

**11th Session**

Agenda item: A

**General Assembly**  
**Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG13)**  
**Strengthening resilience to climate related natural disasters**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SFDRR), adopted by the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015,*

*Reaffirming that to implement the SFDRR disaster risk assessment, risk modeling, sharing knowledge and good practices are indispensable for building resilience against climate-induced disasters,*

*Affirming the commitment to secure \$100 billion a year in climate finance to developing Member States by 2020 in the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-15) in 2009, but regretting that the goal to mobilize money was not met, in part because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and there is a lack of financial support by Member States, although the majority of what has been provided has been in the form of loans, which are pushing vulnerable Member States further into debt poverty,*

*Believing the importance of education for future generations and improving resilience on climate change disasters, which is written in Article 6 of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which mentions the necessity of education and training of climate change,*

*Appreciating a guidance note titled “Risk-Informed Education Programming for Resilience,” published in 2019 by the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to disseminate how to deliver understandings of the climate risks,*

*Emphasizing the importance of public awareness about climate risks and cooperation of all Member States, as United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in “Raising awareness of climate change” referred that public voice is a key for taking actions and making a bridge for future generations “in the climate-change world,”*

*Reiterating* the importance to assess the risk of hazard impact at national and local levels as noted in the SFDRR, *also affirming* that the adaptation plan should not just be made but also be implemented,

*Recognizing* the importance of developing and making multi-hazard early warning systems more widely available by 2030, as required by target (g) of the SFDRR,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), which is to enhance action on adaptation, including through international cooperation and coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation under the Convention, as a first step for tackling to reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs,

*Recognizing* that the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) campaign has raised awareness and political intention to cooperate amongst Member States for disaster risk reduction and resilience among sites,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) shares what works in reducing existing risk and preventing the creation of disaster risk,

*Recognizing* the importance of having recovery plans which have medium- to long-term post-disaster recovery action as stated in the “Disaster recovery framework guide” published by the Global Facility Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) in 2020 and *appreciating* the administration of “Journey to recovery” project to react to the 2019-2020 bushfire in Australia.

1. *Encourages* all Member States that have already joined global frameworks, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to mobilize \$100 billion per year for resilience, spending money for developing communities' strategies for resilience through trainings and workshops and enhancing climate change and disaster resilient infrastructure systems;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, such as Africa-Arab platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and European Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction, and also High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to hold training and workshops for knowledge sharing;
3. *Recommends* Member States to establish a temporary organization to hold lectures for sharing advanced construction techniques and knowledge, and send experts to Member States that demand proposals for effective solutions to their own disaster issues;
4. *Also recommends* Member States make opportunities to gain understanding of vulnerabilities and climate risks through the “*Risk-Informed Education Programming for Resilience*” published by the UNICEF in 2019 for the purpose of:

- a. Dealing with recovery from climate disasters;
  - b. Raising awareness about natural disasters;
5. *Calls upon* Member States at local levels to find out effective methods of evacuation based on the assessment and to implement evacuation demonstration;
6. *Recommends* Member States to submit NAPs to the UNFCCC;
7. *Recommends further* Member States set recovery plans referring to:
  - a. “*Journey to recovery*” published by the National Bushfire Recovery Agency, established in 2020 for aiming to recover from the 2019-2020 bushfire, in order to be more proactive on bushfire disasters;
  - b. “*Disaster recovery framework guide*” published by the GFDRR in 2020 to aim for helping to make framework for natural recovery;
8. *Encourages* Member States to establish organizations which visit places to volunteer and educate people about environmental issues, so that it would be possible to convey knowledge and skills to people in a short period of time, regardless of location or age;
9. *Also encourages* Member States to develop multi-hazard early warning systems to spread the localized information on natural disasters and measure disaster resilience especially in vulnerable communities, through technical cooperation with Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society;
10. *Further encourages* Member States to register with the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) campaign in order to strengthen resilience to climate change, in line with the MCR 2030 by the UNDRR.