

**Cleveland Council on
WORLD AFFAIRS**



**Position Paper Compilation
for the
United Nations World Health Committee**

**Cleveland Autumn Model United Nations Conference
November 17-18, 2021**

Hosted at Case Western Reserve University

Delegation from: the Federative Republic of Brazil

Represented by: Laurel School

United Nations World Health Organization

Position Paper For the United Nations World Health Organization

The issues before the World Health Organization are: Equitable Vaccine Distribution and Preventing Future Pandemics. These are two of the important issues all nations are currently facing, and therefore, the outcome is essential to ensure global health. As a country that was one of the most impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Federative Republic of Brazil understands the urgency of the resolution and is dedicated to finding solutions. It is critical that all nations work to ensure solutions for these issues, and therefore, Brazil is dedicated to creating a resolution that can benefit every nation and its population, and looks forward to working with any other willing nations to ensure this is accomplished.

I. Equitable Vaccine Distribution

Vaccines are, and have always been, essential for fighting dangerous and life-threatening diseases. While the goal is always to completely eliminate a disease, this is only possible if people around the world are vaccinated, thus proving the importance of global vaccine distribution. For example, the WHO said smallpox was completely eliminated in after programs that encouraged and enforced global vaccinations. In 1950, the WHO formed a program that got rid of smallpox in most of the Americas, and then two later programs in 1959 and 1967. Because of these programs and countries' distributions to others, smallpox is no longer a threat to any population. Unfortunately, there is now more difficulty at providing equitable vaccine distributions worldwide. Many nations are now left behind due to a combination of factors that make global distribution more challenging, such as lack of trust, anti-vaccination ideas, limited ability, internal issues, and different national policies. All of these issues discourage vaccine distribution by limiting the ability of nations to provide vaccines to others. Furthermore, there are distribution issues that also provide hardships when trying to provide vaccines. For example, several vaccinations need to be kept at specific temperatures, making it difficult to give to others. All of these issues play into the current distribution issues of the Covid-19 vaccine.

Brazil has had tremendous success in the past with vaccine distribution, due to our public-health systems and free vaccinations. In 1980, 17.5 million children were vaccinated against polio every day, and in 2010, 89 million doses of the swine flu vaccine were given in four months. Despite this, Brazil has faced more difficulty vaccinating our population against Covid-19. Brazil was the third most impacted country by Covid-19, with over twenty-million cases and 600,000 deaths. Therefore, the Covid-19 vaccination became very important to the country once it was made available. At first, our government did not buy the Pfizer vaccines once they were offered, and instead we bought vaccines from India. Furthermore, some of our population is still hesitant or unwilling to get the vaccine. However, we are now doing well in our attempts to vaccinate our population. In August, we gave out two million doses a day, doubling our goal. In São Paulo, one of the most populated states, over 97% of the population is vaccinated. We are also the fifteenth most vaccinated country, with 64% of our population having received at least one dose and 30% having received two doses. Therefore, while there is room for improvement, Brazil is currently very successful at providing vaccinations to our population.

Despite our success, Brazil recognizes not every country has been as fortunate as we have been, and we hope to create a resolution to help other nations. While programs such as COVAX have been put forward and implemented by the United Nations, they have not been as successful as we would have hoped. In April, the goal was to have given 100 million vaccinations, yet instead, only provided 40 million. This is mainly because countries have not provided the number of vaccines they promised and other deals with vaccine creators. Therefore, Brazil believes it is necessary that we create a resolution that can help the other countries. Brazil was fortunate enough to receive vaccines from India and the United States, along

with other places and companies, and has now vaccinated more of our population than either of those countries. Therefore, we believe that an equitable vaccine distribution is essential, and we should work to strengthen programs, such as COVAX, in order to ensure more immunity from the Covid-19 virus, and end the pandemic. Therefore, Brazil is willing to work with any other nations who share this goal, and we look forward to creating a resolution to accomplish this necessary goal.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

The Covid-19 pandemic has proved itself to be one of the biggest issues and threats facing nations around the world today. Around 240 million people have obtained the disease, and nearly five million have died. A lot of the cases were caused by lack of preparation and other national factors that prevented a stronger response. Therefore, Brazil believes it is important to work to prepare for another inevitable global pandemic.

Many countries were able to have fewer cases for a few key reasons. Primarily, precautionary measures, such as lockdowns and restrictions, have eased the toll of suffering in nations who were able to do so. Furthermore, countries that had the ability and luxury of acting in a quick manner were able to prepare more thoroughly against the disease. This demonstrates how essential being prepared is, and its necessity in order to fight against a pandemic. However, these nations were able to do this because of factors not every country has, including stable and strong economies. Despite this, there were still many deaths globally, which proves countries were still unprepared.

Brazil has long been considered to be one of the best actors against pandemics and health crises. Historically, we have been strong and triumphant in the fight against health epidemics and pandemics, in large part due to research and free health coverage. Unfortunately, Covid-19 devastated our country, and caused several cases and deaths. While this was undeniably tragic, we believe our reasons should serve as a guiding point in crafting the next response. The first and primary issue we faced was our economy. In 2014, Brazil faced a severe recession, with devastating consequences on the economy. We are still recovering, and several of our citizens still live in poverty. Thus, the pandemic offered another obstacle to our nation. If we implemented extreme precautionary measures, such as a complete and pro-longed lock down, we would face even more economic hardship. We could not, and still can not, afford to shut down and risk extended unemployment, which would in turn lead to more poverty for our citizens. While we tried to compromise on this issue, it became very difficult due to not being prepared and knowing the consequences of any actions. We have an obligation to our citizens, and we can not simply shut down the entire country on short notice without great economic consequence. Furthermore, while the virus exists, it is not quite as serious as it could be, and therefore, we did not believe it to be necessary to shut down the entire country. While we now recognize the severity of the virus, we also understand several factors go into a country's response, which must be acknowledged. Most countries do not have the ability to completely shut down over an illness, because of the large impact it would cause. Therefore, we must work to accomplish this goal, while simultaneously realizing the many factors involved.

Brazil takes the health of our citizens very seriously, and hopes to find a resolution to both benefit our citizens, as well as people around the world. Therefore, we wish to create a resolution that works to prevent more serious health crises in the future. However, we hope other delegates simultaneously acknowledge and respect the several factors that go into a country's response. As mentioned earlier, Brazil is simply not able to shut down our country and our economy following such a devastating and damaging economic crisis. It is our goal that we can all work on achieving both of these essential goals, and maximize safety and health for everyone in the years to come. Brazil is willing to work with all nations to achieve this fundamental task, and looks forward to doing so.

Position Paper for World Health Organization

The issues to be presented before the World Health Organization are: Equitable Vaccine Distribution; and Preventing Future Pandemics. The delegation of Canada is prepared to debate the topic at hand, and committed to compromising with other delegations to find a resolution.

I. Equitable Vaccine Distribution

Deeply concerned about the recurring patterns of inequitable vaccine distribution, Canada has the resources to be a model towards other countries when it comes to accessible vaccines to meet the needs of every eligible citizen. With Canada's philanthropic donation of 30 million Covid vaccines, it puts Canada in a position amongst world leaders in donations per capita. With Canada's hastened approach to combat the pandemic, their national leaders have donated 440 million to COVAX. Canada firmly believes in aiding other countries in the return to normalcy.

Having studied the early stages of the pandemic, Canada's current prime minister announced a 1 billion dollar fund in response to Covid-19. This fund allocated materials such as protective equipment, monitoring, and testing to the provinces and territories of Canada. Health Canada established a central supply of vaccine doses that is administered to provinces and territories as needed. This is proven effective with data showing that 84% of Canada's population is fully vaccinated. The government of Canada has pledged 9 billion dollars to obtain vaccines and therapeutics, as well as provide international support.

