

Committee: Ad-Hoc Disaster

Topic: The Mitigation of Climate Induced Natural Disaster

## **Resolution A/1**

### Solutions to the Relief for Climate Induced Natural Disasters

United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the fact that 14 out of 28 of natural disasters are caused by climate change or global warming,

Realizing that it is difficult for rural areas to recover from unannounced floods and cyclones,

Aware that education systems should be created to educate students on preventing climate induced natural disasters and on different job opportunities to help rebuild a city,

1. Refocusing on the fact that it is critical to make sure that areas that were affected by natural disasters are receiving the aid that is needed to recover with the help of organizations
  - a. through volunteer organizations that have disaster response teams such as:
    - i. Red Cross, which has responded to over 65,000 disasters yearly by providing over 74,000 overnight stays, almost 698,000 relief items, and 1.1 million warm meals, snacks, and beverages to people recovering from deadly floods.
    - ii. USAID has prepositioned relief equipment such as blankets, hygiene kits, water supply, and household supplies, and providing \$8 million worth of food for areas that are suffering from malnourishment due to severe drought.
    - iii. FAO Disaster Risk Management meet the needs of areas in need by educating children and adults about what to do during a natural disaster and how to lower the risk of climate induced natural disasters.
2. Recommending the preparation for natural disasters through:
  - a. Adjusting crop practices which can be done by:
    - i. Collecting crops earlier than planned
    - ii. Using resistant crop variety
  - b. Finding another job opportunity to receive a steady income when crops are destroyed such as:
    - i. Livestock rearing
    - ii. Earning wages along with farming
    - iii. Weaving baskets or ropes with materials that were gathered and stored in case of a natural disaster.

3. Realizing the minimal healthcare staff in rural areas is not enough preparation for disasters;
  - a. Having doctors and nurses in developing areas or each city with higher medical knowledge
  - b. Creating small healthcare centers hospitals and hospitals that can be funded by Humanitarian Assistance
  - c. Asking volunteer services such as Medical Teams International to provide health care after natural disasters
  - d. Suggests the help from Doctors Without Borders who provide affordable healthcare to people who can not afford it
4. Suggests the use of different types of technology to prevent climate induced natural disasters such as:
  - a. Crop insurance can be provided through the National Crop Insurance Services,
    - i. NCIS can provide multi-peril crop insurance in the event where crops are destroyed or killed because of a climate induced natural disaster
    - ii. Crop hail insurance is provided for when farmers lose a specific type of crop due to hail
  - b. Direct Seeding for rice farming crops
    - i. Direct seeding improves moisture utilization
    - ii. creates less carbon emissions which can benefit the stop of global warming
5. Encourages the placement of education in developing areas to spread knowledge about climate induced natural disasters,
  - a. Ecology and Society supports the implementation of small school in towns to educate students on overpopulation, climate induced disasters, and how to prevent them
    - i. Provide education for children in Haiti to see if they would remember what to do in case of disasters
  - b. FEMA intends to educate the youth and next generation about what procedures to take in case of natural disasters and how to find help

## **Resolution A/2**

### STRATEGIES FOR SURVIVING NATURAL DISASTERS

The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

*Recognizing* that the UNHCR can not prevent natural disasters and can only help aid victims,

*Recalling* sea levels rise because of global warming,

*Acknowledging* that Red Cross tries their best to help injured natural disaster victims ,

*Understanding* that people should be educated on ways to survive a natural disaster,

1. Requests that people are educated about ways to survive natural disasters:
  - (a) Having mobile education units that provide third world countries with their most prevalent natural disaster and ways to survive the disaster
  - (b) Handing out free pamphlets to educated areas about safety precautions based on their most relative natural disasters
  - (c) Releasing apps for all mobile devices that provide users with different types of disasters and ways to avoid dangers;
2. Demands that people from different countries should know what type of natural disaster is most prevalent in their country;
3. Considers that people should adopt things like safety appliances such as:
  - (a) Beds that automatically encloses the entire bed containing all things on the bed and lighting up when sensors detect an earthquake
  - (b) Cellars in areas that suffer from hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons, and blizzards should be accessible for every household and homeless on the street
  - (c) Rafts in every household and out for public use;
4. Instructs countries to have public safety kits and survival guides for homeless and people that may be on the streets during a natural disaster;
5. Encourages countries to cut down on gasses being released into the air to reduce rising sea levels due to gasses being trapped in the atmosphere by:
  - (a) Regulating gasses being emitted
  - (b) Funding different ways of doing things that produce less gas
6. Strongly suggests countries to aid one another to help victimized countries recover lost property by:
  - (a) Loaning money
  - (b) Lending military to help rebuild
  - (c) Sending medical help to natural disaster victims.

