

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Bangladesh

As more and more severe disasters happened in the tropical areas, disaster management now has become much more vital than in the past. What the developed countries have done since Industrial Revolution contributed to the global environmental problems such as global warming, which causes rising of sea-level and the increase in frequency of extreme weather events. As a developing country which has suffered from lots of environmental disasters such as flood and droughts, we never ignore how important the disaster management is.

We think that more subsidization should be provided with every country in the world, including the countries which don't suffer from severe environmental disasters because everyone must take the responsibility for the situation nowadays. Due to the fact that there are many organizations always assisting the nations that suffer from severe disasters at once, we consider that the most important aspect we should make the effort in is how to prepare for the disasters in order to reduce the number of casualty. We encourage United Nations to put more funds in the aspect of creating more sensible detectors and researching for the disasters affected by climate change. Since the high-developed countries didn't pay that much for hurting the environment in the past years, we really suggest these countries to offer more professors and funds to help the developing countries which often loss a lot in severe disasters. For the response and the recover management, we think that there should be a platform which collect funds from every nation and provide supplement or low-price necessities for the countries which suffer from environmental disasters and need the assistance from all over the world. We absolutely appreciate what NGOs like Red Cross have done but we couldn't always depend on NGOs saving our homelands. Governments should put more effort on environment protection instead of developing economy only. Every nation has to know that what the world must do is to strike a balance between economy and environment.

It is everyone's obligation to protect our planet. We hope that developed countries could put more effort to help the developing ones. Most of all, to prevent the severe disasters, every citizen of global village should reduce the harm to the Earth and keep it a clean and peace place where our generations could reside forever.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Brazil

Climate change has great impact to the whole world, especially in the vulnerable tropical areas. Being one of the tropical countries itself, Brazil is a serious victim to the global climate change. In the past 30 years, Brazil has experienced over one hundred times of natural disaster, most of them are floods and droughts due to the extreme weather. These natural hazards affect about one million people and cause almost 30 billion USD losses per year in average. For example between 11 and 12 January 2011, more rain fell in the city Rio de Janeiro in one day than expected in one month, causing flood and mudslide that killed 900 people and caused estimated 1.2 billion dollars losses. This placed Brazil in the third on the list of countries where the world's deadliest catastrophes occurred, only behind Japan, which experienced a 9.0 magnitude earthquake in March, and the Philippines, which underwent massive flooding in December of 2011.

In regard of these devastating disasters, Brazil has always been an active advocate of disaster management; it not only is a signatory of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA), but also has long been a contributor to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction. In addition, our government has a generally advanced and comprehensive legislation on environmental protection and sustainability, and has particular emphasis on raising the public awareness of disaster management. However, because of the lack of precedents and sufficient resources, many of our policies may become too ideal and hard to actually perform. Moreover, due to not proper land use and urban planning, climate change is expected to affect poorer regions more than richer ones in Brazil. For instance, poorer cities are expected to suffer a decline of up to 40% in agricultural output by 2040, while richer ones may actually benefit.

We may not be able to completely stop disasters from happening, but through better disaster management, we can reduce the damage to the minimum level and therefore save hundreds and thousands of lives. In order to solved this problem effectively and efficiently, Brazil is looking forward to cooperate with all Nations to work out a comprehensive disaster management plan followed the three phrases of preparedness, response, and recovery, and also remained the flexibility to apply in different countries at the same time.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Burkina Faso

Climate change has great impact to the whole world, especially in the vulnerable tropical areas. As a tropical countries itself, Burkina Faso is a serious victim to the global climate change. In the past 30 years, Burkina Faso has experienced over one hundred times of natural disaster, most of them are drought due to the extreme weather and hot location. The drought cost lots of money. Between June and October become the rainy season. It will make lots of rain that cause the main roads cannot be use. It also take a lof of money.

In regard of the disaster, Burkina Faso

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Canada

Nature is beautiful, but natural disasters may hurt human beings. Ironically, these consequences are caused by human beings. Among the natural disasters, the most troubling is that occur in tropical areas, and especially the underdeveloped countries are in need of help which offered by the United Nations. Canada, as a country far away from tropical regions, we rarely affected by the natural disasters occurring in tropics. However, climate change is a global problem, so Canada is very willing to help.

We believe that “Prevention is better than cure.” We should try our level best to reduce the damages to natural ecosystems in order to slowing the speed of climate change. In normal time, we can found international cooperation and build global partnership. When natural disasters unfortunately occur in tropical areas, we must have strong lines of communication with NGOs and relief agencies such as the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Doctors without Borders and so on. We suggest that a more focused mission for each organization should be distributed between the organizations involved so that all of the necessary bases are covered. Any relief project that is more focused will be more cost-effective and less wasteful. For instance, one organization could be responsible for all of the clean water necessary while one organization could be responsible to supply medical equipments.

Disaster management needs lots of funds, so our proposal to this problem is that developed countries should make annual financial contributions to key international humanitarian partners, such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Central Emergency Response Fund of the United Nations. Canada provided US\$20 million to the CERF in 2006 and makes core contributions through Canadian International Development Agency. In addition, we know that not only funds but the resources of livelihood and human resources are also essential. For example, the committee can provide them with foods, clean water, clothes, tents, medical appliances, hygiene supplies and human resources. Moreover, disaster recovery is also important. Canada is unusual among developed countries in the importance of its primary sector, so we are willing to provide our resources for those affected countries.

We can not prevent disasters from happening, but we can try to minimize the damage with founding international partnership and build cooperation with NGOs. And a more focused mission for each organization can be distributed between the organizations involved so that all of the necessary bases are covered. We can also accumulate funds through regular annual contributions. Climate change is a global problem, so Canada is very willing to help.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: China

China has not only been active in international affairs about climate change, but also gradually increasing the amount of money spending to protect the environment. As the environmental problems became a serious issue in the past years, China has been willing to reduce the its emissions of carbon dioxide and donate money to build environment protection in other countries. It is also willing to sign treaties to achieve the goals of ECOSOC, which is to help facing environmental crisis. China has been trying to prevent pollution and natural disasters caused by global warming since it increased China's average temperature by 1.1 degree.

