GerMUN 2022 | Weimar
Code: RES 1/1
Committee: General Assembly
Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction

The UN General Assembly,

Fully alarmed by the COVID-19 pandemic and how it showed the international community that a unilateral approach taken by single Member States is not only insufficient but also counterproductive, thereby referring to General Assembly resolution 76/204 (2021) on "Disaster Risk Reduction",

Recognizing with deep concern that Member States affected the most by disasters are also the ones with the least effective countermeasures,

Guided by the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as introduced by General Assembly resolution 70/1 on " Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ", the General Assembly is alarmed by the short-term thinking and the therefore problematic creation of a vicious cycle,

Appreciating previous action undertaken by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to build resilience towards catastrophes,

Acknowledging with gratitude the work undertaken by the United Nations Innovation Network (UNIN) and the United Nations Climate Technology Center & Network (UNCTCN) in encouraging technological innovation in the field of metrological technology,

Calling attention to the need to improve the use of Flood Mapping Technologies (FMTs) with a special focus on availability and to increase the precision of flood prediction,

Referring to the division into structural and non-structural measures, made by the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (Sendai Framework), aiming to towards optimizing coordination and therefore, efficiency,

Deeply convinced that the achievement of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development lies in multilateralism and international cooperation whilst considering each country's individual needs and establishing their customized climate within a vulnerability assessment as it would make disaster risk reduction more effective,

Reaffirming the significance of the three main guidelines put forward by the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, the exposure to hazard, vulnerability and capacity, as well as hazard characteristics, and increased resilience,

Raising awareness about the rising number of interstate conflicts caused by the lack of natural resources and recognizing the need for mediation bodies for said conflicts in accordance with the *United Nations Charta*,

Recognizing that the current lack of real-time data represents a hindrance to prepare for upcoming disasters and reduce their negative impact,

Taking ethical aspects into account when designing AI-based systems,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase the following preventive measures to intercept severe global warming effects as, for example, droughts and wildfires, manmade effects such as overpopulation and wars, and lastly the technical effects of disasters such as industrial accidents and infrastructure failures, by:

a. Using the Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) with additional and more advanced strategies for a united approach to combat disaster risks, therefore:

    i. The GDACS cooperates with the UN and the European Commission as a framework for first phase management;
    ii. OCHA provides professional experts functioning as a second phase;
    iii. The third phase would consist of an expert panel made up of annual mandatory meetings, emergency meetings, and professional assistance;
    iv. The three-phased plan aims to administrate and handle a disaster in the most efficient and effective matter in order to combat the consequences of disasters in a sustainable way and allow for a better distribution of resources, thereby managing pandemic prevention, natural hazard prediction, and conflict reduction;
    v. It designs frameworks regarding prediction and prevention;

b. Focusing on vulnerability assessment, which would allow for a customized approach for each Member States;

c. While also assessing the technical possibilities for a quick implementation;

2. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to expand the scope of application of the database DesInventar of the UNDRR, by:

a. Using a machine-learning-based AI service to for instance apply it to the improvement of FMT for predictive measures, oriented towards the 2019 Preliminary Study on the Ethics of AI by the UNESCO World Commission on Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology;

b. Taking into account the principles of Open Data, Open Map, and Open Sciences;

c. Making usage of outer space activity provided by the UN Innovation Network in cooperation with UN-SPIDER;

d. Analyzing risks and predicting probable disasters, whereby:
    i. Calling upon the World Meteorological Organization to relaunch the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) with a special focus on the regional level as well as cities for the gathering of accurate data;
    ii. Asking the GFCS, UNESCO IS, and UNDRR to support national statistician to understand the gathered data for the interpretation of the collected data;
    iii. Feeding real-time data to the globally accessible open database;