### **Resolution A/3**

#### Relief for Climate Induced Natural Disasters

To the UN Economic and Social Committee,

*Recognizing* that the Greenhouse Effect causes uneven heating in the earth by trapping it in the atmosphere,

*Keeping in mind* that aberrant weather patterns and natural disasters cause both lives and property damage,

*Aware* that groups are forming in response to incidents caused by natural disasters,

*Realizing* that climate changes increase natural disasters in mainly the Asia Pacific region,

*Taking into account* that “sinking islands” such as the Maldives and Tuvalu are the most affected by drastic climate changes and disasters,

1. Requests that other countries would at least consider lessening emissions of greenhouse gases by:
  - a. using China’s pledge to decrease their emission intensity by 40-45% as an example to create goals,
  - b. setting goals for others such as reducing carbon intensity;
2. Encourages countries to fund for the rebuilding of destroyed property;
3. Further recommends aid to those affected in drastic climate changes and disasters through:
  - a. humanitarian aid,
  - b. migration,
  - c. offered housing;
4. Recommends governments to pay attention and possibly change their approach and preparation for disasters by creating emergency backups,
5. Draws attention to the helpful use of technology to predict and monitor natural disasters,
6. Supports the idea of creating an emergency response system that maps out a response plan and decreases the human death toll by:
  - a. sending a part of the government to do so,
  - b. planning this system to ensure everyone’s protection;

7. Further resolves to focusing on mainly helping those affected and their risked lives during natural disasters.

#### **Resolution A/4**

##### Solutions to the Issue of Providing Relief or Climate Induced Natural Disasters

To the General Assembly,

*Recognizing* the inaccessibility to resources in disaster-inflicted areas in developing countries,

*Alarmed* by the exponential increase of natural disasters due to climate change,

*Keeping in mind* the process of climate change will in all add to the scale and complexity of human mobility and displacement,

*Prioritizing* the need for early warning systems and access to centers of relief,

*Imploring* to create a permanent solution for disaster relief in possible disastrous areas;

1. Declares the need for formal centers of relief in disaster-inflicted areas to:
  - a. Provide safety and provisions for survivors with services subsidized by
    - i. World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO),
  - b. Provide medical aid to disaster-inflicted areas through
    - i. Permanent safe houses in stable locations to provide instant relief in hard-to-access areas, manned and funded by
      1. NGOs such as:
        - a. International Medical Corps (IMO),
        - b. Finnish Red Cross,
        - c. Finland's World Vision, among others;
      - ii. Mobile clinics
        1. World Health Organization (WHO),
        2. Finnish Red Cross, among others;
2. Urges education of the effects of climate change on sea levels
  - a. To encourage people to move away from coastal areas in disaster threatened areas,
  - b. To reduce deaths dramatically for weather related hazards such as tropical cyclones, storm surges, et. cetera;
3. Calls upon early disaster warning systems to minimize casualties through
  - a. Monitored disaster-forewarning systems such as

- i. Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) applications
- ii. Working with organizations such as Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System to monitor possible disaster areas on a global scale

Committee: Ad-Hoc Disaster

Topic: Status of the Maldives

## **Resolution B/1**

Help for the Maldives The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Recognizes the creation of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Maldives to the United Nations (PMNY), which is monitoring and reporting about the country,

Emphasizing the importance of ending global warming to help the status of the Maldives, because it is putting the Maldives endanger of becoming submerged in water,

Aware of the existence of the Kyoto Protocol to fight global warming,

Acknowledging the Ocean Sanctuary Alliance (OSA), an organization that has helped protect endangered sea animals along the coast of the Maldives,

Bearing in mind the creation of the Majuro Declaration on climate change that makes larger nations accountable for their role of emissions in the crisis,

1. Expresses the importance of stopping sea level rising by reducing the emission of pollutants, which would prevent the sea level to rise by approximately 25% to 50%, examples of these pollutants are:

a. Methane, which can be reduced by:

i. Installing methane recovery systems at landfills funded by the World Bank and NGOs like the Global Methane Initiative,

ii. Adopting the EPA's Natural Gas STAR Program,

iii. Adopting the Coalbed Methane Outreach Program (CMOP) on a worldwide scale,

b. Tropospheric ozone, which can be reduced by following the Clean Air Act; c. Nitrous Oxide emission, which can be reduced by:

