



Resolution World Health Organization/2.1

World Health Organization Committee

Co-sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Guyana, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Kenya, Malaysia, Republic of Panama, Russian Federation, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of South Korea, Kingdom of Spain, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Uganda, Bolivian Republic of Venezuela

Topic: Pandemic Preparedness and Response

Aware of the lack of preparedness in previous global pandemics,

Keeping in mind the potential of AI in helping with medical diagnosis in the near future,

Deeply concerned by the lack of international communication and transparency during outbreaks,

Acknowledging each countries' efforts to provide solutions in order to solve global pandemics,

Noting with deep concern the lack of medical care and management in underdeveloped countries in the past century,

Acknowledging the global lack of educational medical programs in the past decade,

Recalling the international health regulations during global health emergencies, which establishes the responsibilities of the member states to access vaccines and essential health faced by low income countries,

International cooperation

1. Encourages member states to cooperate with each other for better pandemic preparedness by introducing a new AI-based network allowing them to communicate internationally and more efficiently in the future;
2. Calls for stricter precautions when crossing borders by 2030 in order to avoid future global pandemics as soon possible;
3. Advises countries to provide resources to an international fund in the next decade in order to help emerging nations prepare productively for pandemics;
4. Suggests that nations implement a system to transport medicines and vaccines smoothly around the world in the upcoming years, especially in remote areas;
5. Instructs delegations to constantly maintain global communications and partnerships with NGOs in order to detect possible threats;

Technological preparation for pandemic response

6. Recommends the member states to increase resources on diseases and create a stable backup plan in the following years to combat them before mass spreading;
7. Calls upon nations to create training programs for health workers globally in order to be prepared for new pandemics in the future, financed by an international fund;
8. Introduces a new AI program based on an online record of past diseases and viruses to run down any patient with unusual and unknown symptoms to help identify or diagnose patients in case of future pandemics;

Infrastructure and equitable medical access

9. Calls upon countries to develop strategic stockpiles and scientific research on vaccines in order to avoid shortage during emergencies in the near future;
10. Reaffirms health policies to the public at schools and workplaces regularly to remind health safety measures by 2030;
11. Invites member states to invest in the expansion of health care infrastructure and medical research in underdeveloped countries in the near future;
12. Advises access to essential medicines for all countries to prevent the rapid spread of diseases in the next ten years;
13. Suggests the implementation of infrastructure in rural areas to achieve equity as soon as possible;

Medical management and education in healthcare

14. Encourages the implementation of educational programs internationally about safety precautions in order to raise awareness for the upcoming years;
15. Further proclaims that in the near future, pandemic preparedness and responses should focus on creativity and education for the new generation;
16. Encourages member states to defend the idea of a more adaptable vaccine for when new diseases appear, for the new generation;
17. Encourages nations to protect healthcare professionals globally, and attempt to prioritize their safety and well-being in the near future.