**FORUM:** The Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to facilitate economic recovery after natural disasters

**MAIN SUBMITTED BY:** Japan

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** The Republic of India, The Republic of Ghana, People’s Republic of China

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Fully aware* that natural disasters is a major global issue and will result in economic losses in the form of assets and community income; capital assets and infrastructure such as housing, schools, factories and equipment, roads, dams and bridges are all lost after natural disasters,

*Recalling* that in 2021, the economic loss due to natural disaster events worldwide amounted to about $343 billion US dollars,

*Noting* that the destructive effects of natural disasters are felt more in poorer countries than in more prosperous ones, while both rich and poor nations are subject to natural hazards, with most of the 3.3 million disaster-related deaths over the last 40 years occurred in poor countries,

*Bearing in mind* that natural disasters can not only affect the country’s economic but also affect the victim’s employment, health, and migration decisions,

*Deeply concerned* that there are around 6,800 natural disasters that happen every year worldwide which has caused around an average of 60,000 deaths all over the world per year globally according to Non-profit Organisation (NPO),

1. Recommends the establishment of a fund for economic recovery after natural disasters, administered by the United Nations or the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide financial assistance to countries affected by natural disasters through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. checking on different countries to see if they need help,
	2. checking on the reconstruction progress to see if the fund is well-utilized;
2. Encourages affected countries to develop and implement disaster risk reduction strategies and emergency response plans to minimize the impacts of future disasters through ways such as but not limited to:
3. training rescuers by simulating the disaster scene to make sure that they are prepared in advance when the disaster occurs through ways such as but not limited to:

i. selecting rescuers and temporary doctors through strict selections, according to experience, ability, etc.

 ii. providing large number of rescuers, in case some are injured,

1. creating emergency safety exit routes for places that are densely populated using stable and fire-proof materials,
2. ensuring that residents have necessary equipment at homes and in vehicles in case of emergencies,
3. reviewing, updating, or establishing emergency response plans in local areas and schools;
4. Calls upon the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the affected areas to support the reconstruction of buildings through ways such as but not limited to:

 a. government providing funds to rural areas to support on infrastructure buildup,

 b. protection of newly built buildings through ways such as but not limited to:

 i. all new buildings should include safety routes that are stable and fire-proof,

 ii. all new enterprise and economic buildings should be made with earthquake- proof and fire-proof materials to ensure that the building is stable during natural disasters,

 iii. building houses and facilities to higher standards of safety that reduces disaster risks,

 d. encouraging private sectors to play an active role in reconstruction of buildings by investing in the affected areas and supporting the creation of new businesses and jobs,

 e. all new buildings should be located and constructed to ensure that high-hazard areas are avoided and that special provisions are made to reduce the potential damage by natural hazards through ways such as but not limited to:

i. buildings surveyed to determine their levels of resistance to relevant hazards,

ii. strenuous efforts made to strengthen facilities that would fail in a disaster. In some instances, legislation may be required to ensure that mitigation actions are taken;

1. Further requests all member states to collaborate in promoting economic recovery after natural disasters through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. encouraging MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) to provide aid to LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) to make sure that they recover from the disaster faster
	2. directing funds from MEDCs to LEDCs through international government organizations like International Monetary Fund (IMF)
	3. enhancing the international communication of MEDCs and LEDCs through annual conferences.