- i. Limiting nitrogen-based fertilizer applications,
  - ii. Increasing the use of catalytic converters,
- d. Hydro fluorocarbons and black carbons that can be reduced by following the Climate Action Plan (CAP);
2. Emphasizes the need for the Islands to transfer to solar power because it will be just a fraction of the cost of them relying on diesel, which is a quarter of their GDP, this can be done by following The International Renewable Energy Agency's (IRENA) Renewable Energy Roadmap;
3. Draws attention to the Maldivian people's dependence on fishing and need of economic gain, therefore suggesting the creation of new jobs that do not rely on fishing by:
  - a. Determining the needs of the Maldivians,
  - b. Considering alternative job opportunities that would draw in more tourism;
4. Encourages the building of higher artificial islands to protect against rising sea levels, flooding, and storm surges, this can be done using sand, concrete, and shingle, with the help of:
  - a. Dutch Dockland International for the architecture,
  - b. Funding from NGOs like the Reef Ball Foundation;
5. Calls upon regulating the amount of tuna that is being fished by utilizing the Fisheries Information System (FIS), which will help prevent unregulated, unreported and illegal fishing;
6. Approves placing limitations on sand replenishment, and fishing and purchasing herbivorous fish to help prevent the death of coral during coral bleaching by:
  - a. Placing restriction on the amount of herbivorous fish that can be fished,
  - b. Regulating the amount that is sold with the help of the NGO called Future of Fish;
7. Authorizes the use of ocean friendly fishing practices instead of harmful ones such as:
  - a. Continuing the prohibition of us nets,

b. Continuing the use of Pole and Line fishing;

8. Demands the reduction of climate change by decreasing the amount of fossil fuels burnt such as:

a. Coal by utilizing Carbon capture and storage (CCS), which produces clean coal, b. Peat by following the plans outlined in Defra's Natural Environment White Paper, c. Oil by switching to alternatives forms of energy like renewable energy.

## **Resolution B/2**

### Solutions to Help the Status of the Maldives

ECOSOC,

Recognizing the fact that rising sea levels are expected to cover 77% of the land area of the Maldives by 2100,

Recalling the actions of the UNDP to ease the effects of climate change on the Maldives through the use of new less disaster-prone developments, that will lessen the impact of reconstruction after disasters have occurred.

Calling on all nations to follow the rules of the doctrines set upon in this resolution,

Counting on the help of member states to provide aid to stop the declining status of the Maldives.

1. Stressing the importance of creating a diversified economy so that the people of the Maldives are not extremely reliant on marine-based industries in the event of a disaster, which could ruin their marine industries.
  - a. Calls on the finding of new markets other than tourism, which could also be devastated with the decreasing status of the Maldives.
2. Recommends the formation of aid shelters where people that have been displaced by the decreasing status of the Maldives can be provided relief.
  - a. The use of equipped shelters that are located in areas that are not susceptible to many natural disasters
  - b. The use of other forms of aid such as to support jobless peoples that will come as a result of diminishing job opportunities as a result of the diminishing status of the Maldives.
  - c. Calls upon the use of sand walls to block rising sea levels from damaging property on the coastline, which would help to limit the need for aid shelters for displaced peoples.

3. Encourages other countries to help the diminishing status of the Maldives by cutting down their carbon emissions and by not being a contributor to climate change.
  - a. Calls upon other countries to use forms of clean alternative energy instead of other forms of energy that contribute to the rise of climate change and the diminishing status of the Maldives.

## **Resolution B/3**

### Solutions for Improving the Status of the Maldives

ECOSOC,

*Alarmed* by the current events caused by climate change, the increase of global warming, decrease in biodiversity, and environmental issues in the Maldives,

*Noting* the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Maldives to the United Nations (PMNY) which was the request by the archipelago to look further into the resolution of the crisis occurring in their nation which was then taken into consideration and accepted by the UN and the Commonwealth,

*Having recognized* the need for a safe and environmentally sound location for all climate refugees that are settled and have citizenship on the Republic of the Maldives,

*Mindful* of resolution 42/202 of the Ad Hoc Disaster committee, and its solutions that draw attention to the international community's call to help the islands of the Maldives in improving their situation and mitigating their issue,

*Having regard* for the institution of the carbon pricing panel that is planned to be incorporated in certain nations and is derived from the efforts by the World Bank,

*Recognizing* the need of non-governmental organizations, like the Coral Reef Alliance and Care, to provide aid for the nation of the Republic of the Maldives,

*Desiring* the aid of other nations to take an environmental step in alleviating their carbon footprint on the world on reducing the amount of pollution they release into the atmosphere,

*Having recognized* the active participation of the Republic of the Maldives in the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) and the islands' relationship with the other states who are in the consortium facing related climate induced disasters,

*Acknowledging* the determination of the goal of the Maldives for a carbon neutral economy by the year 2020,

1. Declares that prices be placed on all greenhouse emissions to mitigate global warming and to stop polluters or at the least limit them from it to protect the Maldives all through the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition by the World Bank;

