

Topic: Mitigating The Resurgence of Infectious Diseases Due To Global Warming
Committee: World Health Organization

Submitted By: Germany, United Kingdom, Japan

Co-Submitted By: United States, France, Gabon

Signatories: Italy, Greece, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Hungary, Japan, UAE, Cuba, Albania, Mozambique, Egypt

The General Assembly,

Notes that different organizations and governing bodies are being assembled to combat threats from various diseases caused by environmental decay (ex: malaria, dengue fever),

Urges countries to realize that cases of diseases caused by mosquitos, ticks, and fleas tripled in many regions worldwide,

Ensuring that work done in the future will be for the betterment of world health and climate two-fold,

Acknowledging the impact of climate change leading to more frequent and severe weather events such as storms, extreme heat, floods, droughts, and wildfires,

Recognizing the effects of these weather events on health risks such as increased mortality, noncommunicable diseases, infectious diseases, and health emergencies,

Expressing concern for low-income countries and small islands face harsher health impacts despite minimal contributions to emissions,

1. Emphasizes the need for increased climate action in high-population density or low income regions that face increased risks of infectious disease due to climate change,
 - a. This will involve increased investment by member states into green spaces, clean water supplies, and renewable energy in low-income areas specifically;
 - b. This will also include a campaign in high-population dense areas that promotes vaccine distribution;
2. Suggests that member states focus on sustainability and climate change education, working with international partners to develop national education strategies, especially with youth focal points,
 - a. Climate ambassadors can offer resources to schools, colleges, and nurseries that educate young people focusing on how infectious diseases are worsening due to climate change;
3. Encourages member states to reinforce their procedure for infectious disease control

- a. With special interest pertaining to having health security capacities that can prevent, detect, and respond to significant disease outbreaks that are required in the event of a pandemic;
 - b. This can be in the form of a governmental agency or private research organization;
4. Requests countries to look into reduction of contact between mosquitoes and humans,
 - a. *Focusing* on destruction of larvae through methods with low environmental impact;
 - i. Separating larvae from freshwater sources, then applying a coat of vegetable/cinnamon oil to kill mosquito larvae with as low of an environmental impact as possible;
 - ii. Usage of larvicides to kill larvae in breeding locations before they mature into adult mosquitoes, preferred methods being through water or aircraft-controlled;
 - iii. Tablet or pellet forms can be applied, specifically bacterial insecticides, Insect Growth Inhibitors, or organophosphates;
5. *Focusing* on destruction of adult mosquitoes through methods with low environmental impact,
 - a. IPM (Integrated Pest Management): a variety of pest management techniques that focus on pest prevention, pest reduction, and the elimination of conditions that lead to pest infestations (ex: use of pesticides);
 - b. Removing Mosquito Habitats (get rid of standing water, tire shredders, etc.);
 - c. Usage of EPA-regulated pesticides through aerial spraying, in ULV sprays (Specific example: Naled, which is an organophosphate insecticide);
6. Calls upon developed countries in the WHO, along with major pharmaceutical companies to research and work on low-price and cost-effective medicine for transmitted virus and diseases (Zika Virus, Dengue Fever, Chikungunya, Cholera, Valley Fever, and any other viruses transmitted by mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas),
 - a. Working alongside the WHO/WHA and other UN organizations for development and transportation of these vaccines and medicines;
7. Calls for the creation of a UN sub-body called the United Nations Organization for Combating Infectious Diseases (UNOCID), dedicated to:
 - a) Requesting data, with consent of member nations, on geographical areas that are in high risk of having diseases transferred to them (via wind, water or animals) on the health and wellbeing of their citizens;

- b) Holding an annual conference in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the progress of this sub body and what it can do in the future to advance its mission;
 - c) Being made up of scholars, researchers and experts in communicable diseases and their treatments/cures to ensure efficiency;
 - d) To monitor all actions being performed in this resolution and make sure they are being implemented correctly;
 - e) Funds such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, The Green Climate Fund, The Rockefeller Foundation, the World Health Organization and the ATACH Working Group on Financing, will be in consultation with over 50 financing partners and civil society organizations during this process and continued into the future;
8. Proposes the idea of drug packages (including but not limited to: Malaria pills, vaccines for COVID-19) being sent via methods decided by each country respectively, to geographical areas that are in high risk of having diseases transferred to them, these will come from the USA, France, Japan and any other countries that wish to,
- a) Recommends member states to target outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases when occurring in their nation, targeting vaccine-preventable diseases supports the eradication of particular diseases within that nation.