 259 18. *Recognizes* the need to protect economies and educational systems of vulnerable, developing communities
260 and minorities from the effects of disasters by implementing national strategies such as:
261
262 a. Information sharing programs between regional partners that focuses on the diversification of
263 economies and research in terms of splitting member states reliance on specific productions
264 including:
265
266 i. Primary production, which is the acquiring of raw materials;
267 ii. Secondary production, which deals with manufacturing;
268 iii. Third production, which deals with commercial services, such as tourism, cultural sites,
269 sciences;
270
271 b. The use of modern technology, such as greenhouses, in order to increase the flexibility of
272 industries that may have been displaced by disasters;

273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286

- c. The sharing of practices for the most effective ways to recover economies after disasters in terms of agriculture, industrial infrastructures, and future economic sustainability, and reshape social systems such as education and culture;
- 19. Recommends long term educational programs, to be updated on an annual basis, based on the current needs of Member States by recommending a 10 year program in which the multi-stakeholder partnerships consisting of National Leadership, NGOs, and the private sector develop a comprehensive plan to educate all persons within a state, as long-term projects yield a more effective outcomes for disaster preparedness;
- 20. Calls upon Member States to enhance and emulate the Rwanda National Risk Atlas which provides education and training for disaster risk management and provide technical and vocational education in order to prepare students to enter the labour market once they completed their primary education in order to increase literacy rate.



Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: Building a Resilient World through Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
2

3 *Acknowledging* the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) (A/RES/71/230)
4 as an international guideline addressing disaster risk reduction in order to build resilience among vulnerable areas,
5

6 *Recalling* the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework which states that all Member States have the primary
7 responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk through multilateral cooperation and implement tactics to
8 effectively and efficiently enhance national disaster risk reduction policies and measures before during and after a
9 disaster,
10

11 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal 11 for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable as the focal
12 point in building resilience among vulnerable areas,
13

14 *Further recalling* GA/RES/67/226 paragraph 30 which calls upon Developed and Least Developed Member States to
15 increase their funding to 0.9 percent and 0.2 percent of their gross national income respectively to make concrete
16 efforts in accordance with their commitments,
17

18 *Taking into account* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to stimulate action over the next 15 years and
19 create a framework to facilitate an effective implementation for disaster prevention and response,
20

21 *Guided by* the Universal Declaration of Human Right number 14 which states that every human has the right to seek
22 for a safe place to live in,
23

24 *Further Citing* GA/RES/67/226 paragraph 65 which stresses that “all Member States must have access to new and
25 emerging technologies which requires technology transfer, technical cooperation and the building and nurturing of
26 scientific and technological capacity to participate in the development and adaptation of these technologies”,
27

28 *Highlighting* the success of Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers (MDRC) in several Member States in aiding
29 survivors of hurricanes, flooding and earthquakes by quickly for survivors to more easily evacuate or receive
30 necessary supplies such as food, water, first aid, etc. and further citing the ease of locating and coordinating these
31 vehicles as they are connected to a Geographic Information Systems (GIS),

32 *Stressing* the existing technological and language barriers that exist in developed and developing Member States,
33 especially in times of disaster and involvement of multilateral responses,
34

35 *Fully aware* of the responsibility of emergency personnel in each Member State and the high level of training
36 needed to evacuate people with disabilities,
37
38

- 39 1. *Encourages* Member States to implement programs that specifically focus on aiding vulnerable and less
40 developed regions;
41
42 2. *Recommends* the utilization of the preparedness guidelines entitled Assistance, Communication,
43 Technology and Training (A.C.T.T.) as an international mechanism on disaster risk reduction that lays out
44 strategies on pre, during and post-disaster situations in order to foster resilience among vulnerable areas all
45 over the world;
46