Taking into consideration the positive outcome of prolonged lockdown for citizens of the delegation of Canada and continued support, Canada believes it can be a guide for other nations in the battle against Coronavirus. The delegation of Canada has consistently supported foundations to improve the lives of not only native citizens, but the citizens of nations worldwide. Canada is in favor of aiding other delegations of the WHO committee in finding relief from the ongoing pandemic by way of allocating resources to developing nations, educating those same nations on seeking support from allies, and educating others on the positive effects of being fully vaccinated. Looking at the response by Health Canada to be a model for other delegations, the delegation of Canada believes that a central supply of vaccines should be established in developing countries. Struggling countries, such as the ones in our committee (Nigeria, Qatar, etc.), should not hesitate to reach out to their nearby allies for their assistance in their efforts to curb daily cases. With a higher global percentage of fully vaccinated states, the world can achieve "herd immunity", eventually benefiting everyone, therefore halting Covid-19. With this being said, the delegation of Canada urges WHO to look into surplus vaccine doses from leading states, educating those who are unaware of the severity of the pandemic, as well as education on the benefits of being fully vaccinated. As soon as states realize that working together as a team will benefit all, the WHO committee can achieve equitable vaccine distribution.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

Contemplating past pandemics initialized from animals that spread to humans, it is imperative to realize that these viruses stem from deforestation. Zoonotic viruses have started pandemics such as The Black Plague, Swine Flu, and most recently, Covid-19. Studies show a clear link between deforestation and infectious diseases. Canada has enacted policies that ensure reforestation on public land, whether it be replanting or through natural regeneration. Preventing future pandemics is a layered issue, and it is necessary to examine it in how it presents itself in a variety of global issues such as climate change from deforestation, wildlife trade markets, economic deficiencies, and monitoring wildlife.

Having studied the issues at hand, Canada has put in place a multitude of policies to prevent future pandemics. The state of Canada has regulated deforestation by mandating reforestation after harvest on public land. Not only is Canada a world leader in maintaining its forests, but it has also signed international agreements to protect wildlife, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. By ratifying these documents, Canada has committed to preservation of wildlife which, research shows, can ultimately better the future health of wildlife, the global population, and help to combat future pandemics. The delegation of Canada has not only analyzed ways to avoid pandemics altogether, but also created a compilation of efforts made during the Covid-19 pandemic that if repeated again, will provide a positive solution for future pandemics. To restate, the state of Canada has been a world leader in creating policies that effectively provided a solution to bettering the pandemic such as contributing to pandemic outreach programs, containing outbreaks, providing vaccine doses to all eligible citizens.

The delegation of Canada wants to prevent future pandemics by encouraging other nations to gradually eliminate deforestation and the harming of wildlife, which is the root of the problem. In order to preserve wildlife, Canada believes that it can be of assistance to other countries on the harmful effects of the wildlife trade market. Because you can contract these diseases from household pets, the delegation of Canada wants citizens to maintain proper personal hygiene, and environmental and herd/flock maintenance. The delegation of Canada has hopes that the WHO committee can partner with various wildlife organizations to help prevent future pandemics by concentrating on preserving wildlife and forests. By embedding new policies concerned with preserving animals in their natural habitats, animals will be less likely to migrate to environments that they can not adapt to, and thus will not spread zoonotic viruses that can ignite a new pandemic. Canada would like the WHO Committee to promote international partnerships with the FSC, a Canada-based organization that supervises international certification dedicated to managing global forests. In the end, the delegation of Canada believes that it is most effective to look into managing forests that are inhabited by animals that can spread zoonotic viruses to the human population.

Delegate from: Denmark

Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School

Position Paper for the World Health Organization (WHO)

The issues presented in the World Health Organization are: Equitable Distribution of Vaccines and Preventing Future Pandemics. Denmark has always been committed to protecting the health of its citizens, and Denmark is focused on solving these issues with the United Nations.

I. Equitable Distribution of Vaccines

Vaccinations have existed since the late 18th century, with the creation of the smallpox vaccine. The disease was eventually eradicated through vaccinations, and global efforts to distribute the vaccine was one factor in the success of eradication. However, there has also been inequality in vaccine distribution, especially among high income countries hoarding vaccines and other materials necessary for survival. One example of this is the hoarding of Tamiflu during the 2009 H1N1 outbreak. Over the years, multiple organizations, including Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, have been created to help low income countries with vaccine distribution and efforts. The World Health Organization is working to combat the problem of inequality in vaccine distribution and making vaccines accessible to all countries in the world.

Denmark has been lucky enough to have universal healthcare for all its citizens. Because of this, approximately 75.6% of the population is fully vaccinated, with vaccination rates slowly rising. Between the tax-funded healthcare and rising vaccination rates, Denmark became one the first European Union members to lift domestic COVID-19 restrictions. However, because of rare severe cardiovascular side effects resulting from the Oxford-AstraZeneca (AZ) vaccine, Denmark has completely restricted the use of this vaccine, leaving Denmark with a surplus of 2.4 million AZ vaccines. Many of Denmark's neighbors were looking to purchase this surplus, with Denmark also looking to give the surplus to a country in need. Denmark has also been combating vaccine nationalism by receiving donations from other countries, like China for purposes of peacekeeping for the United Nations, and partnering with other countries, including Austria and Israel, for further vaccine research. Denmark is looking to support efforts to better distribution in lower-income countries.

Denmark has made great progress with vaccinations among its citizens, and wishes to continue this progress with other countries. While over half of Denmark is vaccinated, there are many countries that have vaccinated less than 10% of their population. Denmark wishes to see programs encouraging vaccines, and other countries with high vaccination rates providing funding

and supplies to countries that need it. Within higher income countries, Denmark wishes to see a similar program to encourage the last portion of the population to vaccinate. If a strong system for distribution of vaccines can be created for countries in need, vaccine distribution can become more equal. Denmark wishes to see the pandemic come to a close with the help of vaccines.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

The COVID-19 Global Health Crisis has shed light on the need for solutions and infrastructure to prevent future global health catastrophes. The COVID-19 pandemic first emerged in late 2019 and rapidly spread and dramatically impacted the global economy, international security, and people's way of life and stability. While the prediction of a new disease was expected, it was not anticipated the drastic effects it would have, especially in light of the death toll which recently passed 5 million according to The Guardian on Nov. 1, 2021. In a modern world, the pandemic was not the only thing spreading quickly, misinformation also had a hand in how the pandemic was handled. Over 5,000 protests occurred in 2020 opposing infrastructure handling the pandemic, which created a threat to security. The pandemic also greatly increased worldwide homelessness which had been declining before 2019. If another pandemic were to arise in the next few years, as predicted by health specialists, the global economy would not recover. The economic regression from the COVID-19 pandemic has not been seen since the Great Depression. It is critical that solutions for preventing future pandemics are effective because the future is at stake.

In regards to COVID-19, Denmark has handled the pandemic fairly well and as of Sept. 10, 2021 Denmark does not see the virus as a "critical threat". Vaccination rates are incredibly high among those older than fifty, 95% are fully vaccinated. If a virus similar to COVID-19 arises Denmark will use similar protocol if needed, such as, prohibiting mass gatherings, complete lockdown in isolation, mask wearing, and when available distribution of vaccines. If lockdown is necessary for future pandemics, the government will give out stimulus packages and financial support to businesses and individuals. Denmark has handled the COVID-19 pandemic the best that they can and plan on handling similar events depending on the severity of the crisis.

The Delegation of Denmark recommends examination into where pandemics come from to help prevent future pandemics from happening all together. Possible solutions to preventing future pandemics would be cleaner processing of animal products, better conditions for the animals who provide animal products, reducing extensive overpopulation in urban areas, better urban cleaning, and cleaner chemicals being used on processed food. The prevention of outbreak would include following an individual's civic responsibility: wear and stay home if you are sick so an illness does not expand to a global pandemic. Vaccine distribution will be made available to citizens when there is one available to help end transmission of the virus.

The Equitable Distribution of Vaccines in Finland

Over the course of 2019, 2020, and 2021, the world has been struck by COVID-19. The world has been ravaged and millions have died. Through that ordeal, scientists across the world have been working dutifully to provide a vaccine to combat this deadly virus. After many months, several different vaccines have been created, and now a problem presents itself. How should these vaccines be distributed in a way that encompasses everyone? This problem presents itself everywhere, but our country Finland, has done wonders through regulations set on the population, as well as communication in government. As of right now, Finland has vaccinated more than 74 percent of their population. Finland, as a country has been heavily involved in the distribution efforts in their own country, and are known for their humanitarian efforts in the past.

