**FORUM**: World Health Assembly

**QUESTION OF**: The issue of disease control in humanitarian emergencies

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: DPRK

**CO-SUBMITTED BY**: USA, HAITI, JAPAN, ALBANIA

*Deeply concerned* by infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria, which continue to endanger the lives of millions across the globe,

*Bearing in mind* that as of mid 2022, 500 million people worldwide have been infected by COVID-19, with 15 million deaths between 2020 and 2021,

*Fully alarmed* by the fact that the annual death count from tuberculosis has risen for the first time since 2005, from 1.2 million to 1.3 million between 2019 and 2020,

*Noting with deep concern* that 22.7 million children missed basic vaccines in the year 2020,

*Recalling* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares that a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of a person is an unalienable right,

1. Strongly urges the United Nations (UN) and all member states to reconsider remove sanctions on any countries that impede access to necessary medical resources, including but not limited to:
   1. preventing any country that imposes sanctions or restrictions on the import and export medical resources, including but not limited to:
      1. medical equipment,
      2. medicines, vaccines,
      3. essential medical supplies,
   2. Remove sanctions including but not limited to:
      1. UN sanctions that restrict the import and export of medical equipment, medicines, and vaccines,
      2. United States of America sanctions that limit financial transactions and the export of medical supplies and equipment,
      3. European Union sanctions that restrict the import and export of medical equipment and medicines,
      4. Republic of Korea sanctions that limit trade and financial transactions and hinder the ability of South Korean companies to provide medical assistance and support to countries that are sanctioned;
2. Recommends the UN to create a new specialized department of the WHO for the purpose of coordinating relief missions and combating future disease outbreaks on a global scale, alongside involved member states, existing WHO departments and relevant NGOs such as the International Red Cross, in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. subsidizing major pharmaceutical companies in producing vaccines for common pathogens,
   2. creating a global team of epidemiologists, immunologists, and other health experts for the purpose of:
      1. monitoring diseases to detect a potential outbreak ahead of time,
      2. planning effective countermeasures to a disease outbreak with the resources of the WHO,
   3. assembling a global emergency response team to contain disease outbreaks at an early stage, in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. creating quarantine zones and temporarily restricting travel,
      2. removing and replacing contaminated sources of food and water to prevent further spread,
      3. alerting the local and regional governments in a timely and effective manner,
   4. surveying regions affected by the outbreak to collect the necessary information for further measures, such as but not limited to:
      1. number of infections,
      2. number of deaths associated with the disease,
      3. common symptoms of the disease,
      4. potential sources of the disease;
3. Requests government organisations to ensure the safe distance between the quarantine sites designated for civilians to achieve both social distances and pathways to be used for emergency situations, separating the functional areas to enhance sanitation through ways such as but not limited to:
   1. having government involvement to grant the needed area for preparing quarantine facilities such as, but not limited to:
      1. shelter,
      2. water and food supply,
      3. sanitation,
      4. treatment area,
      5. medical supply (vaccines, bio-hazard suits, medical gloves, sanitizer, face masks, etc.),
   2. implementing needed hygienic protocols to prevent the further spread of virus, protocol such as:
      1. physical distancing,
      2. wearing medical masks,
      3. disinfecting used surfaces and frequently touched objects;
4. Recommends Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC) as well as other member states to collaborate with health organizations and More Economically Developed Countries (MEDC) to provide medical support for countries afflicting the issue of disease control in humanitarian emergencies through ways such as but not limited to:
   1. the investment to support issues from humanitarian emergencies should include sustainable investment of the people, skills, and revenues for communities through ways such as but not limited to:
      1. setting up technical schools to train people in the relevant skills for investing,
      2. funding from United Nations Children’s Fund to support children’s healthcare
   2. the cooperation from medical institutions to provide a more efficient and convenient network of medical supply chains such as but not limited to:
      1. World Health Organization (WHO),
      2. Pfizer,
      3. Johnson & Johnson,
      4. GlaxoSmithKline,
   3. seeking volunteers such as doctors and nurses to support countries and nations with the issue of potential disease outbreaks through organisations such as, but not limited to:
      1. The Red Cross Society,
      2. Doctors Without Borders,
      3. The MAVEN Project,
   4. urging MEDC’s, International Monetary Fund or any world bank level financial organization to provide financial aid for countries who had faced the damage of diseases, financial aid that could be supported are but not limited to:
      1. vaccines,
      2. medicines;
5. Asks all member states to spread awareness about humanitarian emergencies and prevention particularly in disease control, in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. commissioning public service announcements to teach simple habits for avoiding diseases, such as but not limited to:
      1. social distancing,
      2. wearing masks in crowded areas,
      3. using antibacterial handwash,
   2. establishing a network of communication between the WHO and the national governments of all member states to create a global alert system,
   3. spreading knowledge regarding the risks and consequences of control disease during humanitarian emergencies through different platforms such as but not limited to:
      1. Widespread coverage on newspaper and magazines,
      2. Various social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter
      3. Integrating health and disease prevention into the school curriculum;
6. Urges all member states to promote public health and sanitation, by building and upkeeping healthy environments where diseases are less likely to thrive, in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. assigning highly trained teams of public health workers to the role of protecting water sources from becoming contaminated with waterborne diseases such as cholera,
   2. improving waste disposal and treatment infrastructure in urban areas to eliminate potential sources of infectious bacteria,
   3. increasing the number sanitation workers in major population centers, such as densely populated cities, where diseases can easily spread;
7. Suggests thatthe UN starts providing needed funds used to stop disease control in certain regions, including but not limited to:
   1. LEDCs, with factors including but not limited to:
      1. countries experiencing political problems linked to humanitarian emergencies,
      2. countries which are not interested in solving the topic because of humanitarian emergencies,
   2. areas which are highly populated because of humanitarian emergencies and can easily spark a disease which can then later affect the whole group;
8. Urgesmember states to strengthen measures to control the spread of diseases in humanitarian emergencies, included but not limited to:
   1. improving illegal immigration control to lower the possibility of the spread of diseases,
   2. improving some developing countries’ healthcare system in ways but not limited to:
      1. building more hospitals with high quality medical treatment,
      2. making the developing countries’ medicines cheaper by lowering tax on medicine production companies,
   3. cleaning the pollutions in countries to diminish the possibility of spreading diseases in ways but not limited to:
      1. planting trees that purify the air,
      2. prohibiting trash transactions between countries,
      3. passing or renewing policies to reduce the emission of pollutants from petroleum and diesel vehicles, changing them to electric cars.