- 47 3. *Urges* governments at all levels to create concrete actions of preparedness and response to disasters at
48 operational levels in collaboration with non governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil societies such as:
49
- 50 a. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS) which:
51
 - 52 i. Coordinates and directs international assistance to victims of natural and
53 technological disasters and health emergencies and also;
 - 54 ii. Strengthens their capacity to carry out effective disaster preparedness;
 - 55
 - 56 b. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) which provides international and
57 customized courses in disaster preparedness training;
 - 58
 - 59 c. International Rescue Committee (IRC) that will:
60
 - 61 i. Offer lifesaving care in when disasters occur and;
 - 62 ii. Provide medical services in emergency situations;
 - 63
 - 64 d. Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) that brings together national
65 and international humanitarian providers to ensure coherent response to emergencies;
 - 66
 - 67 e. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which assists in prevention and
68 preparedness measures with contingency planning and;
 - 69
 - 70 f. World Health Organization (WHO) whose duties includes but are not limited to;
71
 - 72 i. Delivers direction on emergency health issues;
 - 73 ii. Allocates technical guidelines for health action in crises;
 - 74 iii. Distributes pre-deployment training courses to educate societies;
 - 75 iv. Sets technical hazard sheets on earthquakes, droughts, floods, and landslides;
 - 76
- 77 4. *Calls upon* Member States to initiate specialized training programs for emergency personnel for more
78 efficient mobilization and a higher standard of safety by:
79
- 80 a. Inviting NGO's to incorporate plans of action by the General Secretariat for Civil
81 Protection for the support of these plans;
 - 82
 - 83 b. Training local authorities and volunteers for quick and efficient disaster response with a
84 particular focus on readiness response;
 - 85
 - 86 c. Providing training courses for police, fire departments and Civil Society Organizations
87 (CSO) informing them about the best procedures to evacuate disabled person and those
88 with special needs;
 - 89
- 90 5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to incorporate humanitarian aid in post-disaster mechanisms in order
91 to reach out to the victims of disasters by utilizing various assistances such as but not limited to;
92
- 93 a. Belgium First Aid Support Team (BFAST), which has been recognized by the United
94 Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC), that could provide;
95
 - 96 i. Search and Rescue Operations;
 - 97 ii. Emergency temporary shelters and field hospitals; and
 - 98 ii. Water purification systems;
 - 99
 - 100 b. Afghanistan Flash Appeal 2016 (Flash Appeal) which has been recognized by the United
101 Nations Organization Charity of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) to assist with;
 - 102

- 103 i. Emergency Shelter;
104 ii. Health Care;
105 iii. Protection of displaced people;
106
107 c. South East Europe and the Caucasus (SEEC) Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CRIF)
108 with the World Bank;
109
- 110 6. *Welcomes* Member States to contribute to the National Disaster Risk Management program, which enables
111 governments to establish a framework at national level so that Disaster Risk Management will become
112 more suitable and effective for citizens;
113
- 114 7. *Suggests* the expansion of UNISDR's disaster statistics website to provide relevant data, statistics, and
115 reports to all Member States that may include the expansion of groups and processes such as but not limited
116 to;
117
- 118 a. Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE);
119
120 b. The Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) ;
121
122 c. UN Organizations such as:
123
- 124 i. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR);
125 ii. World Meteorological Organization (WMO);
126 iii. The United Nations Development Group (UNDG);
127
- 128 8. *Calls upon* the Member States to construct an International Post-Disaster Mental Recovery Program to;
129
- 130 a. Recruit volunteers from the international community certified in psychiatric care and
131 evaluation to provide immediate counseling services online or in person to those who
132 were affected by natural disasters, which may include:
133
- 134 i. Victims who have lost their relatives;
135 ii. Those who have been personally injured by natural disasters;
136 iii. Individuals that have been displaced or homeless due to natural disasters;
137
- 138 b. Raise the operation fund with the help of UNISDR from governmental and non-governmental
139 organizations;
140
- 141 c. Build an online platform to connect Counselors with those affected by natural disasters so
142 that they can communicate both face to face at the local level and online through
143 programs such as Skype and other communications technologies;
144
- 145 9. *Endorses* Member States to share their information with NGOs and other relevantly affiliated groups to
146 offer further resources to help to disaster victims at all levels of a three-tiered system of emergency
147 assistance to promote information sharing among NGOs that are affiliated with relevant groups and provide
148 specific types of health care assistance, namely;
149
- 150 a. Primary Emergency Assistance, which includes;
151
- 152 i. The provision of emergency assistance under the local governments, within the
153 overall national health policy;
154 ii. Private medical practitioners, which would provide emergency assistance at the
155 local level;
156
- 157 b. Secondary Assistance, which includes;
158