2. Firmly requests that renewable energy, such as solar energy, wind energy, ocean energy, and other safe and clean sources of energy, be used over the use of fossil fuels when possible;
3. Reiterates that ocean energy, more specifically any type of tidal energy, should be implemented for the Maldives source of energy due to:
  - a. Increased tidal activity which will provide a viable source of energy for the Maldives without having to turn to the use of environmentally harming fossil fuels while also preventing climate induced disasters like floods and mudslides.
  - b. Environmental dangers and disasters that may be reduced through the conversion of fossil fuel to renewable energy;
4. Directs the Maldives to implement laws that all companies and other facilities will be punished if they use an extreme amount of wood through methods such as the following:
  - a. Reforestation and carbon offset programs should be set in place to make sure the environment is not affected harshly when wood is needed;
5. Considers it desirable that the coral reefs should be monitored at all times for acidification and temperature through various programs by the assistance of the Coral Reef Alliance;
6. Strongly suggests that the air temperature should be observed closely by meteorologists, companies, and other facilities at all times so that the people are aware of possible storms and floods;
7. Advises the Maldives to integrate a program that uses teachers from operations that can be provided by the NGO known as Care into their educational systems that allows the students to be able to attain the following:
  - a. Knowledge of the risks and possible outcomes of global warming;
  - b. Information on how they can preserve the ocean through ending the island's habits of relieving their trash into the ocean;
  - c. Opportunities to get involved in various organizations that work towards improving the current conditions of the archipelago;
8. Directs the National Adaptation Program of Action to continue its efforts in working towards eliminating the risks and dangerous outcomes of global warming by:
  - a. Providing resources to expand the wall around the capital Malé to other areas that are prone to flooding and storms;
  - b. Refurbishing all ports so that when the water rises, they will not be damaged enough to harm the boatmen who use them;
  - c. Opening storm shelters that people can take refuge in when disaster occurs;
9. Adopts the idea that the Maldives purchase an inhabited island or portion of land off the coast of Australia or India so they may:
  - a. Have a place for climate refugees to move to when it is no longer safe to live on the archipelago;
  - b. Continue to produce fishing products due to their coastal location and closeness to reefs to keep their economy stable;

- c. Have a plan of preparation in place if emergency action is required from disasters like floods when the refugees are forced to leave at once;
10. Suggests an international consortium of any nations in the similar or the same climate induced circumstances to discover the best solution to implement through tactics such as:
  - a. Using any positive results that come from participating nations, other members of the consortium can use that solution for their own needs;
  - b. Nations can provide for each other in exchange for aid in their own issues and needs related to disasters or crisis' from man induced climate change;
  - c. Relationships can provide safe locations for emergency action to take place if necessary;
11. Invites the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) to continuously stay involved in the UN and the occurring issues while also allowing the various solutions to be executed in a safe and appropriate manner while also:
  - a. Using the Kyoto protocol, which calls nations to lower their gas emissions and to stop any ongoing or recent climate induced dangers to the environment;
  - b. Supporting 44 member states in maintaining their insurance, rebuilding infrastructure, and their finance and technology;
  - c. Joining together in combatting climate induced disasters, improving and preserving the environment, and mitigating the continuous issue of global warming;

Requests that dikes be placed around coastal areas of the archipelago to prevent extreme flooding as the sea continues to rise.

## **Resolution B/4**

### Status of the Maldives

To the General Assembly,

*Recognizing* that the Maldives is considered a “sinking island,”

*Aware* that the islands are terribly affected by drastic climate changes and natural disasters like tsunamis,

*Realizing* that many are leaving the nation because of its dangerous weather,

*Taking into account* that the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami brought a terrible flood to the nation,

*Bearing in mind* that the Maldives is a developing nation,

1. Calls upon other countries to help and donate to the nation, as well as:
  - a. possibly accept immigrants who travel out due to the dangerous weather on the islands,
  - b. possibly help rebuild damaged structures on the island;
2. Recommends the nation to create more jobs for its residents due to destroyed coral reefs and citizens depending on fish to gain money,
3. Emphasizes the need to consider the migrants as refugees,
4. Encourages countries to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases as it does affect the rising of the nation's sea level through:
  - a. a goal to reduce the emissions of gases such as greenhouse gases and carbon,
  - b. setting a system or government to help the economy rise by decreasing greenhouse gases;
5. Further requests that countries donate such that the nation can purchase a new area of land for the relocation of its citizens,
6. Further recommends the goodness of more jobs as it helps citizens and the government prepare for disasters and climate changes,
7. Notes the use of the government to guide groups and the nation to prepare for future disasters by:
  - a. setting an initial plan to map out the preparedness for a disaster,
  - b. gathering resources to prepare for the worst,
  - c. obtaining help from other countries such as donations to help set up for the rising sea level;
8. Expresses its appreciation for donors and others who help the migrants/refugees that are greatly affected by the nation's unfortunate state.