



Resolution World Health Organization/2.1

World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Cameroon, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of France, Grenada, Federated States of Micronesia, Principality of Monaco, Republic of Namibia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Romania, Republic of Senegal, Republic of South Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Yemen, Republic of Zambia

Topic: Public health emergencies, preparedness, and response

Taking into account the lack of preparedness for global health emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic,

Keeping in mind the lack of funding for less developed countries,

Affirming that upgrading ambulance material, hospitals will be more prepared for emergencies,

Convinced that building health care centers in underdeveloped countries would further improve public health,

Keeping in mind the importance of education on public health,

Fully aware of health crises and natural disasters and the need to be aware of the risks,

Believing in the importance emergency protocols and data collection,

Having studied the effects of COVID-19,

Seeking better life expectancy,

Deeply disturbed by disability and bioterrorism,

Financial and monetary aid

1. Calls upon member states to fund medical colleges in order to provide more physicians;
2. Supports funding for medical bills so that more people can get healthcare;
3. Requests that member states fund lower income countries and an UN committee that will help underdeveloped countries and countries with no resources so that proper healthcare can be provided for everyone everywhere;
4. Encourages funding for local manufacturing to make medical supplies more accessible which will further improve medical safety for patients worldwide;

Infrastructure

5. Encourages NGOs to send people that would go to underdeveloped countries and build small, simple healthcare facilities, so committees on infrastructure of all public health could be formed;
6. Calls upon the accessibility of technology to every country;
7. Recommends that ambulance-only routes are made in case of events and routes to hospital are destroyed, the cost will be shared by other countries with more income;
8. Approves the idea of providing vaccines in every country;

Public health awareness and medical education

9. Calls upon member states to inform the public, make sure people know that the disease is spreading by getting information out on websites and all forms of news about the disease, the

care, treatment needed, and creating social media campaigns for information to find out cases daily, rates of transmission, and when to quarantine and how;

10. Encourages the creation of a team to research the disease and get accurate data and make a dedicated place to keep research and data;
11. Authorizes member states to create a program that educates people who don't have access to the internet;
12. Requests that member states distribute masks, sanitation supplies, and test kits to people;
13. Emphasizes the need to encourage vaccination and provide information about pros and cons about vaccines, and to have less expensive vaccines so that more people can afford it;
14. Recommends creating a hotline for information and having enough healthcare workers to answer the calls;
15. Calls upon the member states for the creation of a campaign with information for influencers to share and have NGOs help with healthcare emergencies;

Handling health emergencies

16. Encourages proper care for diseases and disasters;
17. Approves a health system available to all people;
18. Calls upon member states to send emergency help to countries affected by political and military conflicts;
19. Encourages recruiting dedicated professionals;
20. Proclaims proper care for diseases and less air pollution.