In the past, Finland has done many things for humanitarian efforts. For example, in 2019, Finland granted a total of EUR 68.35 million to United Nations agencies, The International Committee of the Red Cross, and Finnish civil society organizations. Exemplifying Finland's ability to aid other countries while sustaining themselves. Finland has also signed agreements with aid organizations such as the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and through ECHO, any aid organization can be eligible for monetary assistance from Finland. Finland has also been known to assist other countries specifically. In 2017, a UN meeting was called by Finland in Helsinki to discuss the issues in Syria. Finland had previously donated EUR 34 million in 2016, and pledged to give EUR 1 million to Syria across 2017-2018. Finland is not only a veteran in distribution, but also in equity. As a country, they focus on the marginalized groups in the situations they deal with, such as helping women and children specifically in Syria. Finland has promised to give aid only on the basis of need, and not for political, military, or economic reasons. Additionally, Finland played a central role in the formation of the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016.

In the future, the world can look to Finland to pioneer the distribution of vaccines. By sectioning up distribution through singular towns and hospitals the problem is localized. Problems in the distribution can be rooted out by singling out the specific town or hospital which is underperforming. On the subject of equity, Finland has been known for their care and precision in the past, and as such they would focus on victim groups. The elderly, the sick, and children would be the first to be vaccinated, with the rest of the population following shortly. The only exception would be those who live in institutions such as prisons, psych wards, or rehabilitation facilities, they would all be vaccinated at the same pace no matter their age or condition. With the majority of Finland being fully vaccinated, it is obvious to assume that they would be willing to donate a generous sum of money to other countries. In specific, third-world countries which do not have even a tally or percentage of their vaccinated population. The UN could donate money through the Red Cross (with monetary support from Finland) or any other verified aid organization in Finland. On the subject of obstinate countries, who refuse to agree to these statutes, Finland, being a very neutral country, is more than willing to make adjustments or fixes where needed or necessary. Finally, if there are countries that refuse to offer support to the UN when it is possible for them, Finland will cease aid with them and offer it elsewhere.

Preventing Future Pandemics

Over the past year and a half, the world has been at odds with how to deal with the ongoing pandemic, SARS CoV-2, otherwise known as COVID-19. This global pandemic has drastically changed the day to day lives of citizens of all countries and increased the tension between countries. Although this is the only pandemic known by most, there will be many more moving forward even; these future pandemics may not be within our lifetime but they will affect the future generations. Millions of people have died from this pandemic and it has the capacity to kill more, which is why this topic is of utmost importance. The main way pandemics are prevented is through the shutting down of the borders of countries. The way that countries cause pandemics to die down is through the use of vaccines. Vaccines go far back in history with the first being used in Europe during the Scientific Revolution. They have come a long way and help save many lives. The use of vaccines in counties, particular Finland, has been very successful. Finland has a very democratic system and is very free compared to other countries. Finland has been successful in dying the panic and harm of COVID-19 down. They closed off borders and have successfully distributed vaccines. Roughly 70% of the country is vaccinated and the percentage is only growing.

The easiest and most sensible way to hope other countries prevent pandemics is to have them follow Finland's lead in how to better secure the safety and wellness of its citizens. The hospital systems of Finland are highly rated and very skilled at providing the accurate care needed. In case of a major outbreak in Finland of COVID-19 or another pandemic, Finland's hospitals are able to provide the care needed for its patients. A problem pertaining to following Finland's actions with vaccinations is the freedom to choose whether or not you wish to be vaccinated. Finland has had no major problem with this since as of October 16th 7.9 million people have been vaccinated and as previously stated roughly 70% of the population is fully vaccinated with the number only growing.

Finland was fast acting and took the precautions necessary to prevent any major damage from the pandemic. Finland is also decentralized allowing for a more unique and diverse approach to particular problems. With these prime examples Finland is a fantastic country to follow for a proper way to better protect the wellbeing of a country's citizens. Finland overall has great conditions with Finland being classified as 100% free as of 2020. The citizens are happy and are healthy and that is all thanks to the protective measures that were taken by the government officials and other advisors for Finland.

Delegation from: The French Republic

Represented by: Mayfield High School

Position Paper for the World Health Organization

The issues presented before the World Health Organization are: Equitable Vaccine Distribution and Preventing Future Pandemics. France is dedicated to resolving health inequalities and enhancing disadvantaged peoples' overall welfare.

I. Equitable Vaccine Distribution

Within the past few months of the COVID-19 pandemic, many companies and nations have innovated and distributed vaccines and advocated for complete vaccination. In the past few months, the country of France has vaccinated approximately sixty-seven percent of its population and is now one of the European Union's most immunized nations. France has continued to support vaccination awareness and research and recognizes that many communities and countries do not have the privilege of access to such health care. The French delegation acknowledges that vaccines should be distributed to communities in desperate need of healthcare. Those areas of underprivileged people need to be prioritized for general public health to become stabilized.

Regarding conceding the fundamental health rights of individuals, France has made sure to platform the most vulnerable at the forefront of the objective to provide equitable healthcare to all. France has a rich history of providing its citizens with the resources citizens need to maintain proper health care. As a result of this record, France believes by allowing equitable resources for all: the less economically-robust nations will have the opportunity to put themselves in good health. In the past year, France has worked to send ten million doses of AstraZeneca and Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines over three months through a partnership with the French government and the African Union (Africa CDC). The nations proposed a plan to close the gap of vaccine inequality to countries with fewer resources to allow those nations to catch up to vaccine quotas established by health experts in WHO, UNICEF, CEPI, and Gavi. Furthermore, France finds it vital to acknowledge the vitality of maintaining a stable health infrastructure to continue ensuring the safety of the citizens of those countries. The French delegation urges other nations in the WHO to follow this model and believes that providing health care to every citizen is the best way to ensure the health and safety of every person.

Though the delegation of France believes in the right of every person to maintain their health, the country also surmises that some of the focus surrounding the distribution of vaccines should also be put towards immunization education. The delegation of France is willing to assist in combating this issue. The steps taken should be towards comprehensive vaccine education for those who are uninformed, or those without the resources to fully educate themselves. One important factor to acknowledge when it comes to vaccine distribution equity is the socioeconomic status of less economically advanced countries. Wealth inequality must first be addressed to tackle the issue of vaccine equity. Many countries with the least vaccinated people tend to be less monetarily robust and have fewer resources to uphold their newly developed infrastructure. The French delegation encourages the World Health Organization to call on more economically-inclined nations to aid in sending over supplementary vaccines to lower-income countries to close the gap in immunizations. The delegation also supports reducing the suspicions of vaccine distribution being politically charged. Oftentimes what happens is countries with less wealth tend to have less to spend on attaining vaccines, and thus, the corresponding vaccination rates in those countries are also lower. France also recommends that the World Health Organization initiate vaccine education programs for individuals currently skeptical of vaccination and the after-effects of vaccinations. Then, begin approving that travellers and tourists from other nations receive the vaccine before they enter another country to stop the spread of the virus further. The delegation of France implores that the World Health Organization drafts a plan to provide aid to the countries most in need of it. Countries that often are behind in the supply chain should take prioritization in receiving vaccines in addition to communities that have more high-risk members.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

Up to 60% of known human infectious diseases come from animals, including almost all pandemics who see zoonotic origins. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the enormous impact that such zoonotic pandemics can have on our global world. The effects of such pandemics on global human health are severe, claiming millions of lives and infecting hundreds of millions. The outcomes of these pandemics are not limited to health: they also severely impact the global economy. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, a UN program, estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic may have cost \$8-16 trillion by July 2020 alone. The World Bank estimates that 97 million more people were forced into poverty in 2020. These socio-economic impacts of pandemics devastate the world, consuming resources and preventing the global movement towards progress. By moving towards preventing future pandemics, this committee not only stops future devastation but also ensures that such events no longer aggravate global poverty and starvation. Paired with the rising threat of climate change in addition to continued environmental destruction, it is no doubt that these pandemics will continue to emerge more frequently and become more catastrophic as time goes on unless the world acts to prevent these pandemics in the future. The French delegation also recognizes that the global community must work in solidarity to move past the business-as-usual approach, often adopted towards pandemics and instead, move towards a preemptive approach focused on prevention.