Xie Zhenhua, China's chief climate negotiator, said that "We hope that in the climate negotiations there will not be some countries win while some countries lose. We want everyone to win. If in these negotiations some countries win and some lose, then the outcome will be a failure." As his quote shows, China has been helping other countries equally with the climate crisis. China signed Kyoto Protocol in 1998, which is the an international agreement on climate change by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. China also agreed to join the the international climate change agreement. It calls for limiting the rise in global temperatures to no more than two degree beyond pre-industrial levels. United Nations has been holding Climate Change Conference every year. China has been participated in and made effort to cut is energy consumption. It is also a member of the Global Environmental Fund, which is an international fund-management partnership founded in 1992 that has become the world's largest investor in the field of international environmental protection. From 1998 to 2001, 580 billions were invested in environment protection in China. In 2003, 78.53 billions were used for construction of environmental infrastructure in urban area. As the statistics show, the government is willing to use large amount of money to protect the environment. In 2004, Biological Species Resource Protection started in China to coordinate and strength the protection work. China has been concerning about its biological resources and it uses different ways to protect it.

Since the climate change became an important issue, China has adhered to its goals in international talks on climate change, adopting measures and defending the rights of China and other countries. The expectation of China in the conference is to help every countries that are facing climate changing crisis equally and to have thoughtful plan to reduce the use of carbon dioxide. China support the idea of protection for the vulnerable places that have been or will be affected by climate change due to global warming. China and the United States have been essential to the decision make in the United Nations climate convention. Therefore, as China believes, the solution for this problem should be to use money to help the people who live in the places that are affected by the climate change by getting them clean water and rebuild their houses. The way to prevent future climate crisis is to reduce the use of energy in every country.

China is willing to put effort and money with the other countries to solve this serious problem. And it wishes the delegates in the conference can team up to think of a solution that can be the most affected and helpful.

Committee: ECOSCO

Country: Colombia

“Colombia is the world’s third most vulnerable country to climate change”, according to Frank Pearl, Colombia’s former Minister of Environment. Climate change is a problem that must be confronted and planned for quickly and efficiently in Colombia. Since 1994, Colombia has been dedicated to joining the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2001, created the Colombia Office for Climate Change Mitigation. Before long the office was changed into the Climate Change Mitigation Group, with a border range of responsibilities, including an active role in the definition of climate policies. In the same year, ratified the Kyoto Protocol and presented its First National Communication. Lastly, in order to attract investments from abroad, the government is intimately involved with activities such as advertising opportunities to developers, and coordinating project solicitations to maximum influence.

Colombia is the fourth largest country in South America (270.408km²) and the only one with Caribbean and Pacific Coasts. Colombia has 47 million population(2012)—the third in America. Because of climate change 4.9km² of lying coast would be affected by permanent flooding. 1.4 million people (4%of the national total) live in the coastal area and which would be affected by sea level because climate change;56% of the population would be affected by flooding. In a poll down in July 2011 in Bogota, two-thirds of the population was aware of the challenge of climate change and 95% of these considered that climate change affects their quality of life.

Most affected zones by inundation: those containing the richest of the island’s natural resources and areas where the tourism industry and commerce are established. The public infrastructure would be affected, particularly the sewerage system, water supplies and roads. With climate change desertified land and soli would cover 8% of the country. A good portion of the agro-ecosystems of the country are affected by those problems. In addition, there is a greater risk of crop flooding as well as other natural events that affect agriculture production.

Not only agriculture, financial are affected but health. Increase in the impact of vector-transmitted diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Some regions are more prone to see the emergence of these new epidemics since they face unstable malaria infections, in addition to being areas with deteriorated water resources and housing conditions. And the temperature would influence biodiversity and fishing resources.

Climate change forces Colombia to conceive of development differently since deep and systemic change will need to take place. Colombia’s government has a strong and multidisciplinary climate change staff is critical to the success of a country’s program, Colombia gathered professional from different ministries to join the Climate Change Mitigation Group (CCMG) and place climate change experts in other institutions. Colombia has worked scrupulously to ensure the efficient and appropriate use of donor funds for climate actions.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo

The Democratic Republic of Congo, is located in Central Africa. It is the second largest country in Africa by area and with a population of over 75 million. Due to its wealth in natural resources The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the focus of vast global attention: from commercial interests as a supplier of raw material and from conservation interests for the vast ecosystem services provided by the forest. Nationally, DRC is interested in developing its resources, which provides a clear opportunity for stability, economic growth and poverty reduction. This, however, depends on how successfully natural resources are managed and it requires firm political will and a delicate balance between short-term gains and long-term sustainable development.

Despite its abundance in natural resources, it is one of the poorest countries in the world. After years of severe hardship and a decade of armed conflicts, poverty increased and access to basic services deteriorated. DRC recently started the difficult and winding road towards a fragile peace and development, supported by international cooperating partners. Governmental institutions are extremely weak, corruption is widespread and the eastern and north-western parts of the country are still experiencing armed conflict. Besides corruption, conflicts and mismanagement, another major constraint to economic development and poverty reduction is the lack of infrastructure such as roads and electricity.

Key environmental problems in DRC include: land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, water pollution, and in some parts air pollution. The conflicts are in themselves a source of environmental degradation. Natural hazards and disasters include seismic activities with landslides, floods and droughts. Climate change is expected to increase frequency of and vulnerability to natural disasters (floods, droughts, and heat waves), and affect land productivity and livelihood opportunities.

The UN is active in both peacekeeping and institutional development. GEF/UNDP supports DRC to fulfil its obligations to UNFCCC in the field of climate change. They have also assisted DRC to perform a Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (2007), with focus on international environmental conventions. Congo hopes that the fellow developed countries could lend a hand and help our weak governmental institutions and the lack of infrastructure.

Congo notifies that the tropical areas affected by climate change mostly locate in the Carribean, the west of the Atlantic Ocean. Nevertheless, partnership with fellow countries is essential, and together we face the oncoming problems in the world.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Denmark

Honorable chair and distinguished delegates,

Denmark is a country located in Northern Europe between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. Since Denmark is clearly not a nation within the tropical area, nor a nation severely suffering from natural disasters due to the recent climate change, we would try and focus on other aspects of this issue, management, coordination, prevention, etc. Speaking of disasters, there is an agency under the Danish government named The Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA). This agency is in charge of the supervision of the rescue preparedness and the management of matters during emergencies nationwide. Besides serving within the nation, the agency is also closely cooperating with UN, EU, and several neighboring countries as well. Denmark concerns about the safety of the tropical regions and hopes to help in any way. The DEMA was sent numerous times on international rescue missions during natural disasters, building mobile hospitals in affected areas after the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami for instance.