- 159 i. The provision of specialized health care services to patients referred from the
160 primary health care level
- 161 ii. The use of out-patient and in-patient services for general medical, pediatric
162 agents and community health services available at the district, divisional and
163 zonal level of the states;
- 164
- 165 c. Tertiary Assistance, which includes;
- 166
- 167 i. Highly specialized services provided by teaching hospitals and other specialist
168 hospitals, which provide health care for specific diseases;
- 169 ii. Appropriate support services are incorporated into the development of these
170 tertiary facilities to provide referral services;
- 171 iii. Selected health centers that are encouraged to develop special expertise while
172 taking advantage of modern technology to serve as a resource for evaluating and
173 adapting these new developments in the context of local needs and
174 opportunities;
- 175
- 176 10. *Invites* Member States to enforce risk monitoring in order to track the locations affected and the strength of
177 the disaster to foster disaster management during the occurrence of a disaster;
- 178
- 179 11. *Emphasizes* the significance of risk assessment to evaluate the impact and casualties of disasters to enable a
180 more intensified risk preparedness among Member States through the support of the United Nations
181 Department of Safety and Security in their provision of Threat and Risk Assessment Services;
- 182
- 183 12. *Encourages* developed Member States to increase their contributions to 0.9 percent of their gross national
184 income as well as 0.30 percent for least developed Member States, as determined by the Human
185 Development Index (HDI);
- 186
- 187 13. *Supports* the UNISDR to request funding from the World Bank to invest in effective communication
188 technologies to provide alert systems before and after disasters occur and quickly mobilize relief responses
189 such as but not limited to:
- 190
- 191 a. Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers (MDRC) to quickly mobilize in disaster stricken areas
192 to provide satellite communication, cellular phone coverage, and internet access to
193 survivors to aid in evacuating and the obtaining of necessary supplies such as, but not
194 limited to, food, water, first aid;
- 195
- 196 b. Increased coverage of the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) for better
197 communication in regions without cellular coverage or internet access to more
198 efficiently and effectively coordinate disaster response, while ensuring that the languages
199 of the messages are understood by all, with a particular attention to marginalized
200 populations, such as indigenous communities and persons with disabilities;
- 201
- 202 c. Facilitate data sharing and risk monitoring as set up in paragraph 9 with the Global
203 Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) to detect disaster locations as they occur and
204 facilitate a coordinated response;
- 205



Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Building a Resilient World Through Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The Economic and Social Council*

2

3 *Guided by* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically goal eleven,
4 Sustainable Cities and Communities, which “makes cities and human developments inclusive, safe,
5 resilient, and sustainable”, and goal thirteen Climate Action, which “aims to take urgent actions to reduce
6 the adverse effects of climate change”,

7

8 *Keeping in mind* the 7 targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted
9 by the Members of the United Nations on March 18, 2015,

10

11 *Noting* with grave concern the 2015 United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Global
12 Assessment Report (GAR) stating “that average annual loss in the built environment associated with
13 tropical cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis and floods is now estimated at \$314 billion”,

14

15 *Expressing it’s appreciation* between the International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS)
16 and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for their innovative International Global Center
17 for Statistics (IGCS) which conducts world-leading research on natural disaster science and disaster
18 mitigation,