Preventing future pandemics has been a principal French focus, especially after the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. France has launched the first international initiative to prevent a global pandemic, PREZODE, by partnering with hundreds of research institutions in France, Germany and the Netherlands. This program intends to unite local communities, policymakers and multi-disciplinary researchers to apply the WHO's One Health model to prevent future zoonosis. The delegation's focus remains clear: we aim to cooperate, whether it is by bridging the gap between the government, the people and the scientific community, or through diplomacy within the UN. Keeping with this spirit of cooperation, the French PREZODE program has partnered with the IAEA's ZODIAC (Zoonotic Disease Integrated Action) program to foster synergies in our efforts to prevent zoonoses and resultant pandemics in the future. France has also taken a strong stance on climate change and the environment. Environmental issues such as land-use change, agricultural expansion, and wildlife trade, directly bring animals, livestock and humans in contact, increasing the chances of zoonotic transmission. The French delegation has provided €6 billion a year and devoted more than a third of its financing within the UN to climate adaptation. France strongly asserts that protecting the environment and preventing future pandemics go hand-in-hand with each other. In doing so, it maintains that a multi-disciplinary approach is necessary for addressing future pandemics by considering human, animal, plant and environmental health in its policy.

The French delegation believes in the implementation of a multifaceted approach towards addressing future pandemics. Firstly, all such efforts must be made whilst keeping environmental protection in mind. The French Delegation encourages the WHO to work together with environmental programmes and committees such as UNEP and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the future to address pandemics comprehensively. Secondly, the delegation believes in the creation of an intergovernmental panel to reduce risks in international wildlife trade. Such a panel will address the different needs of different countries regarding wildlife trade, focusing on regulation in some and the complete ban of wildlife trade in others. Such a panel could also propagate information regarding animals with a high risk of disease emergence and biosafety to the public. Thirdly, the French delegation advocates for a fully multi-disciplinary approach to preventing future pandemics. Research gaps must be identified in all fields, in both science and social science, and filled. People from all disciplines (e.g. microbiology, veterinary sciences, agricultural sciences), including policymakers, should be brought together to create a multisectoral approach. People from local communities, especially those that are hot-spots for disease emergence, must be identified and their experience must be used to create a response that lowers transmission risks whilst also ensuring that the community can remain intact. The delegation especially promotes working with indigenous populations. It is essential that the WHO makes this information freely available to the public.

Delegate from: Japan

Represented by: Lakewood High School

Position Paper for The World Health Organization

The issues before the World Health Organization are: Equitable distribution of Vaccines; and Preventing future pandemics. Japan is committed to providing an equitable distribution of vaccines and preventing future pandemics.

I. Providing Equitable Distribution of Vaccines

Japan is committed to helping the World Health Organization in providing equitable vaccine distribution throughout the globe. Japan has given 60 million vaccines to allies, underdeveloped nations, and other economically challenged nations in its intention to aid other members of the global community. The Formal Statement by Japan is to Save as many lives as possible, and leave no one's health behind, this is represented in the domestic policy of Japan as seen in.... Cite thingy
The delegation of Japan would like to recognize the difficulties in equitable distribution of Vaccines due to conflict zones, underdeveloped nations, and rural and remote areas.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

Japan believes that preventing future pandemics is essential to maintaining an adequate level of protection for populations across the world. The issue of more frequent and ravenous pandemics could spell disaster for future populations if effective action is not taken and addressed from the source. By limiting global wildlife trade, the global population can work in tandem to prevent the rapid dissemination of future viruses.

The first case of SARS CoV-2, or COVID-19 was reported in late 2019. .It is thought to have originated from a bat , then to another animal, then to humans, rapidly spreading into an epidemic. COVID-19 often spreads through respiratory droplets, but can also spread when an individual touches a surface infected by the virus. Japan was faced with an especially tumultuous situation due to its aged population. To combat this, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the government of Japan immediately placed travel restrictions from affected areas and sent out public service announcements declaring a national emergency, and informing people to social distance and quarantine if sick. To spread awareness about virus prevention, the central government of Japan came up with the 3 Cs, those being closed spaces, crowded places, and close-contact settings. Even during a peak of the COVID-19 virus's spread in April-May of 2020, Japanese hospitals were not overflowing with severe virus victims because of the precautions put in place. The combination of the Japanese government's contact tracing app and effective and universal healthcare. Japanese citizens were able to be adequately treated and kept away from the virus.

The growth of global wildlife trade can be blamed for the increased occurrence of pandemics in recent years. When animals are transported or sold at markets across the world little precautions are put in place to prevent the spread of zoonotic disease between animals or to people. Though it is a risky business to take part in, the lucrative \$20 billion price tag justified the risk to many wildlife traders. Effective legislation to curb future growth of the globally wildlife trading business or make the process a safer one with the chance of spreading zoonotic viruses would help to prevent future pandemics from taking hold of the world as frequently.

Delegation from: The Kingdom of the Netherlands

Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School

Position Paper for the World Health Organization

The issues before the World Health Organization: Equitable Distribution of Vaccines; and Preventing Future Pandemics. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is devoted to helping other countries and our own country to give everyone the help they need in this pandemic and the ones to come.

I. Equitable Distribution of Vaccines

In the past, equitable distributions of vaccines in the Netherlands had been very sufficient and very important. During the small Polio outbreak in the Netherlands in the 1990s, the outbreak was controlled within five days because 97% of the population had been vaccinated. The cases that had the outbreaks were in communities whose people didn't get vaccinated because of religious reasons. The measles outbreak from 1999-2000 was the same way. The outbreaks only occurred in unvaccinated communities and there were no reported symptoms of measles in a case study. These outbreaks were controlled easily because of equitable distribution of vaccines, and the Netherlands is helping with this situation now as well.

The Netherlands is doing as much as it can to help get vaccines to everyone around the world through this COVID-19 pandemic. 74.98% of the population has received the first dose and has helped other countries get their populations vaccinated. The Netherlands is part of Gavi, which is a public-private partnership focused on improving vaccine access for lower income countries. This partnership also developed, with other organisations, the COVAX program. This is the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access which is going to help other countries and the world get fully vaccinated. As of Fall of 2021, 300 million doses have been administered through this program. The Netherlands donated about 50 million dollars to this cause so that the world can go back to normal. Although these partnerships and programs will help get vaccines to the people that need it, the Netherlands wants to do more to help.

The Netherlands has helped a lot to distribute vaccines for its own people in the past and present. It is also helping other countries get vaccines through this pandemic in many different ways, and wants to help create new ways to get vaccines to countries that need them. A lot of countries are still not fully vaccinated because of different reasons, whether it is because the country doesn't have access to vaccines or because the people of the country refuse to get the vaccine. The Netherlands thinks that everyone is tired of this pandemic and wants it to be over, and it thinks that other countries would agree with this statement. In order to get to that point, all people must be vaccinated. This pandemic will not subside until the world is vaccinated and the Kingdom of Netherlands wants to help more to give all countries access to vaccines and get their people vaccinated, and it hopes to accomplish this in this conference and end this pandemic.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

In the past, preventing pandemics has been a huge goal of the Netherlands. In 1992, there was a small Polio outbreak in the Netherlands, and to assure it wouldn't spread further, control measures were put in place within five days. In 2016, a man was diagnosed with what is now known as the Seoul Virus; Immediately taking precaution, 10 of the rats he worked with were tested, with many coming back positive. The company housing the rats and the buyers were informed of the results and warned to help control the spread. These outbreaks were controlled due to quick and decisive action to prevent future pandemics.

The Netherlands is doing as much as possible to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, with lockdown beginning in March of 2020. When protesters met to go against the emergency measures, the Netherlands' Police Force had to break them up for not respecting the social distancing measures. By September the Netherlands had to implement stricter measures, temporarily stopping all spontaneous assemblies to try and slow the spread of COVID-19 as much as possible. By the end of 2020, only 22% of the population had tested positive for COVID-19 and less than 12,000 people had died from the virus. The recent pandemic has proven that the Netherlands has the capacity to stop future pandemics from spreading so rapidly.