Denmark is well-known for its devotion on environmental protections and preservations, being the first country in the world to implement an environmental law. Denmark had signed several international environmental agreements such as the Antarctic Treaty and Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol. We held the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference, commonly known as the Copenhagen Summit, hoping to set a framework for climate change mitigation in the future. We encourage environment research institutions to be set up in the University of Copenhagen, and try to save more energy by supplying 25-28% of the national electricity demand through wind turbines.

In conclusion, Denmark wants to not only support tropical countries when they are suffering in natural disasters, but to develop new green technologies and industries, to try to mitigate the emission of greenhouse gases starting from ourselves, and share the techniques with the world, to retard the speed of climate changing and therefore reducing the chances of natural disasters affected by climate change, to really solve the problem from its root.

Respectful ECOCOC committee and HSMUN 2014 team,

Kuan-ting Hu, Delegate of Denmark

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: El Salvador

As a country that is susceptible to many different types of natural phenomenon, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, volcano eruptions and lack of disaster prevention have brought disaster and destruction to El Salvador. As climate change causes irregularities in Salvadoran weather patterns, poor communities become even more vulnerable to both disasters and food insecurity.

In our country, the government treats this significant issue passively. The minister of environment indicates that the inhabitant should adapt to climate change, because the only certainty we have is that we will get worse. Emphasizing that “we are not negotiating about the disaster caused by climate change getting better. We are negotiating how bad it is how, how much worse it will be, and how we are going to moderate this dynamic.”

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Country: France

The issue of climate change has been discussed for decades, and it is becoming more and more urgent so that we have limited time to solve it. Basically, we consider that there are two main problems which should be solved during the conference. The first problem is about disaster management which is important since there are more and more natural disaster in tropical areas. The second problem which should be highly noticed is about global warming. In short term, we hope we can diminish the scale of the destruction. In long term, we should control the climate change in order to give our next generation a better future.

According to the report from United Nation, when the disaster happens in the vulnerable area, it may cause serious damage. For those countries, it would be difficult for them to recovery from the damage. We believe gaining more resource and facilitating the infrastructure are the keys to solve the problems. In addition, we think if non-Governmental Organizations could offer help before the disaster happens, the rehabilitation would become easier and more efficient. Furthermore, cooperation between countries, such as Caribbean Community Climate Change Centr(CCCCC), is a good way for disaster reduction. We believe we need more connection in tropical areas to solve the problem.

The main cause of climate change is the emission of carbon dioxide. We should set goals and try to decrease the emission of carbon dioxide. In Europe, we have European Union Emissions Trading System(EU ETS). By trading, we could decrease the emission of carbon dioxide. We recommend other countries in the world have this kind of system to make our environment cleaner. Besides, in our country, at least 50 percents of electricity comes from nuclear power plant. We have full confidence that our nuclear power plant wouldn't cause any security problems, and we believe nuclear power is the cleanest energy in the world so far. We think we should still use nuclear power while finding other better energy to replace the nuclear power.

There are only one Earth in the whole universe. We should cherish what we have and make sure we can pass it down to the next generation. Although the climate change is a difficult problem to solve, we still believe that we could reach our goal step by step.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Georgia

Climate change, a serious problem, is happening around the world. The impact results in numerous natural disasters which take place in different places, especially tropical areas. Georgia, a country in middle east, is seriously affected by natural disasters, such as drought, earthquake, flood, and storm. Based on the statistics by natural disasters from 1980-2010, 37.5 % people are killed by floods while 62.5% are killed by earthquakes. In addition, 4.1% people are affected by earthquakes while 95.2% are affected by drought. Also, the economy in Georgia is affected by natural disasters.

Georgia has signed the Hyogo Framework for Action and has more efficient integration of disaster risk consideration into development policies, planning, and programming. Also, The Government of Georgia joins hands with the United Nations to enhance the national systems of Disaster Risk Reduction. Nowadays, Georgia is focusing on the new Post-2015 agreement on disaster risk reduction for the next World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will take place in Sendai, Japan, in 2015.

Many countries have put efforts on the issue, and there are still several points the delegate wishes each country can place the emphasis on. First, in order to strengthen international cooperation, the clauses of the treaty should be clearly and careful. Also, countries should timely supervise other countries to make sure each country is fulfilling the treaty. The countries in global partnerships should give assistance to other member states when others are in need. Second, the government should educate people more about the information of climate change and disasters, and the concept of saving energy and reducing carbon should be fully propagandized by the government in the same time.

Georgia considers climate change a priority, and is always fully supporting and expecting to establish cooperation with other countries. Since climate change is a global issue, it is all countries' responsibility and will to think up more efficient solutions to better the situation around the world. The delegate of Georgia hopes all the countries can work together, and expect all the countries can find out the best solution in the conference.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Germany

Climate change has become a world focus, for it has close relationship to many other important issues. For one thing, climate change is contributive to tropical cyclone, droughts and floods. For another, climate change touches on numbers of sharp problems, including growing poverty, rising sea level, population in risky locations, civil strife and lack of knowledge and preparedness. As a leader in climate protection, Germany is inevitably facing the problem of climate change. According to the Organization Germany of Watch, The heat wave of 2003 took away 30000 lives. "Time is of the essence," Chancellor Angela Merkel told an international conference in Berlin, where delegates from more than 30 countries are preparing for a major UN climate conference at the end of the year in Qatar.

In 2002, Germany attended the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, and in the summit, governments renewed their strong political commitment to sustainable development and to promote integration and coherence of policies and the implementation of actions in the social, economic and environmental areas. In 2005, the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Hyogo on the purpose of reducing disaster risk and has adopted a guideline to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards. Moreover, Germany took part in the United National Framework on Climate change Convention, Kyoto Protocol included and cooperated to achieve the target made in the conference.