3. *Encourages* UNDRR, UNIN, and the UNCTCN to establish a development panel on the availability of FMT, and therefore, composed of researchers and technology leaders from the private sector focusing on enhancing ease of use and availability of FMT, thus:

a. Recognizing the need for improvements in the use of FMT as an effective tool for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), allowing government members to individually identify and improve gaps in national flood defenses and responses;

b. Expressing its support to discuss ideas on diversification of available data through the use of outer space technology and centralization of data collection as satellites scans have proven highly effective for the enhancement of FMT-based predictions;

c. Encouraging the dissemination of information to those possibly affected by floods, e. g. local populations and regional governments, on FMT to increase availability and ease of use globally to empower preventive measures that take into account local particularities;

     d.   Directing the implementation of preventive measures through regional offices of UNDRR based on analysis of FMT data;

     e.   Calling upon Member States to support this development through commitments to UNDRR and UNCTCN;

4. *Animates* all Member States to install regional forums with the following bodies of the UN to create a strong connection within local communities in line with section 35 and 36 of the Sendai Framework, by:

     a.   Asking the following UN entities to participate in the forum: UN Development Programme, UN Environmental Assembly, World Food Programme, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, World Health Organization, United Nations Sustainable Development Group, and UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;

     b.   Inviting all genders and indigenous people to participate and share their experiences and concerns regarding disaster risk reduction;

     c.   Suggesting including governmental entities from the national and regional level;

     d.   Inviting non-governmental organizations, such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to work in the forum;

     e.   Proposing the implementation of representative measures such as quota representation;

     f.   Recommending discussing the creation of diversified and resilient livelihood strategies to sustain and improve livelihood opportunities and well-being despite environmental, economic, social, and political disturbances;

5. *Proposes* to all Member States to take the following non-structural measures into account, intending to find long-term solutions in order to brace communities and individuals, by:

     a.   Installing voluntary insurance programs on the national level;

     b.   Reviving the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) as a means of distribution and sharing of technologies and innovations, and therefore, increasing public awareness and knowledge by providing secure and professional information on the possible time and location of disasters and instructions for a proper reaction;

     c.   Extending practice opportunities and programs for communication, such as first aid training and drills, for individuals to be capable of a proper reaction;

     d.   Creating incentives for public-private partnerships (PPPs) for effective, efficient, and quick implementation of new innovative technologies;

6. *Encourages* all Member States to be prepared for disasters by implementing the following structural measures aiming to improve infrastructure, especially in high-risk areas, for instance, regions close to the sea and tectonic plates:

     a.   The enforcement of building and construction codes, such as house elevation in flood-prone areas, to ensure the resilience of buildings in the case of natural disasters, specifically tornados, hazards, and earthquakes;

     b.   The provision of secure locations that are equipped properly to satisfy the most basic needs, especially in areas with high population densities;

c. The maintenance of an intact electrical infrastructure, including communication networks like emergency radio and public announcement systems, by building up an electrical backup system and slowly changing the already existing and future cable network towards an underground solution in order to protect the electrical systems from collapsing in emergency cases in the first place;

d. The employment of ocean wave barriers in coastal regions and the optimization of sewage and drainage systems to maximize absorption capacity;

e. The provision of the opportunity for individuals to revise and update existing infrastructure with a national and international framework such as the Sendai Framework Section 27 (d) and 30 (c) and (g);

7. *Suggests* increasing the funding of UNDRR by Member States, such as Sweden and Japan do, through Official Development Assistance, focusing on capacity building in developing countries thus enabling immediate disaster response, by:

a. Establishing an emergency fund in arrangement with national budget plans overseen by UNDRR to have the financial capacity to rebuild infrastructural damages and provide for the basic needs of people affected most by the disaster;

b. Recommending the creation and the strengthening of recycling e-waste systems on the national level through the establishments of national action plans (NAPs), which should consider the inclusion of the electronic industry and their consumers, in turn directing economic profits towards funding DRR measures;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen conflict prevention tools within the United Nations system, through:

a. Reiterating the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals as a blueprint for more peaceful, stable, and resilient societies;

b. While also noting that sustainable development and sustaining peace are mutually reinforced;

c. Highlighting the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) and its Mediation Support Unit as a tool for conflict prevention to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

9. *Requests* the UNDRR to deliver an annual report on the implementation of this resolution in order to ensure efficiency and compliance.