

FORUM: The World Health Organisation

QUESTION OF: Responding to emerging vector borne diseases.

The World Health Organisation,

1. Encourages Member States to take measures to address the emerging vector-borne diseases, such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Sending out more doctors and pharmaceuticals through non-governmental organizations such as the PanAmerican Health Organization and Doctors without borders to underdeveloped countries,
 - b. Raising awareness about the issue and encouraging people to get vaccinated,
 - c. Teaching ways to maintain proper personal hygiene in schools;
2. Encourages all Members States to collaborate on establishing an international search institute dedicated to:
 - a. The study of vector-borne diseases,
 - b. Teaching students about these diseases and biocompatible medications,
 - c. Producing medications to cure vector-borne diseases,
 - d. Drawing attention to the Global Vector Control Response;
3. Strongly recommends more economically developed countries to help less economically developed countries in order to access clean water by but not limited to supporting the creation of a UN organization that provides equipments that are used to purify water;
4. Encourages increased cooperation with non-health agencies to increase knowledge of vector spread by climate region by but not limited to:
 - a. Requesting funding from the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG) to provide increased numbers of vector monitoring stations to those countries who let the committee know their situation in a five year basis,
 - b. Recommending the expansion of community-based teaching on the importance of controlling vectors;
5. Calls upon all Member States to organise actions to increase environmental cleaning by:
 - a. Providing educational courses at primary schools about the topic,
 - b. Creating volunteer teams to inform adults,
 - c. Increasing the number of trash bins and bin collecting systems,
 - d. Creating high technological trash bins which deter vectors through covering up scents that would attract vectors and emitting deterrents to said vectors;
6. Emphasizes the importance of environmental management in preventing the further spread of vector-borne diseases;

7. Encourages member states with high rates per capita of malaria to delegate public health funds to the production of mosquito nets / screenings and those underdeveloped countries that request so will be helped with funding;
8. Encourages the examination of public areas (i.e. hospitals, airports, etc.) in willing member states by members of the World Health Organization with a minimum of twice a year to survey the spread of vectors/vector-borne diseases;
9. Urges Member States to allocate funds to the Contingency Fund for Emergencies (CFE) in order for this to:
 - a. Administer funding to under developed countries to relieve or partially relieve high vaccination costs,
 - b. Support in aiding relief to economically developed countries to those within who do not have access to feasible vaccination prices;
10. Calls upon all Member States to pledge for full vaccination worldwide against the preventable vector-borne disease dengue fever by 2050.