Germany recognizes the necessity for continue support in aiding tropical areas affected by climate change and affirms our dedication on providing technical and financial assistance that couple with the establishment of The New Partnership for Africa's Development Climate change Fund in 2014, which is supported by the Government of Germany. Germany is also highly active in improving our national policies and effectiveness at facing the issue of climate change. In 2012, The Climate Change Policies in Germany are toward the abatement of greenhouse emissions, which includes its reduction of emissions of climate-damaging gases by a total of 21% in the course of 2008 to 2012 and its commitment to decrease the emission by 40% until 2020 if the EU agrees on a 30% target. There are some implement documents to reduce greenhouse gas emission beyond EU requirements such as The Integrated Energy and Climate program in 2007 and the Energy Concept in 2010. Moreover, renewable solar and wind energy production accounted for as much as 60% of Germany's electricity use in 2013.

We reaffirm Germany's long-standing commitments to 40% carbon dioxide emissions reductions against the 1990 baseline by 2020, and a commitment to support a EU-wide reduction of 40% by 2030. We propose Germany's resolutions to reduce GHG emission with national transition to renewable energy, which include introducing 1 million electric cars to reduce energy usage 10 percent by 2020.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Haiti

Haiti is a Caribbean country and it was the first independent nation of Latin America and the Caribbean. Haiti which has 10.4 million people is the only predominantly Francophone independent nation in the Americas. Also, it is the poorest country in the Americas which has occurred political violence regularly throughout its history, leading to government instability. Though more than half of all Haitians work in the agricultural sector, the country relies on imports for half its food needs and 80% of its rice. Haiti exports crops such as mangoes, cacao, and coffee. Agricultural products comprise 6% of all exports. Climate change will cause a lot of troubles to the country. For example, the experts reported that Haiti has become one big victim since Hurricane Sandy Typhoon hit Haiti. In addition to soil erosion, deforestation has caused periodic and serious flooding in Haiti, as experienced, for example, on 17 September 2004. Earlier that year, in May, floods had killed over 3,000 people.

With Haiti's poor economic, America helps a lot on trade. From 1995 to 1999, America provides 884 million dollars to Haiti to buy for food needs, developed the agriculture, train the teachers and the plan on birth control. In addition, other non-governmental charitable organizations also send some people to help Haiti. In September 2009, Haiti met the conditions set out by the IMF and World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries program to qualify for cancellation of its external debt.

In the conference, our country hopes that other countries can help with Haiti's transportation. Transport in Haiti is not very convenient. For instance, Haiti has two main highways that run from one end of the country to the other and one railway about 120 kilometers. Many of the roads aren't any worse than they were before because they've always been in poor condition.

In order to make our country become better, we will show our great respect in the conference.

Committee: the Economic and Social Council

Country: India

Climate change has enormous implications for the livelihood of our people, especially those at the bottom of the developmental ladder. As we know, it will bring wide-ranging effects on our environmental, socio-economic sectors, the loss of life and so on. Moreover, a bad disaster management (DM) will even make the people have no trust in their government and lead to an unstable political situation or influence the international situations, such as the decreasing on the agriculture. All of these remind us how importance the DM is.

India has been actively making some approaches to achieve the goals of disaster management including capacity building, early warning, community preparedness, response and reconstruction. But the paradigm shift that has taken place towards disaster management is not easy to percolate down to various sectors, ministries and departments and needs more time. There is a need to enhance the available knowledge, human and financial resources for disaster risk reduction in our country. India government is now looking for a method to make sure the paradigm shift work exactly in the local levels.

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) was set up in October 2006 at the premises of National Institute of Disaster Management in New Delhi. The Centre has the mandate to serve eight Member Countries of South Asia Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) by providing policy advice and facilitating capacity building services including strategic learning, research, training, system development and exchange of information for effective disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia.

India believes that the strong cooperation with the regional countries for disaster risk reduction is an effective way to improve the DM and practice it. We have been making concerted efforts in various regional countries (including the SAARC) for developing an emergency response system to deal with natural disasters in South Asia. Here again, India is firmly committed to promoting regional cooperation in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction.

Since there are many policies practicing these in our country; however, in India, many initiatives are underway with the help of international bodies. For these initiatives to succeed, we hope for the help from worldwide experts who can suggest us drawing up a strategy suitable to the size and vulnerability of our country and enhance the technical and information exchange.

In the addition, the food and funding support from developed countries or regional countries to any country where suffers from the climate change should be discussed in the cooperation and be considered as one of the main points on the DM. And the non-government organizations play an importance part in food and funding support as well. Therefore, promoting the cooperation and among the developed countries, regional countries and NGO is necessary and effective on the DM.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Indonesia

U.N. experts showed that sea levels were expected to rise about 89 centimeters, or 35 inches, in 2030. Indonesia, which consists of 17,000 islands could lose about 2,000 islands then due to climate change.

Annual variations in Indonesia's climate are largely determined by the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) system and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). Drought frequency and duration in Indonesia can be expected to increase with global warming.

Indonesia's proportion of CO₂ emitting is relatively small, which accounts for only 1.3 percent. Its contribution from agriculture is also small, namely only 2.7 percent. The statistic shows that Indonesia's efforts to reduce emissions have no significant effect on global emissions reduction. Despite the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, CO₂ emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion tend to increase.

Indonesia which has tropical forests is not among the largest deforestation countries. The oil palm estates in Indonesia accounted for only 0.5 percent of total non-tropical deforestation. The government seeks rainforest conservation compensation to fight global, being paid based on the amount of deforestation they were able to prevent.

To save the earth from worsening global warming require the commitment of international community through:

- * Reducing reliance on fossil fuels and switching to biofuels.
- * Reabsorbing GHG particularly atmospheric CO₂.

Oil palm plantations are part of solution for global food, energy, environment and economy problems.

