

American Model United Nations Economic and Social Council

ECOSOC/I/2

	SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION:	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	
	SUBMITTED TO:	The Economic and Social Council	
	The Economic and Social Council,		
1 2 3	<i>Noting with concern</i> the need for preemptive measures in preparing for and handling humanitarian crises situations,		
4 5 6 7	<i>Desiring</i> to create an emphasis on low-cost preparedness measures such as information sharing, preemptive education regarding disaster mitigation best practices and case studies,		
8 9 10 11	6 11	<i>Noting with appreciation</i> the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) enacted by the d Nations on January 22, 2005 (resolution 206/6) and the precedent it has set in the of disaster risk reduction,	
12 13 14	<i>Keeping in mind</i> the HFA's mission to prevent disasters from hindering development and from adversely affecting the fight to eradicate poverty,		
15 16 17 18	<i>Expressing</i> appreciation for the 168 Member States who originally endorsed HFA, which has now seen more than 100 States institute risk reduction policies, along with progress made in States in every part of the world,		
19 20 21 22	1. Recommends that disaster risk reduction becomes a standard part of the United Nations coordination of emergency humanitarian aid by continuing the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) until 2025;		
23 24 25 26 27 28	reduction practices and to share the further implement sustainable devel at risk of potential disasters in order	the of States to identify successful disaster risk se practices with the international community to help dopment and risk reduction practices within all States to raise awareness on the importance of disaster risk intation of these policies to help reduce risk;	
29 30 31 32 33	and further create an environment th	n the public on proper disaster related information hat allows for greater access to appropriate disaster the development of quality disaster detection systems local and State level;	
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37 4. Has resolved that States prioritize for action as cited within the founding resolution of HFA that has called upon the domestic prioritization of risk reduction 38 measures for the United Nations, individual States and other bodies to oversee potential 39 40 disasters and to act early in preparation for such; using skills, technology and experience 41 to ensure institutions of all types are prepared for and to handle potential disasters; 42 43 5. Encourages the continuation of HFA in order to further advance work done to 44 reduce potential risks from ecological complications, environmental disasters, social 45 change, political instability and environmental factors; 46 47 6. Affirms that HFA emphasizes that individual States have the ultimate control 48 over their development and institutionalization of disaster risk reduction practices; 49 50 7. Emphasizes the organization of HFA around the priority of assistance for the 51 least developed nations and their need for economic, technological and educational 52 assistance to reduce disaster risks while also recognizing that information and resource 53 sharing benefits all States; 54 55 8. Encourages States and organizations to implement practices like reviewing disaster risk reduction programs and to share those that are successful with the global 56 community, identifying patterns of natural disasters and implementing procedures that 57 58 will help lessen their effects; 59 60 9. Recommends that the Inter-Agency Task force create a database of best practices in disaster response and make this available to local governments, NGOs 61 recognized by the United Nations and humanitarian agencies within Member States 62 63 governments, with an emphasis on: 64 (a) Crowd-sourcing insight and experiences from local government officials and 65 NGOs: 66 (b) Ensuring a bottom-up approach which supports national platforms and 67 regional coordination; 68 69 10. Declares the need for the renewal of HFA until the year 2025 in order to 70 continue methodical and proven success in disaster risk reduction.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions