

 <p><b>KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY United Nations Proposal</b></p>	<b>Proposal # 13</b>
	<b>Proposed by Costa Rica</b>
<b>Authors:</b> Emma Pagni, Patrick Scheen, William Weis, Henry Wilmes	<b>Committee: C</b>  <b>Action on Proposal</b> ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed ___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated
<b>School:</b> Holy Trinity	
<b>City:</b> Louisville	

1 An act to create designated emergency shelters for natural disasters such as tornadoes, volcano eruptions  
2 and hurricanes  
3

4 **Be it hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the United Nations**  
5

6 Justification Clause: Costa Rica has a diverse network of micro-climates. The country is host to 60 volcanoes  
7 and miles of beach with oceans to the east and west. Like many countries in the world, it can suffer natural  
8 disasters. Worldwide, 357 natural disasters were documented in 2012 affecting 124.5 million people as  
9 victims and 9,655 people were killed as a result of these disasters. Although there are many disaster relief  
10 organizations that come on board AFTER these natural disasters, we propose the United Nations designate  
11 emergency shelter sites well IN ADVANCE of the occurring disasters. Furthermore, we propose developing  
12 standardized signage that would be visible in all countries identifying an emergency shelter for a disaster  
13 caused by a tornado, hurricane or volcano.  
14

15 Section I: A committee will be formed by members of WHO, the World Health Organization of the U.N. that  
16 were involved in the formulation of the Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness six year strategy  
17 written in 2007 , UNDRP, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief coordinator and the United  
18 Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization to select 10 countries each year that would be  
19 priorities for instituting the standardized signage for the designated emergency  
20 shelters. These are preemptive measures, so the residents would be aware of the shelters BEFORE disaster  
21 hits. Disasters in middle and low income countries are often more devastating because emergency  
22 preparedness is often insufficient.  
23

24 Section II: The signs could be understood in all languages and could be easily recognizable by children, as well  
25 as adults.  
26

27 Section III: The funding for this proposal would come from the Central Emergency Response Fund,  
28 which collects funds year-round to help ensure funds are on-hand to be able to save lives quickly. These  
29 existing funds can provide a range of technical support to the chosen Member States. Some activities will  
30 promote awareness through publications directed at school-age students in the classrooms. Also, public  
31 service announcements made by the chosen countries could increase public awareness of the program and  
32 these would be funded by the member countries themselves.  
33

34 Section IV: This proposal would go into effect 90 days after passage