

Committee: Humanitarian Aid

Question of: Action to Address Humanitarian Aid Crisis in Natural Disaster Regions

Submitted by: Sudan, Great Britain, Germany

Co-Submitted by: Kenya

Signatories: Japan, Finland, Chile, Canada, Egypt, Netherlands, Norway, Israel, France, Syria, Ghana, Albania, Italy, El Salvador, Morocco, North Korea, Sweden, South Africa, Syria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with deep concern that in the year 2022 with 387 natural hazards and disasters affected 185 million people in one way or another,

Alarmed by 30,704 people losing their lives in 2022 due to natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the limited natural, technological, and economic resources of various member nations,

Recognising the work already done by the United Nations, in the Paris Agreement and by the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP),

Keeping in mind that various regions of the world have different issues in regards to natural disasters,

Expecting all member nations would work on fixing this crisis not just for themselves but for other countries that are in need of support,

- 1) *Advocates* to support already established NGO's sustainably working on rebuilding affected communities, through:
 - a. Financial aid
 - b. Diplomatic support
 - c. Ensuring the protection of humanitarian corridors and the guarantee that refugees who use them are safe to do so;

- 2) *Recommends* creating personalized responses to different disasters, by:
 - a. Aligning with the stricken nations policies
 - b. Prioritizing the rebuilding of critical infrastructure based off what would benefit the country the most, such as hospitals, schools, and agriculture;

3) Suggests diverting funds to provide the resources required to strengthen technology and infrastructure, allowing for a greater understanding of when natural disasters will occur, and how severe they will be, leading to a more effective distribution of aid, including:

- a. Sharing information and expertise on developing technology
- b. Collaborating on a global scale with engineers to create the strongest technology
- c. Adjusting future responses based on these findings;

4) Asks all countries to address the role of climate change in exacerbating natural disasters and advocate for measures to mitigate its impact:

- a. Reducing the usage of harmful energy sources such as coal, oil, and natural gases
- b. Conforming to more modern and safe methods of energy sources such as solar & hydroelectric;

5. Recommends the establishment of national advisory boards called the Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance coalition consisting of the federal government, government units, and relief agencies:

- a. Efficiently informs and warns the general public of impending disasters and their civic responsibilities through communication networks such as meteorological channels, news stations, and social media
- b. Coordinates international cooperation by facilitating bilateral agreements regarding mutual disaster assistance between a nation and bordering countries;

6. Defines the new goal United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR):

- a. Overlooks the whole humanitarian effort, making sure process goes smoothly
- b. Any comments or issues would be brought up, and made aware to the UNHCR
- c. Continuously review and streamline the administrative process to reduce bureaucratic obstacles and ensure a more agile allocation of funds
 - i. Works alongside the IMF to distribute wealth.
- d. Within the UNHCR, team of financial advisors selected by member parties
 - i. Allocate the money given by humanitarian aids and other resources
 1. Allocation of money can go into technology, necessities and any other needs of the country
 - ii. Operating in good faith and spends money wisely to help the overall good of society
 - iii. Able to act immediate and bring attention to certain parts of the disaster cleanup;

7. Encourages international collaboration for capacity building in disaster-prone regions, focusing on enhancing local resilience and response capabilities:

- a. The construction of knowledge-sharing platforms to allow the exchange of experience, technology, and best practices in catastrophe risk mitigation and response is called for
- b. Requests that member countries offer financial and technical help to capacity-building programs in disadvantaged populations
- c. Supports aid in health, water, sanitation, education and protection
 - i. Allocated money can be used to supply necessities and emergency vehicles to the site of the disaster
- d. Money would be sitting in the world bank and readily available for countries that are disaster stricken
 - i. Allocated money provides immediate funding within 24 hours to 72 hours to new or escalating emergencies
- b. System includes when in times of crisis affected countries can stop paying off country debt for an extended period of time
 - i. After economy is revived, debt payments start back up again
 - ii. Debt stays current and only the time period when debt finally payed changes;

8. *Strongly advises* that nations commit to a series of proactive measures to lessen the effects of climate change:

- a. Encourages nations to progress towards renewable energy infrastructures to create more hydroelectric, wind, and solar production resources
- b. Informing civilians on actions against climate change through mainstream communication, post disaster relief networks, and localized legitimate information sharing
- c. Allocates more funding toward establishing research centers in underdeveloped nations to collect accurate data on the effects of climate change on communities and available resources.