The implementation of sustainable development in Indonesia, including GHG emission reduction should come from any party's initiative and awareness for the sake of environmental sustainability. These efforts must be supported by all stakeholders.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Italy

When it comes to Italy, what comes to our mind first? Is it Venezia ,or Alpi? How about Mediterranean Sea? Italy is a country full of landscape, which attracts plenty of tourists around the world. However, owing to climate change, these beautiful views are not the same as before. Because of the rise of sea level, Venezia is sinking. Because of the rise of temperature, Alps Formation of large lakes is occurring as glaciers retreat. These lakes have a high potential for Glacier Lake Outburst Floods. According to the past statistics, out of one hundred natural disasters, floods accounted for eighty percent of them. However, climate change threatens to undo these ecosystem services that Mediterranean forests currently provide. The rise of sea level affects not only Italy but also the rest of the world. The delegate of Italy considers that different actions need to be taken. First of all, soil and water maintenance is needed for the purpose of reducing waste of drinkable water and impacts made by floods. Secondly, the climate refugees are to be settled in emergency housing properly . Thirdly, United nation should take in charge of allocation of money and relief materials from charitable organizations. Last but not a least, review all the articles of protocols on this issue. The delegate of Italy is looking forward to meeting each delegate to discuss the problem. Also it is her pleasure to attend the meeting. We have only one Mother Earth, so we should cooperate with each other to reach our goals. Therefore, the delegate of Italy would like to reach consensus with all delegates.

Committee name: ECOSOC

Country name: Japan

Over the past few decades, natural hazards associated with climate change have impacted the world, and they continue to dominate many sectors of the global economy. In recent years, the abnormal weather in Japan of increased rainfall, frequent heat waves, and intensive typhoons has resulted in agricultural losses and great impacts on public health and the environment.

In recent years, global temperatures have continued to rise due to carbon emissions and pollutants, and Japan's local governments have already taken a few important initiatives regarding this issue, such as the '10-Year Project for a Carbon-Minus Tokyo' project, which will impose ambitious restrictions on emissions from businesses, households and transport. As a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol, and host of the 1997 conference which created it, Japan is under treaty obligations to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions and to take other steps related to curbing climate change.

Japan has had a long history of severe natural disasters, thus, Japan recognizes the need for the development of an international cooperative platform, with appropriate UN engagement. Given this, Japan has hosted the WCRD conference in 2005, and the most significant outcomes of this conference was the Hyogo Framework for Action, which represent the strong commitment of the global society to engage in disaster reduction. Japan proposes, as a concrete measure for following up on the outcomes of the WCDR, the establishment of a framework for sharing information in the form of Portfolios for Disaster Reduction at the United Nations. Japan believes it would be effective to share information such as disaster reduction activities, lessons learned from disasters, and a catalogue of technologies for disaster reduction. The Portfolios for Disaster Reduction will be meaningful as long as the relevant parties, including the Member States, voluntarily cooperate by providing their information and keeping that information updated.

Japan will actively put to use the lessons she has gained in the process of recovering from natural disasters, including the 311 Earthquake, and continue to promote kinds of international disaster support activities. Japan has implemented a total of 17 billion dollars from 2009 to 2012 to assist developing countries with disaster risk reduction and helping to promote the diffusion on low carbon technologies. In addition, the Japanese government has set the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries by eighty percent by 2050, and announced the diplomatic strategy "actions for cool earth", which provides assistance to developing countries, along with innovation and technological support.

As climate change continues to dominate the current transformation of the environment, it is essential for countries to take measures to adapt to it. For Japan, there are both challenges and opportunities ahead. Japan's innovation and technological expertise in renewable energy provide a solid basis for developing advanced climate friendly technologies.

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Country: Kazakhstan

Global climate change is a topic that summons concern all over the world, and it leads to the rising incidence of natural disasters. According to the research team from the University of Hawaii, tropical areas, the most vulnerable and sensitive area in the world, will feel the effects of global warming first. The main disasters in tropical areas include tropical cyclones, floods, and droughts. It is a universal problem that must be confronted and planned for quickly and efficiently, as a result, countries without disaster management plans will find their cities repeatedly engulfed by disasters. Although Kazakhstan is not in a tropical area, the natural disasters we suffer from are rather similar to tropical areas. Storms, landslides & slope collapses, floods, epidemics, extreme temperatures, earthquakes, and forest fires are the major disasters in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan understands that the damages caused by climate change are inevitable nowadays. However, if we have a sound plan for the disaster, we may minimize the damage and try our best to help the climate victims. As a result, Kazakhstan's government is dedicated to building the disaster management plan. President's Decree "On measures aimed to prevent disasters in the territory of the Republic"

The Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MES RK) is the prime organization at the central government, which carries out response activities for large emergencies and disasters. It controls industrial technical safety, coordinates measures on the prevention, supervises national fire service, and serves as the coordinating body for civil defense in Kazakhstan. Also, in order to increase the level of MES RK, Kazakhstan cooperated with international institutions such as the UN, NATO, the Asian Disaster Reduction Center, and the International Civil Defence Organization.

MES RK currently, working closely with the UN, namely, the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR / UN), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations (OCHA / UN), and World Food Programme (WFP / UN). OCHA has said that they have witnessed and wholeheartedly supported Kazakhstan's steady transformation from an aid recipient into an emerging donor that always stands ready to help those in need. Kazakhstan's aid often reaches far beyond the region, touching the lives of affected people in countries such as Japan, Pakistan, and Somalia. Besides the international cooperation, Kazakhstan's government also worked closely with local Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan (RCSK), with which it has an agreement for joint disaster preparedness and response activities. In addition, with the assistance of ISDR in 2006, according to the Hyogo Protocol for Action (HFA) was developed and declared National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Kazakhstan also attended the conference of the Regional Consultation of Central Asia and the Caucasus on disaster risk reduction within the Hyogo Framework for Action – 2015 in April, 2014 to discuss the further action for Hyogo Framework with over 160 representatives from different countries. The main goals of Kazakhstan to 2020 is to ensure the security of the individual and society, to create the conditions for disaster reduction and to minimize the damage from man-made accidents and natural disasters.

Kazakhstan understands the importance of regional cooperation and international cooperation on humanitarian issues. Through cooperation, all the countries can brainstorming to make better disaster management plans that correspond to each natural disaster; after the disaster, countries can help and support each country that suffer from disasters to do better disaster response and recovery. It can increase the whole level of global disaster management through cross-border cooperation.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Libya

Due to climate change nowadays, natural disaster is expected to increase tremendously. The impact to tropical countries is especially severe considering the majority of them are mainly in the processing of agricultural products.

