

Draft Resolution

Committee: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Topic: Developing Disaster Resilient Infrastructure in South East Asia

Sponsors: Japan, Philippines, USA

Signatories: China, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, USA

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION,

Preambulatory:

Recognising fully the increasing risk of natural disasters due to the worsening of climate change in South East Asia and their devastating impacts, particularly on less developed countries,

Stresses the need for effective research in order to increase preparedness for inevitable natural disasters, especially in the wake of worsening climate change,

Understands the need for ASEAN lead collaboration between SEA countries and Western countries, to be able to maximise and complement each others skills, while prioritising SEA's autonomy and independence,

Emphasising the need for education concerning the risk of natural disasters and what to do in the event of one in order to increase preparedness which would reduce the number of casualties,

Deeply concerned about the current weak infrastructure which reduces the efficacy of the delivery of aid and poses a danger to civilians, which creates a negative multiplier that could further worsen the situation,

Taking in note the effects natural disasters have on agriculture and food supply.

Operative clauses:

- (1) Suggests the assessment and restructuring of infrastructure to help protect civilians and buildings, such as:

Encourages the construction/development of 'hard' infrastructure which is disaster resilient by:

- a) Encouraging additions to buildings to ensure that they're are disaster resilient, such as:

- I) Building Codes
- II) Steel structured windows and building structures
- III) Rolling weights to absorb the effect of tremors
- IV) Construction of flood defences such as seawalls, sandbags and berms and the restoration of peatlands/mangrove biomes

b) Recognising that disaster proofing buildings is incredibly expensive so therefore encouraging the and proofing of the weakest buildings and the buildings in areas most vulnerable to disasters first

- a) Disaster resilient bunkers spread about different habitable areas, especially for cyclones and hurricanes
- b) Ensuring that infrastructure is made with the aim of being environmentally friendly
- c) Prioritising medical infrastructure to be natural disaster proof, to ensure that these are upheld during disasters and can provide medical support to those who need it
- d) Using the AHA to assess current infrastructure
- e) Encouraging infrastructure to be designed and built by workers within south east asia, to promote specific knowledge and job creating
- f) Taking in note the important of transport infrastructure (ie. Road/rail) for economic development and therefore encourages this infrastructure to be resilient

(2) Suggesting, after addressing operative clause 1)b), a funding system put in place by this committee, such as schemes to allow S.E.A to internally fund themselves, as well as using the financial aid from external countries, to allow them to become more autonomous;

(3) Urges nations to work in line with the BOMBSS plan in order to provide aid to South East Asian countries;

- (a) **Boost spending on research regarding disaster risk reduction in order to implement new technologies that would detect disasters prior to them taking effect**
- (b) **Optimize living standards in underdeveloped countries by enhancing funding towards education regarding safety in the event of disaster**
- (c) **Make an effort to enhance budgets from developed UN countries via a potential introduction of a minimum spending target to provide substantial funding**
 - (i) **Affirm the 0.7% of gni humanitarian aid target set by the un and encourage a proportion of this to be allocated to Natural disasters.**
- (d) **Build disaster resilient infrastructure that is tailored to each country's individual needs**
- (e) **Secure currently existing infrastructure through regular checks and maintenance.**
- (f) **Sustainability and focus on green energy must be emphasised. Expenditure towards the reduction of the effects of climate change must be increased**

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(4) Emphasises utmost transparency of funds in order to make sure that they are used in a constructive way that is beneficial to the vast majority of people, and are tailored to each country;

(5) Draws attention to the need for financial independence within South East Asian countries which should be achieved via external support for their economies rather than reliance on said external countries;

(6) Calls for education in each country, in rural and urban areas, in order to increase understanding of risks, which would be managed by each individual country to ensure that the curriculum is tailored to each countries' needs. This would include:

- (a) Education in schools regarding the different types of Natural disasters particular to the country and area
- (b) To increase the comprehensive understanding of natural disasters in the area
- (c) Natural disaster drills in schools and workplaces to equip the population with clear knowledge on actions to be undertaken in the case of an emergency

(7) Recommends the education strategies to be built upon existing frameworks such as that in South Korea called the Global Education and Training Institute that has already most recently expanded the Korean School Safety Programme to Nepal, and (potentially) India. And that such as that the AHA committee would assess the current state of education in SEA countries to ensure that countries are currently and effectively implementing the education strategies;

(8) Expresses its hope for increased trade between South East Asia and countries outside of the region in order to deepen relations which would positively impact all those involved;

(9) Encourages an amendment to the AHA committee's aims to include a standardisation of fiscal and non-fiscal aid, such as education of natural disasters hazards;

(10) Authorising an emergency relief fund to be able to further help suffering countries in the aftermath of these disasters, which will be supported by countries in the UNDRR, and includes;

- a) Water and air-borne aid from external countries
- b) Emergency packs, with torches, food, water, medicine and gauzes
- c) Hygiene kits
- d) Quick mobile health units

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- e) An emergency relief team for immediate responders to natural disasters
 - I) This relief team would consist of expert first aid responders from different willing nations to provide the quickest, most efficient form of first-responders possible
 - II) The multi-nation expert relief team would hold workshops and symposiums during summits in different nations around South-East Asia to train people to increase their own expert responders and decrease reliance on external aid and Urging the higher income countries of this committee to donate into a recovery fund, aiming for a 150 million USD starting point. With the Delegation of Japan promising a starting donation of 50 million USD and 100 million USD

(11) Emphasises the need for EWS in disaster reduction risk and encourages the implementation of EWS, which includes:

- a) Encouraging technology sharing in regards to EWS
- b) Takes in note the need for EWS to be up to a high standard and therefore encourages investment to keep EWS up to a high standard after EWS has been implemented,
- c) Encourages international cooperation in regards to EWS, and the sharing of data gathered
- d) Suggests the need to educate populations in regards to signals about EWS;

(12) Emphasises the importance for increasing the use of green energy both generally within SEA countries and also in all endeavours and actions the resolution leads to.

- a) Encouraging the increased use of sustainable and green energy, that can be done by considering energy stores which are already available in South East Asian countries including hydroelectric power, solar power and geothermal power;
- b) Encourages that a proportion of financial aid given is focused on building green energy resources in order for them to be implemented;
- c) Calls for research centres to be built in South East Asia which focus on the future of green energy and how it can be developed, and training workers on how to maintain and develop current renewable energy sources;
- d) (Spoken by Philippines) (Korea) Emphasises the vital issue of the requirement for medical infrastructure to be powered using green energy due to the fact that in the instance of a natural disaster the medical infrastructure can be continuously powered by green energy;

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(13) Calling upon technology sharing across ASWOL, with higher developed countries using their pre-existing systems - such as Japan sharing their EWS (J-alert) with the rest of ASWOL to develop SEA'S EWS, and allow tailoring for development of different areas.

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