19

20 *Recalling* previous initiatives in mitigating the effects of natural hazards such as the International Disaster
21 and Risk Conferences (IDRC) that brings together business leaders as well as certified scientists to
22 exchange expertise in their given fields,

23

24 *Notes with appreciation* the Research Foundation Flunders in supporting the research facility *The* Center
25 for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) database enabling them to be a comprehensive
26 database on disaster events,

27

28 *Having considered* the need for clear analysis and forecasting on country case studies in preparing
29 response plans to hazards and risks,

30

31 *Taking into account* the implementation of the UNISDR training program Indepth Research Services
32 (IRS) which is a successful training center for national, local organization such as the Global Network of
33 Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR),

34

35 *Noting with appreciation the* Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction
36 (GNDR) which is the largest international network of organizations, presently active in over 130
37 countries, and is committed to working collaboratively with the UNISDR in order to improve the lives of
38 people affected by disasters world-wide,

39

40 *Strongly supports* initiatives that incorporate the latest technology in measuring, forecasting future risk, to
41 promote prevention measures,

42

43 *Recognizing* the essential role of solid information and prediction of risk in mobilizing financing for those
44 most vulnerable,

45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95

Acknowledging the importance of international cooperation through sharing individual experiences, cohesive solutions, and preventative capacity building, in order to improve resilience within nations,

Taking note the essential role of first responders in dealing with disasters, and recognizing the importance of a government register of key properties in order to keep essential governmental infrastructure insured,

Observing the success of innovative finance systems in reducing risk for local farmers, such as the Seyngenta Foundation’s Kilimo Salama weather index insurance, which protects against climate induced stressors,

Emphasizing the importance of preparedness and community resilience in reducing the risk from natural hazards,

Commending innovative finance providing financial support to countries unable to handle risk, and filling the gap between official developmental assistance and needs,

Reaffirms the need for a comprehensive framework of resilience that contains absorptive, adaptive, transformational capacities,

1. *Strongly encourages* all Member states to simulate the recently launched (IRIDeS), nationally by:
 - a. Funding specialized research institutions and university research departments
 - b. Conducting action oriented research pertaining to effective disaster risk management in order to allocate and achieve better preparation strategies for natural disasters and resilience; adequate disaster response in order to absorb the disaster’s impact as well as enable Member States to execute efficient recovery and reconstruction efforts within a society,
 - c. Investigate the prevalence of natural disasters at a local and regional scale using data provided by the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU) as well as established NGOs and CSOs within each respective Member State,
 - d. Enhancing disaster-resilience and multiple-fail-safe systems performance within regions,
 - e. Suggest the creation of a biennial forum of all involved Member States involved in this program to make all data vital and accessible to all members of ECOSOC;
2. *Suggests* the UNISDR member states to research and introduce functional, standardized, affordable, and reliable methods of data management, namely collection, processing and sharing, that will be available globally in real time and deliver actionable information by:
 - a. Identifying necessary type data based on regional, national, and local risk assessment in order to formulate regional, national, and local data management