The Libyan Government believes that global partnership among tropical countries will strengthen their ability towards minimizing the impact of scourge.

Libya has seen a successful example in Caribbean Community Climate Change Center between tropical Areas, and a similar center. It may be hard to provide immediate physical help between different packs of tropical areas. But as a team they could discuss climate change- related policy and so on.

First of all this committee will hold annual meetings allowing tropical countries to discuss and exchange information on how they adopt climate change since they endure similar scourges. Secondly it helps tropical countries form regional partnership. So when disaster hits, countries in the same area can provide immediate help.

‘Climate change is forcing vulnerable communities in poor countries to adapt to unprecedented climate stress. Rich countries, primarily responsible for creating the problem, must stop harming, by fast cutting their greenhouse-gas emissions, and start helping, by providing finance for adaptation.’ tropical countries are developing countries and can’t afford to adapt. Developed countries should take problems in their own hands and start facing the damage they have made.

Most disaster is the result of global warming. Libya recommends that it is important to address this issue is to promote low carbon way of life, develop new green energy and prevent destruction of rain forest.

Committee: EOCSOC

Country: Nepal

Nowadays, many areas suffer from the disasters brought by climate change. Among them, typical cyclones, floods, and droughts cause the most casualties and damage. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami caused 227,898 people to death and an estimated 3 million to 5 million people became refugees. Many of these disasters are unpreventable. However, we should do our best to reduce the harm.

Over the past decades, we have held conferences and came to several agreements. One of the organizations that aimed at solving climatic problems is Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It looks into the climate change caused by human. Among their work, the most important achievement was the establishment of United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC). The Kyoto Protocol, which was under this framework, regulates the emission of greenhouse gas, and Nepal signed it. Moreover, in 2005, delegates gathered in Hyogo, and announced the Hyogo Declaration, which emphasized on the prevention of disasters and the integration among nations and NGOs.

Nepal suggests that what we should do can be divided into three categories, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and disaster recovery. Disaster preparedness is defined as "removing people and property from a threatened location or by facilitating timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation". Disaster response means "providing immediate assistance to maintain life, improve health and support the morale of the affected population". Disaster recovery includes rebuilding infrastructure, health care and rehabilitation. As the disaster-stricken country in tropical areas often cannot recover from disasters quickly, we believe that it's necessary for governmental and non-governmental organizations to integrate, and to provide rations, medical supplies, and refugee camps for the victims. Furthermore, experts should research on the areas that might be struck by disasters, and give the residents suggestions. On the other hand, we should cooperate more by signing more environmental-related compacts such as the Kyoto Protocol in order to save the environment.

Nepal strongly urges that all member states value this issue, and is willing to cooperate and discuss with all nations.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Nigeria

Nigeria is severely affected by floods and erosion of the coastline. So disaster recovery is an important role in the whole disaster-dealing process. Of course, the most practical thing is to get financial aid for all the expenses used on rebuilding of infrastructure. Member state can get financial aid from United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) or the American Red Cross. For educational financial aid, member states can seek help from National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE). Those mentioned above are all good means to cope with financial crisis during the disaster recovery project.

Partnership is important in disaster management. Every country has different capability in dealing with natural disasters, and there are lots of kinds of natural or even man-caused disaster types in the world. One may have serious financial crisis and is usually suffering disasters caused by climate change while another one is richer but does not have many experience in disaster management. In this example, the two countries can help each other when they face the same difficult circumstance one day. And they can develop a disaster managing partnership. As delegate mentioned above, different countries have different environmental conditions. As a result, one may be good at dealing droughts while another country is good at dealing floods. Due to climate change, many strange phenomena happened. And experience plays an important role in disaster management. So it is possible that the countries work together and help each other.

Climate change can easily affect the forestry and also the agriculture, fishing, livestock and tourism industry. For the agriculture industry and forestry, droughts and floods can influence the whole environment. In second hand, those can even affect the fishing and livestock industry. The tourism industry in member states which suffer serious climate change influences can also be affected. Member states can seek help from the World Food Programme, UN and Red Cross when the disaster just happen. Neighboring nations are also good sources since they are the nearest place near the member state, and they are the most likely ones that have the same problem or experience. Such as those in South Asia, need to be on the same page on common solutions, or example, in establishing strategically identified and well-managed infrastructure. But "prevention is better than cure", it's the most important thing to look back at the past and try to improve the disaster managing skills and amend the bad parts.

To cope with regional food shortage, the council can seek help from World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or Red Cross. It can also find help from the member states whose agriculture industry is not seriously affected by the climate change. In addition, the government can also help develop better planting and agricultural techniques. GMO can be used if necessary. It's even important for the member states to save food before food crises happen.

Finally, it's the member states' responsibility to get prepared with disaster management, so when disaster happened, it will be easier to deal with it.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Panama

The cause of climate change might be rapid development done by humans. We have neglected the influence of human activity on Mother Earth for decades, she endured all the pain we have given her, but she is now giving us counter-attacks. Tropical cyclones, floods, droughts; these deadly disasters are now happening around the world and we are to blame. Economy is important for sure, but as the old saying goes “While the green hill last, there’ll be wood to burn.” We have to take the environmental issues seriously in order to keep sustainable development. Climate change poses a threat to human beings, especially those living in the tropical areas, who are most severely affected. Preparedness and recovery systems play vital roles in disaster managing. Seeking help from NGOs are feasible solutions if the country isn’t able to prepare or recover by herself. Cross-border cooperation needs to be strengthened, so that we can help each other. Regular meetings about disaster control and solutions could be held to stabilize the relationship between each country. Due to the natural disasters mentioned above, residents in highly endangered areas may suffer under starvation and homelessness; experts should be sent to these areas to investigate, find out alternative crops for those whose have are suffering under starvation, and architectures should be there to help them with the reconstruction after damage. The most instance worry is about the rising of the sea level, the sea level is estimated to rise about two to three meter at the year of 2200. There are already many island countries under the risk of being submerged, many countries are said to be drown very soon. Maldives are new collecting funds to buy land from other country, in case that they won’t have enough land to live in the future. Some countries aren’t wealthy enough or rich enough to buy land; therefore, World Bank may be an ideal option for cooperation.

