

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY United Nations Proposal

Proposal # 22

Proposed by Jamaica

Authors:	than George, Casey Thomas	Committee: C

School: John Hardin HS

Action on Proposal

City: Elizabethtown ____ Defeated

A act to establish a Direct Earthquake Relief Program.

Be it hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the United Nations

Justification Clause: Earthquakes are the most catastrophic Earthly disaster. Capable of leveling any building, these massive vibrations produce rallies of aftershocks, cripple infrastructure, and can even change elevation, cause tsunamis, or develop technological nightmares. The watershed point of "5" on the Richter scale marks a transition towards exponential damage, leaving hundreds of thousands dead and stranding millions homeless. Despite all major earthquakes in the last 50 years having received proper aid from organizations such as "The United Nations Development Program," The UN Relief Fund, or even individual country donations, many efforts were hampered by bureaucracy, logistics, and unplanned aid. The issue is NOT long-term humanitarian aid. Body counts can more than double in the 72 hours after an event. Immediate aid is the only method to combat this. By instituting a catalogue of threats, solutions, and pledged time lines of assistance, the much-criticized, marred UN efforts can be speed up international aid. The procedure needs to be "Boots on the ground first, costs later." No amount of time or money, nor any other excuse for waiting, is worth a human's life.

Section 1: Upon ratification, announcements will be sent to universities and colleges worldwide to offer graduate work and studies through this program. Admission will be determined by nationally recognized individuals or nationally acclaimed programs whose students are suggested by their instructors. These volunteers will then become a board of review, to be paired with pre-existing programs, to determine a country's risk.

Section 2: Inspections and pre-existing knowledge will determine the risk factor of a country. It is then their sovereign choice to join this coalition. Next, a database will be compiled of services available and services required (e.g. airfield inspectors and nuclear engineers needed, \$10 million in loans and 50,000 volunteers available). With a sense of what will be needed, the proper supplier will be readily available for partial response in immediate terms.

Section 2: Funding will be provided on an at-need basis. Upon disaster, all payments will be charged to a low interest account from the World Bank. As aid pours in from the community, the recipient will prioritize paying the initial relief fund off upon onset of aid. Additionally, the experts gathering and presenting information will be done voluntarily as non-profit or educational graduate work.

Section 3: The term "at risk" is defined as 5.0 on the Richter Scale or higher. The frequency of these events rapidly declines after this point, however, the damage measured in lives and money exponentially rises.

Section 4: Any country is able to make donations and send support. The goal of this program is not to entirely fund repairs, but rather allocate predetermined amounts of supplies, stimulus, and volunteers present to save the thousands still in peril. As such, upon a catastrophic event the afflicted country can request immediate, direct relief from the international community. With plans already in place, the time of action is drastically sped up.

Section 5: This proposal does not aim to entirely fund a relief program; merely the week immediately following disater. Humanitarian aid is a provision always in place. Direct relief, in the form of this proposal, does not exist at an international scale. Success will be measured in victims saved and the speed at which much needed volunteers and supplies can begin to pour in.

Section 6: This proposal will take effect January 2, 2018.