While the Netherlands have been able to stop the spread of pandemics of past and present, not all countries can have that luxury. The Netherlands is aware of the fact that pandemics of this scale hurt the future of the generations forced to grow up in them. To help stop the threat to these next generation, the Kingdom of Netherlands propose that there should be a standardized global system for anyone to be able to track and be well informed on the state of current and future pandemics as misinformation was a major catalyst in the COVID-19 pandemic and hopes to convince all countries to agree to take part in this system by the end of the conference and stop future pandemics.

Position Paper for The World Health Organization (WHO)

The issues before the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) are: Equitable Vaccine Distribution; and Preventing Future Pandemics. Nigeria is dedicated to ensuring better access to vaccines for countries that have not been able to receive them. Nigeria believes each person deserves access to necessities needed to improve health.

Topic A: Equitable Vaccine Distribution

In the year of 2021, Covid-19 Vaccines were implemented and became disproportionately available for certain countries as opposed to others. The world has enough vaccines to be able to slow the spread of Covid-19 and stop the pandemic. However, pharmaceutical companies and governments are failing to share their vaccines with poorer countries. People with high-risk of dying from covid-19 should be the first people to receive vaccines, but in wealthy countries, people in the low-risk category are getting vaccinated before people at high-risk in nations with a lack of vaccines. Obtaining vaccines is easy for high income countries because of the abundance of resources provided for them. Countries are purchasing excess vaccines, and an occurrence called Vaccine Nationalism has become a plague of its own. Low income countries are challenged with a lack of effort from these nations to cooperate. This only creates more time for additional variants to emerge where the vaccine may no longer work. Unfortunately, Nigeria is one of the countries affected by the extreme inequity in vaccination access.

The Nigerian government believes it is imperative that Nigeria receives vaccines in order to protect their citizens and neighboring countries. However, vaccinating its citizens has been an ongoing challenge for Nigeria. In the past, barriers within Nigeria have affected vaccine equity including corrupt government and hesitation among citizens. Because of this, Nigeria has struggled with protecting its citizens from diseases such as Polio, being one of the last countries to eradicate the polio virus in 2020. Nigeria has since taken action to improve education and availability of vaccines within the country. A study from 2019 concludes the increase in immunity among Nigerian children since 2005. While having access to the Astrazeneca vaccine, the pfizer vaccine is still unavailable in the country. As of October 2021, Nigeria has less than five percent of its total population fully vaccinated. Nigeria aims to take a part in the widespread distribution of vaccines, however vaccine nationalism in high income countries has prevented this from happening.

In order to combat this ongoing challenge, Nigeria has heavily supported equitable vaccine distribution with our sponsorship of A/74/L.56 and S/2021/171. Through these draft resolutions, Nigeria exhibits its commitment to ensuring countries are working together to end the COVID-19 pandemic and that vaccines are accessible in areas of conflict. On September 21, at the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Nigeria demonstrated its support for globally equitable vaccines, highlighting the urgency in solving the global health crisis. Nigeria believes that no matter what income a country has, vaccines should be accessible for those who need them. The

World Health Organization needs to prioritize vaccinations for all healthcare workers and elderly people to best reduce the impacts of COVID-19 on citizens globally.

Topic B: Preventing Future Pandemics

In 2020, a disease called Covid-19 struck the world, significantly altering everyone's lives. The pandemic had many negative results including over 5 million deaths and economic recession. In order to prevent another pandemic of a similar magnitude, improving healthcare availability is vital. Lower-income countries are disproportionately affected by disease due to a lack of medical resources. As seen with the COVID-19 outbreak, pandemics reverse work done to reduce poverty causing economic disparity for millions. The World Health Organization also must consider causes of spread Disease is transmitted in a variety of ways, but one major issue is animal to person pathogen transmission through wildlife trade. Additionally, environmental concerns due to climate change degrade the health of communities and increase chances for future pandemics.

Nigeria is an advocate for preemptory measures for disease outbreak moving forward. Nigeria was one of the countries that is hit the hardest by pandemics due to environmental factors and a large population density. Even before the covid-19 pandemic, Nigeria has been taking steps to protect its citizens from infectious diseases. In 2016, The Nigeria Centre for Disease Control created an institution for public health. Nigeria is committed to providing its people with basic health care and immunizations to control preventable diseases.

Nigeria sponsored the draft resolution A/74/L.57 that promotes cooperation and coordination in working together with all nations to prevent the spread of diseases and future pandemics. Working with all members of the World Health Organization to provide basic guidelines for the future can prevent any future panic that was seen with the COVID-19 pandemic. Nigeria emphasizes the need to protect human rights and prosperity when addressing possible steps to avoid pandemics in the future. We are aware our citizens participate in the selling of potentially harmful meats that can breed new diseases. However, we believe the situation needs to be addressed best with the World Health Organization reducing incentives provided by the illegal meat market in wealthy countries. Nigeria also believes that many of the factors contributing to climate change in wealthy countries must be reduced in order to slow the rapid warming which disproportionately impacts countries closer to the equator and increases the risk of new diseases being spread. Through these factors, future pandemics

Delegation from: Qatar

Represented by: North Olmsted High School

I. Equitable Distribution of Vaccines

Equitable Distribution of vaccines is important to eradicate viruses like polio and Covid-19, because proper vaccine distribution, polio is now considered eradicated in most countries but it is still a problem in Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan, this is an example of good vaccine distribution. The Covid-19 Pandemic has been causing challenges for equal distribution of vaccines, for example as of June 2021 North America has given 69 vaccines per 1000 people while in Africa 3.3 vaccines are given per 100 people. This is still a problem all over the world and Covid-19 is a problem wherever you go whether it's school or meeting with friends and family, the equitable distribution of the covid-19 vaccine is a bad example of proper distribution of vaccines.

The Country of Qatar started receiving the covid-19 vaccine on december 21 2020 when Qatar's Ministry of Public Health granted emergency use authorisation for the COVID-19 vaccine developed by Pfizer and BioNTech and later distributing them on december 22 2020. The UK was the first country to approve of the covid-19 vaccine and later Argentina followed by India. This all from the efforts from NGO like Pfizer, Moderna, BioNTech and many others. The country of Qatar has a small population of 2.881 million people which is less than Ohio and has 239k cases of covid-19 which is less than the population of Cleveland, Ohio.

As of November 2, 2021 the United Arab Emirates has 216 vaccines per 100 people and Cuba who has 227 vaccines per 100 people and Chile which has 194 vaccines per 100 people while entire continents like Africa have less than 10 vaccines per 100 people which puts countries in a disadvantage. One obvious solution is to get the countries with more vaccines per a person to share to countries with less vaccines, not countries with the most vaccines overall share with countries with the least vaccines b

ecause say if there were 2 countries one with a population of 1,000,000 and a another with 250,000 and the one with a bigger population has 750,000 vaccines and the other one has 500,000 vaccines should the bigger country give their vaccines to the smaller one, no instead the smaller one should give their vaccines to give each person a vaccine. Another way of evenly disturbing vaccines is to give money from rich countries to countries who can't afford enough vaccines to give to their people, this way every country will have enough vaccines to give to its people. A another way for countries to get more vaccines is to charge for them this people will buy vaccines and the country get money to buy more vaccines, for the rich charge more, for the middle class charge around the same for what they bought them for and, for the poor make it cheaper for what they bought them for.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

Over the past year or two, the global pandemic of COVID-19, or, coronavirus, has heavily affected the people of the Earth. But what about the future? It seems new diseases are unearthed every four to five years, leading scientists to predict another major pathogen in 2023 or 2024. Exploring ways to avoid another mass outbreak such as COVID is vital for the better of the world and its states. If another strand breaks out, a new virus shows up, or some kind of large health risk akin to disease shows up, we need to be ready in order to provide help. The health of the people is critical for a country, and the prevention of another coronavirus is a necessity.

COVID has taken over 600 Qatari lives, 239 thousand cases have been reported. Qatar has taken action against pandemics in years prior, mainly through the International Health Regulations (2005), and the Joint External Evaluation tool, making Qatar the 7th country and the 1st Arab country to agree to the JEE process. This tool was created with the Global Health Security Agenda, established in 2014, and they intend to assist in the mobilization of nations against disease. The JEE process required a self-survey from Qatar citizens, of which the information is then sent to specialists, who create a baseline for the country's health security capacity. After this, in-depth discussions are held between Qatar government and experts to identify strengths and weaknesses, along with potential opportunities to keep the well-being of citizens. The expanding preparedness in lacking areas of the country is the next major step for Qatar. They have taken legal actions to help implement the IHR, but still have room to expand on it, mainly in contact overseas. The CEO of Qatar Airways has spoken on vaccinations, stating, "I think this will be the trend initially, because the world needs to open people need to have confidence in the air travel." Qatar is willing to put forth resources to help stop disease and future issues.