Climate change are not only topics for the ones who has already fallen victim, we may suffer under the same situation sooner or later; hence, looking for solutions to the problem is also a duty for those who are still safe. The treaties signed in the past aren’t abided by every country; the lack of enforcement is due to the non cooperation of several countries, the situation will not get better until every part in the world reaches consensus on environmental issues. We should first consider the overall situation, can we then think for ourselves.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Portugal

Recently, the world is increasingly affected by severe natural disasters brought by climate change, which cause a devastating impact on the population, the environment, and the economy. Disasters brought by climate change not only cause urbanization, widening poverty gap, but also combine with human vulnerability, and make social and economic development suffer a serious setback.

Located in Southern Europe, Portugal has a Mediterranean climate all year. With the regulation of rivers and several main rivers, Portugal thus has plentiful water resources and special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources. However, the recent climate change has brought great destruction to Portugal. For instance, the rising of sea levels has made coastal erosion in Portugal's seaside, which remains there are myriad bays and cliffs gone because of the unusually long rainy season. In addition, the heatwaves which are a prolonged period of excessively hot weather keep raging on the whole of Europe as it has caused thousands of people to die or suffer from it.

Although Portugal has suffered from several domestic economic issues, Portugal, on the other hand, has also strengthened its climate policies and reduced its dependence on natural resources while solving its economic problems. Portugal utilizes the flexibility mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol to fulfill its commitments, including participating in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) and creating a Carbon Fund to finance Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in developing countries. Portugal believes that only sustainable development or policies are the most feasible and long-term solutions.

Therefore, Portugal calls for nations' attention on the prevention and preparedness for these disasters above. Portugal believes that although disasters brought by climate change will not be solved perfectly, but facing these problems sooner as we did, the better they will be solved.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Russian Federation

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s, the average temperature has been rising, which led to the global warming. Some countries in the tropical areas even suffer a lot with their territories shrinking, which is caused by the rising sea level. Seeing that the problem seems to be deteriorating, it's crucial that we help them set up disaster-detection systems, and provide them with daily necessities or even shelters. The most important of all, we have to prevent the condition from worsening.

Though our carbon dioxide emission ranks number four in the world, we are working hard to reduce the amount. We Russia will certainly do our best to achieve it and also to support the countries that suffered from global warming at the same time. To help those countries, we Russia can provide them with funds and sell them materials such as iron mine or copper mine at lower prices, so they can improve their infrastructure; what's more, they can build sea walls to reduce the harm caused by the rising sea level. With the technology reforming, it's possible that some natural disasters be detected in advance. Therefore, we Russia will make every effort to refine the detection system in order to make it more accurate, so that it can be more beneficial to those countries.

To achieve the goal mentioned above, we hope to cooperate with some developed countries in order to establish a platform where we can raise funds. Furthermore, through this platform, those suffering countries can buy daily necessities which are offered by us at lower prices, and if necessary, they can even receive subsidies with which they are able to keep body and soul together.

It's a severe problem that must be faced seriously and immediately; therefore, besides our effort, it's also necessary that both the United Nations and NGOs endeavor to raise the public awareness of the severity of the situation. At last, we Russia would like to call upon all nations to come up with more feasible solutions in order to make the world a better place.

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Country: South Africa

Speak of Disaster Management in Tropical Areas Affected by Climate Change. South Africa thinks 'Droughts' is the most important issue. Many problems can arise due to droughts. For instance, famine, migration of large populations, and the political upheaval. They will be a very big problem in the end.

For South Africa, the solution to the problem is ask the developed countries help the undeveloped countries and developing countries.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Sudan

The main economy in Sudan is agricultural production, over 84 million hectares, about 33% of territory are used in agricultural. With the change of the climate, soil does the soil deficiencies do with the climate? It's the changing climate that cause the drought. In 2011, the east Africa had a serious drought. It is said to be the worst in 60 years. The change of the climate doesn't caused only droughts. In August, 2013, the worst flood in 25 years was suffered in Sudan. The flood made losses of agricultural production and the environment just get in vicious circle. The populations in Sudan is getting higher and higher, but with the climate change, the agricultural products is just getting lower and lower. Sudan is in a food shortage area caused by the changing climate and it's an urgent problem to solve.

Sudan has support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Sudan government says that the the progress report assesses current national strategic priorities with regard to the implementation of disaster risk reduction actions, and establishes baselines on levels of progress achieved with respect to the implementation of the HFA's five priorities for action.

The problem in Sudan is that the changing climate that cause the food shortage. We are looking forward to find out the solving ways at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and exchange ideas with the delegates around the world. The agricultural products is the first to solve. On the conference, I think we should put emphasis on the climate change that effects human rights. More and more people were killed by the climate change, include droughts, floods and other abnormal climates. In a position under Sudan, for the sake of the people in this region, we should reduce the tragedy of the climate change and unite all the committees and solve the problems that the climate changes caused.

Restatement my position, I expect all committees to treat this disaster caused by the climate change. I'm looking forward to the cooperation that we're going to have, and I express the gratitude to the committee for your support. For everyone's assist, I expect we all can get a consensus and reduce the effects that change of the climate.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Sweden

Among the many adversities the world faces today, climate change that consequently causes disastrous events is perhaps the one that concerns most, especially those in the tropical area—a place most sensitive and vulnerable to such change. However, the issue should not concern those countries only; it is a problem that the global community as a whole should address. Knowing this, the nation of Sweden has long been giving humanitarian aid to those in need, and a big part of the aid goes to disaster relief in the tropical area. Under the lead of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Swedish government leaves no effort in following the ideology of, as stated in the most recent policy document for 2010~2016, “Saving lives and alleviating suffering.”

Traditionally, Sweden has always abided by its policy of non-alignment, in times of war and peace alike. But beginning in the late 1960s, an attempt was made by the Swedish government to play a more active role in the international affairs. It involved itself significantly in international peace efforts and kept a considerable budget for foreign aid, mostly through the United Nations. Statistically, Sweden has been one of the top three most generous donors in the world since 2007, as it spends US \$825 million on humanitarian assistance alone, approximately 0.14% of its entire gross national income (GNI)¹. Furthermore, Sweden is one of the founding members of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD), and has established the International Commission on Climate Change and Development (CCCCD) to specifically tackle problems and solutions regarding the issue of climate change. It is more than evident that Sweden cares for the global community and is very willing to lend a hand to the developing countries, most of them concentrated in the tropical areas, when a disaster is to strike.