- 96 strategies,
- 97
- 98 b. Utilizing existing datasets such as Emergency Events Database and Disaster
- 99 Statistics from UNISDR,
- 100
- 101
- 102 c. Utilizing the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters,
- 103
- 104 d. Harmonizing regional and national reporting systems where applicable;
- 105
- 106
- 107 3. *Further recommends* UNISDR to consider establishing an Open Access International Interactive
- 108 Exchange (OAIIE) in partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- 109 Global Data-Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS) with the primary functions of:
- 110
- 111 a. Establishing an international Coastal Disaster Model, on the lines of the Global
- 112 Earthquake model,
- 113
- 114 b. Creating a index to measure capacity of states in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR),
- 115
- 116 c. Supporting Resident coordinators and UN country teams in their DRR efforts to
- 117 produce detailed national profiles of Disaster Risk Reduction capacity,
- 118
- 119 d. Create scenario simulations of natural disasters on member states,
- 120
- 121 e. Creating clear parameters, of when hazards become risks;
- 122
- 123 4. *Invites* Member States to establish an international interactive exchange forum of meteorological
- 124 observation involving experts in DRR, in order to collaborate on regional and global mechanisms to
- 125 exchange information and work on initiating dialogue between states and stakeholders utilizing active
- 126 Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs);
- 127
- 128 5. *Expresses its hope* for CRED to compile an index on absorptive, adaptive and transformative
- 129 resilience capacities, that can be incorporated in future research initiatives;
- 130
- 131 6. *Requests* UNDP and UNISDR to support Member States in monitoring natural hazards and
- 132 vulnerabilities, analyzing the data and forecasting disaster risk in order to expand adaptive
- 133 capacities, and evacuation plans of rural or remote areas, by utilizing the above CRED index;
- 134
- 135 7. *Recommends* Nation States to expand upon current successful grassroots insurance mechanisms,
- 136 such as weather indexed insurance, to provide rural farmers with financial insurance in the event
- 137 of variations in weather patterns;
- 138
- 139 8. *Strongly endorses* combining urban planning with Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, taking as
- 140 example the Making Cities Resilient Campaign that supports local governments in implementing
- 141 strategies in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- 142
- 143 9. *Encourages* combining urban planning with Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, taking as example the
- 144 Making Cities Resilient Campaign that supports local governments in implementing strategies in
- 145 line with the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- 146

- 147 10. Further encourages member states of ECOSOC to establish a multi stakeholder exchange forum
148 with specific sub programs such as:
149
150 a. International Financial Program on Insuring against Risk,
151
152 b. High Level Panel on Coordinating NGOs for resilience,
153
154
155 c. Civil society engagement utilizing existing and innovative technology such as
156 and student exchange program;
157
- 158 11. *Reminds* Member States to utilize their resources, knowledge, and technical capacities to be
159 effectively channeled especially among ‘first responders’ communities, civil society
160 organizations, local authorities, and service providers, identifying vulnerable areas in urban areas
161 by:
162 a. Working with OAIIE, to incorporate capacity assessments, as well as scenario
163 simulations in first responder emergency plans,
164
165 b. Ensuring competent training in DRR at each level of government, through
166 collaboration with the UNISDR training program at the Research Services (IRS)
167 training center,
168
169 c. Integrating planning with national scenario simulations in first responders’
170 emergency plans,
171
172 d. Informing the public on safety preparedness measures and precautions, such as
173 electronic Global Positioning Systems and radar based warning systems,
174
175 e. Incorporating social capital between populations at risk and first responders;
176
177
- 178 12. *Endorses* the International Finance Corporation, of the World Bank, and other International
179 Financial Institutions in partnership with nation states, and regional organizations to encourage
180 insuring against risk through:
181
182 a. Regional risk pooling initiatives,
183
184 b. Utilize OAIIE capacity measures, vulnerability measure, and forecasting of risk,
185
186 c. Supporting International Financial Institutions to offset costs of premiums for
187 disaster risk reduction bonds,
188
189 e. Collaborating on catastrophe bonds,
190
191 f. Creation of execution manual in event of disaster that specifies role of each
192 government;
193
- 194 13. *Requests* International Financial Institutions to consider offsetting the costs of premiums for
195 disaster risk reduction bonds, using innovative finance to enhance financial capacity for those
196 facing disaster risk, by building pooled insurance products, capitalized by international
197 development institutions shifting the burden from poor and vulnerable groups to financial

198 markets, who are best able to handle risk these plans would be provided on the condition of
199 detailed national response plans coordinated by UN country teams, detailing the role of each
200 level;

201
202 14. *Invites* the World Bank (WB) to forge a partnership with UNSDIR, in the creation of a Global
203 Regional Catastrophic Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative, with the purpose of being able
204 to provide those affected by natural disasters with data and tools in order to reduce vulnerability.