What would we like to see? If a new strand of COVID happens to break out, we want to ensure our citizens are able to commune safely and still live their lives without the barrier of COVID in their ways. This could be solved by strengthening the resistance on COVID in areas of trade and transportation, as described by the JEE process. In the event of a new globewide pandemic, we want to get Qatar to be a more defensive nation against pathogens before they can strike. This comes in the form of filling in the gaps in the country's defense in sickness. The same actions can be applied if another sort of health risk appears in the country, a good strengthening of defense through the JEE process. Overall, we need to provide assistance in safe communication and the ability to horde off health issues in order to create a safer country.

Delegation from: The Republic of Korea
Represented by: Padua Franciscan High School

Position Paper for United Nations World Health Organization

The issues before the United Nations World Health Organization are: Equitable Vaccine Distribution; and Preventing Future Pandemics. The Republic of Korea expresses its support for equally distributed vaccines throughout the globe as well as setting up preventative measures for future pandemics, and hopes to concur with other nations to further these goals.

I. Equitable Vaccine Distribution

Over the course of 2020, no country went unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the Republic of Korea. Over the course of the pandemic the Republic of Korea has had 367,974 cases of COVID-19 and 2,874 deaths due to the virus. Knowing first-hand the effects of pandemics and its adverse effects on the population, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Republic of Korea started off safety efforts by closing 70 percent of schools and closing workplaces were recommended to employers. Not only has the pandemic reached the lives of the general population of Korea and the world, but also the global economy and supply chains. The Republic of Korea strongly believes in the distribution of vaccines for all people of all backgrounds. The Republic of Korea supports the distribution of vaccines to nations who have a high demand and further promotion of affordable vaccine distribution locations and dates of distribution.

The Republic of Korea has a long history of preventative measures through vaccination for pandemics and preventable diseases. In 1969, the enforcement regulations of the Communicable Diseases Preventive Measure, a policy in place that dealt with immunization and other preventative policies, was brought to fruition. The year prior, in 1965 the Republic of South Korea founded the National Immunization Program. The National Immunization program aids in the coverage, quality, and standard of vaccination. The National Immunization Program has proved to have great support in vaccination quality, effectiveness, convenient application, and the spread of information. Later, The Republic of Korea developed The Expanded Vaccination Program. The Expanded Vaccination Program was founded in 2005 in order to increase the rate of vaccination against infectious diseases like SARS and Hepatitis B. The Republic of Korea desires for an international collaboration for use of public policy and government funded programs to inform citizens of cost-free vaccination locations and necessary information of the immunizations needed.

The Republic of Korea encourages the WHO to work with members of the council and other nations to allocate funds to underdeveloped countries for vaccination programs and to set up public vaccination locations. The Republic of Korea suggests that the WHO should work with all council members and other nations to provide vaccines to nations with a high demand and or a low vaccination rate by population. The Republic of Korea urges the WHO to work to implement a fitting public policy in all nations like The Republic of Korea's National Immunization Program to ensure each and every global citizen universal fair coverage, immunization quality, and accessible locations and information to safely expedite the rate of vaccination.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

The Republic of Korea, like other nations, has experienced infectious diseases and the widespread effects that it leaves on its civilians and infrastructure. In 2015, the nation was plagued with a disease known as Middle East Respiratory System, or MERS. MERS was not as widespread as a pandemic such as Covid-19, but negligence by the government and public health system led it to be the largest outbreak of MERS outside of its nation of origin. After experiencing firsthand the devastation that epidemics and pandemics can inflict on a nation, The Republic of Korea firmly believes in the prevention of Future Pandemics. The Republic of Korea strongly supports nation's providing their public health systems with funding as well as setting in place the necessary frameworks needed by countries in order to prevent future pandemics and equipping them with the materials needed.

The nation of Korea made several reforms to their healthcare system, as well as worked with several government organizations to provide better funding for the public health industry after the MERS outbreak. When the Covid-19 pandemic struck globally, the efforts made to improve South Korea's preparation for future pandemics was shown successful. Using a combination of contract tracing using a technological system called ICT (information and communication technology), and collaborative efforts with the public health sector, the nation was able to flatten the curve of cases. As stated in Resolution WHA58.3, the Republic of Korea fully stands behind the notion to, "to provide support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition if they so request in the building, strengthening and maintenance of the public health capacities". The Republic of Korea desires the collaborative efforts of other nation's and itself to fortify every nation's public health sector, as well as eradicate any future pandemics by standardizing preactive procedures against outbreaks.

The Republic of Korea urges the WHO to work with the members of the council as well as other nations to provide underdeveloped nations with funds to better their public healthcare system to ensure that their respective medical facilities are able to better respond to future outbreaks. The Republic of Korea suggests that a committee be made to properly allocate and distribute the capital in these funds, as well as oversee that these funds are being used in an appropriate and relevant matter to the issue at hand. The nation of Korea also wishes to implement the ICT system on a global scale. With the use of the ICT system, nations will be better able to lead nation-wide initiatives to contact those who have been exposed to the infectious disease, and put into measure the appropriate quarantine effects. The World Health Organization should also provide nations with the ability to react and recognize signs of a potential outbreak, and not to hesitate but rather act immediately with national protocols. The Republic of Korea recognizes that each nation has its own individual preventive measures put in place, however nations that were unable to successfully cope with Covid-19 should discuss the flaws in their preventative framework, and adopt measures used by other nations with low case statistics. Rapid testing for viruses and diseases should be made available worldwide as soon as a new virus outbreak is announced in any part of the globe. The Republic of Korea suggests that a committee be made to safely provide every nation with a sample of the virus, or the capability to test for it, in order for the virus to be diagnosed in a timely manner. The Republic of Korea hopes to discuss these potential policies and suggestions with the other delegations.

CCWA Autumn MUN 2021

Delegation from : The Russian Federation

Represented by : St Edward High School

Position Paper for the World Health Organisation

I Equitable Vaccine Distribution

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the world and its populations in almost every way. The global economy shrunk 4.4%; the worst decline since the 1930's Great Depression. Tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty. While other possible solutions have been in place in order to delay and turn this decline around - like isolation from public spaces, mask-covering mandates, and restricted travel, none of these solutions have proved to be sustainable. As other viral diseases, such as influenza and polio (for example) have been contained using vaccines, such a solution was not available during the most intense early months of the pandemic due to the many tests and research needed in order to assure the effectiveness of the proposed vaccine. Now that these vaccines are available, it is of utmost importance that they are distributed equitably and efficiently to people of all ages, genders, economic status, and countries of origin.

At the start of the pandemic, the Russian Federation's primary vaccine, the Sputnik V, with 91 percent effectiveness was distributed through specialist centers in more populated areas. Because of this method of distribution, Russia was able to beat Western vaccine producers in terms of efficiency and quantity. The EpiVac, a less effective and lesser-known Russian-produced vaccine, was often the only option for populations of smaller cities and remote areas. As many Russians became reluctant to receive these vaccines due to mistrust in the government and lack of education, most Russians travelled to neighboring or friendly countries, like Serbia, in order to receive Western-made vaccines, rather than Russian-produced ones, which they believed to be less effective. Because of this, only 18% of the population is currently vaccinated. The WHO organization endorsed vaccination packages that ranged in cost from \$300 to \$700, which seem to be a step in the right direction in terms of social proximity and need – however the downside is that very few will be able to afford them and these may not be the most efficient as distribution across Russia was not guaranteed. In order to distribute vaccines effectively, it is imperative that citizens are open to receiving these vaccines in the first place. The Government of the Russian Federation has undertaken considerable and effective campaigns to improve upon this situation and Russia encourages the UN and other nations to do likewise, by means of openly discussing the consequences of vaccination, may be what most nations are in dire need of.