However, one country alone is not enough in the effort to battle the horror that natural disasters inflict on the unfortunate. Climate change is, after all, caused by mankind’s own lack of care for the environment; it is only appropriate that we face the challenge as one body, so cooperation among nations from different parts of the world is especially essential. As stated in the Hyogo Declaration of 2005, “We underscore the importance of strengthening [cooperative] interactions among various stakeholders ... to further develop information sharing mechanisms on programmes.

¹ Data as of 2012:

<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/countryprofile/sweden#tab-humanitarian-response>

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Country: Togo

Owing to the globally large-scale climate change recent years, Togo's natural disasters have been intensified yearly and push agriculture as well as livelihood of our citizens into imminent danger. Across the country, droughts and floods pose the greatest threats from natural hazards and cause major damage to infrastructure; moreover, over 70% of people suffer from the loss of crops every year and dozens of people are murdered by the severe climate variations. In addition, Togo's natural resources are being depleted rapidly with devastating consequences for the ecosystem. In particular, clean water is becoming increasingly scarce. Nevertheless, Togo is lack of resources, technologies and finance, which are utilized to create inadequate succors after catastrophes, for establishment to have disaster preparedness and avoid similar situations in future.

According to the National Adaptation Programme of Action(NAPA), Togo is on the list of receiving international aid and cooperates with other countries to face the issues which similar to Togo together. Besides, A committee has been established due to NAPA's program and responsible for providing strategic projects and validation studies. It consists of members of the steering committee, the Representatives of local government, and relevant non-governmental structures involved in the theme. On the other hand, by completing an Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) with OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and other agencies of the United Nations system, Togo coordinates the assistance of development agencies to national response efforts, but the institutional and physical infrastructure for emergency management remains limited. Therefore, some initial steps toward risk mapping, for example ensuring the implementation of climate change-related activities such as the improvement of inventories, results monitoring and vulnerability and adaptation assessments are carried out in collaboration with policymakers, development actors, and with high public awareness have taken place by the Government of Togo, with the support of United Nations Development Programme(UNDP).

In order to develop better disaster management in tropical areas affected by climate change, Togo is willing to cooperate with every country being under the crisis of climate variation or being eager to provide assistance. In conclusion, Togo will continuously remain highly concern about every agreement and international strategy dealing with disaster management to live a better future. Last but not least, Togo is grateful for receiving the opportunity to have conference with the countries of Economic and Social Council.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: United Kingdom

Over the past few years, climate change has brought serious impact in different areas, which has affected the global society. Natural disasters are often caused by climate change, which tend to be a big threat to both human beings and our environment. Tropical areas are one of the most significant areas that are affected by climate change, and have suffered from natural disasters over the past few decades. Thus, disaster management has become an important issue throughout the globe.

Below are the positions that UK would like to share:

1. **Current Situation:** Mentioned above, climate change has caused natural disasters and other effects, threatening the global society, especially in tropical areas. Nowadays, many conferences were held and had made several protocols and treaties. As an island country, UK has also signed numerous of agreements, which shown our determination to lower the impact caused by climate change.
2. **Problems:** Nations in tropical areas relies on their natural resources. However, natural disaster such as floods and droughts often cause seriously damage to the environment, which could cause great impact to the economy. Moreover, how to strengthen the disaster preparedness, how to ensure the safety of these people while disaster happens, by how can we stop climate change such as global warming, these are all the problems that we should be facing.
3. **Feasible Solutions:** Since climate change has become a global issue, every nation should take responsibilities to lower the impact. For our own country, we should make efforts to slow down or even stop global warming, in order to minimize the impact. UK can also provide financial and food support to nations who suffers from natural disasters. For the global society, nations should build up global partnership and take action on disaster management. Developed countries should play the leading role and offer support to areas that are in need of rescue. Also, the cooperation with NGOs is important as well.

Climate change has indeed caused impact to the globe, especially in tropical areas. UK is willing to cooperate with other nations to have better solutions due to this topic. Further discussions and details will be fully discussed during the conference.

Committee: ECOSOC

Country: United States of America

USA has concerned about climate change and natural disasters for a long time and since ECOSOC is established, USA has dedicated in to provide resources and means to solve problems. Environmental protection is fundamental to all other development of each era, it provides the stable foundation and ample resources, which is essential to prosperous, and thus we value it and spare every effort to achieve the goal of sustainable development. Though USA is relatively not strongly endangered by natural disasters, we rely on the world to live, and we care about every country and human right.

USA has leading technology on climate monitoring, rescue equipment, disaster rehabilitate, preparatory training, communication and so on. We play the role as pioneer in researching, and we send high-educated researchers and mechanics to lower-developing country to facilitate their own ability to innovate. We also engaged in developing cooperate between natural disaster endangered countries and areas, to exchange data, give instructions and send immediate warnings of upcoming phenomenon or disasters, for reducing the impacts from the natural disaster caused by lack of awareness.

We had established Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in 1949 and Joint Typhoon Warning Center in 1959 for monitoring tropical cyclone and tsunami, while if a tropical cyclone or a potential tsunami is formed; it gives out warning to concerned countries. These are great precedents and should extend to other natural disaster such as earthquakes and torrential rains, providing immediate and integrated information for all members around the Pacific Ocean, making it easier for governments to prevent and prepare.

In the conference, we hope to cooperate with new countries and make former cooperation organized. We will emphasis the importance of environmental protection for it will slower the growth of severe climate change which lead to enormous natural disasters. Only tackle with rescue and recover won't solve the problem. We will also devoted in promoting organization of rescuing and training, making death due to untrained rescuing decrease, protecting every human's livelihood.

It is vital to face the fact of the climate change, and we promote the cooperation between endangered countries, we thought it is the best way to integrate strengths and intelligence. Beside the rescue and recover, we value the importance of prevent, which is essential to fully resolve the problem. We are looking forward to collaborate with all other countries to research and resolve the upcoming crisis, and the committee is the foundation of all possibilities.