The most effective way to distribute vaccines may be through a free mail-in package distribution that would replace the need for costly distribution centers. Citizens would receive a package with all necessary materials for the vaccination and a set of instructions/ link to an online video call

for instructions on the procedure. Russia acknowledges, however, that such mail-in package options may prove problematical for Lesser Economic Developed Countries (LEDCs) with poor infrastructure networks – and is thus open to any and all alternative options.

II Preventing Future Pandemics

The world is currently experiencing a pandemic not seen since the great influenza pandemic of 1918. Countries and governments around the globe have tried their best to combat the impact of the virus on both their economies and human life. The Russian Federation has suffered many casualties in the pandemic and across the world, the virus has claimed the lives of more than 1.1 million people. The Coronavirus doesn't segregate its victims by age, gender, economic status or country of origin either and it is therefore truly a global issue. While certain factors make an individual more susceptible to the virus than others, school age children for the most part are the least vulnerable.

While countries like the United States battle along political lines on how the government should have best handled the pandemic, other countries (such as Australia) have taken drastic measures – implementing restrictive “lockdowns” and tracking their population with cell phone GPS and requiring government check-ins and possible arrest for those who break the measures. And while the pandemic was delayed in reaching Russia, the stoic nature of the country and its citizens was put to the test with loss of life and destabilization of its economy. The Kremlin and Russia's regional governments began enacting initial restrictive measures (such as mandatory isolation) but also provided funding and direction for the creation of an effective vaccine. Disinformation campaigns which preyed on social anxieties and vulnerabilities worldwide in order to undermine trust in global governments were identified as a major challenge. Inconsistent responses from world leaders has caused the COVID-19 outbreak to become a global pandemic. The G7 summit of global leaders subsequently helped address the issue of global outbreaks and future actions that can be taken to prevent them. In order for future outbreaks to be better controlled, global leaders need to commit to forums, such as the recent one in Russia (the 4th All-Russia Forum on Public Health) to discuss non-communicable diseases (NCD) and address issues that have a significant impact on the economic, social and development of countries and which threaten global trade.

As a result of this conference, the Russian Federation has demonstrated a commitment to strengthening the prevention and control of NCDs diseases in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO). Global leaders must come together to address and prevent future NCD outbreaks and reduce the prevalence of risk factors to their nation's people. Russia has committed to work closely with the WHO and other world governments to utilize democratic cohesion against the resurgence of future pandemic outbreaks. Pandemics are “shared threats” by the global community. NCDs know no boundaries and world leaders need to work in unison with the WHO to address threats and support reforms to strengthen responses to future outbreaks.

Position paper for Saudi Arabia World Health Organization

The issues presented before the World Health Organization include managing vaccine distribution and preventing future pandemics.

I- Equitable vaccine distribution

Many areas of the world are not able to sufficiently provide vaccines to their population due to multiple reasons. Vaccines are essential to attempt to stop the expansion of multiple sicknesses and diseases worldwide. People who do not get vaccinated are more at risk of getting a certain type of sickness or disease. Many countries do not have access to the necessary resources to produce the vaccine. They are also poorer countries that cannot use their resources to come to agreement with other nations to get vaccines of some sort. Larger more wealthy countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, do not know where exactly to send their extra vaccines because the need for them is huge all over the world.

The Saudis have tried their best to help other nations in their effort to get the vaccines. There are many worldwide organizations that multiple countries are a part of to help with this issue. There are many organizations that work hand in hand together to help with this issue some being the GAVI (Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance), WHO (World Health Organization), CEPI (Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations), UNICEF and the World Bank. GAVI, WHO and CEPI teamed up to create COVAX. These organizations are essential for countries to communicate amongst each other to help other countries and their people. Saudi Arabia has been a part of each organization for a very long time now and has had a huge impact on each. They have consistently put a lot of money into each of these organizations,

There are many ways to get many vaccines in difficult to reach areas. There can be sponsored events in the world like in a country like Ghana where it is in the Sub-Saharan region. Countries among other parties can keep funding these organizations and hope they work out for the future in terms of distributing vaccines of all sorts. There are roughly 6.5 billion doses of vaccines already manufactured and currently there are nearly 1.5 billion doses being manufactured monthly worldwide. There are enough to go around, however they are not being made all over the world, so they must be transported. That is not the ideal solution though because depending on the type of vaccine it is hard to transport and to store so it does not go to waste. There is an issue with country policies too so only certain types of vaccines can be transported to certain places in the world. Country relations can get in the way too like Brazil and Portugal. Portugal never sent what was needed to Brazil because of other political issues between the countries.

II. Preventing future Pandemics

The entire world participates in the fight to prevent future pandemics. The international response to Sars-Cov2 was a complete disaster and affected the entire world in a negative way. 5.01 million people have died in the world, and we could have avoided many of those death if we fix many of the problems plaguing the international relationships for dealing with future pandemics. One, the UN need better cooperation between countries. Two, we need to reduce our effect on the environment to stop spillover events. Three, the UN need to make sure that NGO's such as WHO share all the data they get and do not keep anything from other countries.

Saudi Arabia has done its best in stopping future pandemics. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia had donated US\$10 million to the WHO to minimize the spread of COVID 19. Director General, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus from the WHO thanked the generous donation from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdelaziz, and Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. Also, Saudi Arabia has already developed a plan to address gaps in preparedness for epidemics. In fact, when the WHO declared the COVID19 a pandemic Saudi Arabia was one of the first countries to develop serious and quick precautions. Saudi Arabia had also had plans for the use of artificial intelligence in future outbreaks by integrating different data sources. Finally, the Saudi's have also planned to have 9.5 gigawatts of renewable energy by 2030 to protect the environment and in turn prevent future pandemics

There are numerous ways the UN could help to stop future Pandemics from ever happening. One of the first solutions is to develop better cooperation between countries. SARS-CoV2 response details how cooperation between countries could have saved us from a pandemic. Because China did not close borders or share any information about Covid-19 with the rest of the world until it had already spread and caused countless deaths. This can be prevented in the next instance of an outbreak by the UN making a resolution that a country with a potential outbreak of a disease has to shut down all its borders and share whatever information they have of the disease. The second solution is to reduce humans' effect on wildlife to stop spillover events. This could be done by the UN making a motion to have all of the countries in the UN sign a treaty to stop deforestation, illegal animal trade, and intensified agriculture in their area to help prevent the next pandemic. The last solution is to make sure that every country in the UN is properly equipped to deal with a outbreak, because many non-wealthy countries were unable to deal with the spread of coronavirus. This can be done with the UN petitioning NGOs to help equip less developed countries with the proper infrastructure to prevent future pandemics.

Country: *South Africa*

School: *Fuchs Mizrachi School*

Committee: **World Health Organization**

I. Vaccine Distribution

Around the world there a question of what to do about vaccine distribution. Ordinarily, vaccine distribution is provided by individual governments. However, Covid-19 has demonstrated that this is not always adequate or sufficient. Governments might not even have resources to maintain vaccine quantities, storage, temperature regulation or distribution networks.

In South Africa the government is not able to maintain vaccine supplies. There is inadequate technology which causes supply chain shortages. There was inadequate training so that management of vaccines was a huge mess.

Contracting or delegating vaccine distribution to the private sector would add many benefits for a low cost. Here are some examples. A contractors would be more organized and would improve the vaccine supply. If managed correctly, the private sector could reduce delivery cost and improve on-time delivery, better temperature control, and better management. Switching to the private sector would save on storage costs, improve delivery options, and offer more vaccines and more options to receive vaccines.

In 2005, there was a study in West Cape Province where the government switched to a private sector (LSP) which was very beneficial because it was less expensive overall (though more expensive than originally thought), offered higher levels of service, better management, and was able to keep the temperature in trucks from warehouse to health centers more effectively. The result was clear that the private sector achieved much more than the previous public government efforts.

To everything there are pros and cons. Costs have to be calculated correctly. The government has to do everything it can do. Managing, handling and taking care of vaccine distributions has to be done by agreement.

II. Prevention of Future Pandemics

This past year has been one of the most significant and trying time periods in human history. With the worsening of Covid-19, the world has gone through shutdown after shutdown and billions of people have been affected directly or indirectly.

South Africa has been hit extremely hard -- one of the leading countries when it comes to Covid-19 cases. As of October 21, 2021, South Africa recorded 2,918,366 cases. Although a vaccine has been introduced and many people have taken it, Covid-19 is still a major factor in today's world. While the vaccine is effective, it takes a while to produce and not everyone is going to take it.

It is important to recognize that 3 out of every 4 infectious outbreaks in humans originate from animals or are zoonotic. Covid-19 being the most recent. Through careful organized scientific research, the world will never have to go through the horror that it has in the past year.

International programs have been launched by the World Health Organization (WHO), to help combat viruses, Covid-19 in particular. WHO launched the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence, a global platform for pandemic and epidemic intelligence, based in Berlin, Germany, with a goal to help predict, prevent, detect, prepare for, and respond to worldwide health threats. Additionally, WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, has said “We can only prevent future pandemics with an integrated One Health approach to public health, animal health, and the environment we share.” The One Health approach is to achieve optimal health outcomes by recognizing the connection between people, animals, plants, and the environment they share. Both of these programs are relatively new, so the effectiveness is difficult to gauge, but it has the right pieces to definitely be part of the solution but likely not the whole solution.

While South Africa is taking part in international programs and initiatives, they have also taken actions directly. Dr. Mahama Ouedraogo, the Director of Human Resources, Science and Technology (HRST) of the African Union Commission (AUC), proposed that technologies such as earth or geographic information systems should be used to monitor disease outbreaks and provide technological solutions to help mitigate pandemics. Dr. Ouedraogo also encouraged all the stakeholders and partners to carry out social, economic, and environmental impact evaluations, and develop response strategies to Covid-19 as well as express the AUC’s readiness to support any groups that are trying to address this issue.

While South Africa by itself has limited resources to prevent future pandemics, by finding sharing information on ways to limit the transmission of zoonotic disease, South Africa is comfortable that it can be a world leader in preventing future disease. Specific factors that can be acted upon now to prevent zoonotic disease transmission include addressing deforestation, land conversion, and illegally traded and hunted wildlife. By limiting these factors, not only can we help prevent future pandemics, but we will also improve the environment as well.

The Center for Climate, Health, and the Global Environment at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and the Harvard Global Health Institute are launching the Scientific Task Force for Preventing Pandemics at the Source. The task force includes seven scientific experts from around the world and will focus on how this “spillover happens, catalog interventions that have been successful in preventing disease emergence, and lay out a plan for preventing future spillover.” The United Nations should back this program both financially and provide it with any human and technological resources necessary as one of the best opportunities to prevent future pandemics.

Country: *The Swiss Confederation*

School: *Fuchs Mizrachi School*

Committee: **World Health Organization**

The issues presented to the World Health Organization are: Equitable Vaccine Distribution; and the Prevention of Future Pandemics. It is well accepted that the global strategy to bring COVID-19 under control is through a successful global vaccination campaign. Switzerland supports this undertaking both internationally and domestically. Additionally, Switzerland has recognized the importance of preventing future pandemics and has made great strides in its ability to do so.

I. Equitable Vaccine Distribution

The United Nations and the global community share similar goals to that of Switzerland. Switzerland believes that a successful vaccination campaign will allow for the restoration of trade, travel, and all aspects of economic and social development. The World Health Organization has worked with other countries and organizations to develop a plan aimed towards 70% vaccination across all countries, by mid-2022. The campaign is designed to assist economically disadvantaged countries in receiving and assisting in the distribution of the vaccine.

The UN is approaching this issue with three main strategies. These strategies include financially supporting vaccine producers and distributors, asking countries with vaccines to share with countries who have a low supply or cannot afford vaccines, and sharing vaccine technologies and information freely. Additionally, the UN requested that countries allow for cross-border flow for vaccine-related matters. The UN plans to target this issue by first vaccinating the elderly and healthcare workers, then adults, and ultimately, adolescents. The UN has stressed that for this to happen, vaccine producers and wealthier countries must work together to achieve global COVID-19 immunity as an estimated \$55 billion is required.

On the international front, Switzerland has been striving for equitable vaccine distribution. Switzerland has donated \$21.7 million “in support of the 92 lower-income countries.” Additionally, in June of 2021, the Swiss Federal Council donated a significant amount of their 5.4 million AstraZeneca vaccine purchase to COVAX, a global vaccine production and distribution facility. Domestically, Switzerland was originally recognized as inactive with regard to the vaccination campaign, despite its general recognition as a country with a strong healthcare system. Since then, the country has advanced considerably with roughly 63% of the population now fully vaccinated. Switzerland has also started a campaign to vaccinate young adults and the vaccine-hesitant. In early November, Switzerland plans to launch its “vaccination week.” A week that will include “170 ‘vaccination buses’ and 1,700 advisors to speak with people who have concerns.” Switzerland is still focused on getting everyone vaccinated with two doses before beginning to administer vaccine boosters.

Switzerland is prepared to partner with the UN and cooperating countries to address the issue of equitable vaccination worldwide. As demonstrated, Switzerland is willing to donate money to UN initiatives and programs aimed towards purchasing and distributing vaccines as well as supplying vaccines purchased beforehand. The Swiss government looks forward to achieving these efforts and supporting the worldwide vaccination campaign.

II. Prevention of Future Pandemics

The world has suffered its first global pandemic in over 100 years. Following 5,000,000 tragic deaths and the hardships people experienced during pandemic lockdowns, it is well known that to re-establish all aspects of health, trade, economic and social development, preventing future pandemics must become an immediate focal point for the United Nations.

Switzerland can work with the UN as we share common interests in regards to solving this historical issue. In Switzerland Health care is a required purchase for all citizens. As noted in a profile by The Commonwealth Fund: “coverage includes most physician visits, hospital care, pharmaceuticals, devices, home care, medical services in long-term care, and physiotherapy. Supplemental private insurance can be purchased for services not covered by mandatory health insurance, to secure greater choice of physicians, and to obtain better hospital accommodations.” As a result, Switzerland's universal health care system has allowed over 10.8 million citizens to receive a vaccination as the insurance provides care for all those who wish to become vaccinated. As of October 14, 2021, these procedures have resulted in a reduction of the 7 day average of new infections to 888 -- a 14% drop compared with the previous week. The UN must understand and recognize the constant effort many countries are putting forth into preventing future pandemics and begin to work alongside many countries to help prevent future pandemics.

Switzerland has actively begun working alongside the World Health Organization (WHO) in developing Avant-grade technology, creating a Bio-Lab to detect and prevent future pandemics. In June of 2021, “the Swiss government and the World Health Organization (WHO) signed an agreement to launch the first WHO BioHub Facility. Switzerland will make available to the WHO the Spiez Biocontainment Laboratory, based in the center of the small Alpine country, to serve as a global repository for viruses and other pathogens with epidemic or pandemic potential – such as SARS-CoV-2 that causes Covid-19. There, they will be safely stored, analyzed, and shared with other countries”. The lab was created by the director-general of the WHO Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus to further prevent the spread of future pandemics and create the opportunity for international cooperation. Dr. Ghebreyesus hopes the lab will create equity and fairness due to some countries having more access to medical equipment and knowledge of the spread of germs and bacteria (Pathogens). When asked how the lab itself will operate, Isabel Hunger-Glaser, the head of Spiez Lab in Bern, stated: “At Spiez, we'll grow the pathogens and do analysis, such as sequencing. This is important for quality control. The WHO is responsible for sharing [findings] with other countries. They will get in contact with the laboratories that are interested in receiving particular variants. The WHO will share pathogens only with qualified entities that meet the relevant regulations and standards. The WHO will then inform us to prepare a particular variant to be sent to this qualified entity.” Our country will continue to monitor the development of the WHO Bio-Lab and take all the necessary procedures to ensure the safety of our citizens.

Switzerland is prepared to work with the United Nations in continuing to develop the proper technology and procedures to prevent future pandemics. As demonstrated the Swiss government is creating its own technology to keep its citizens safe and assist other countries in doing so. This Swiss government looks forward to positive and productive cooperation with the United Nations in ensuring that the world may never encounter another global pandemic.

Country: *The United Kingdom*
School: *Fuchs Mizrachi School*
Committee: **World Health Organization**

Under consideration by the World Health Organization are the following critical time and health sensitive issues: How do we provide adequate and sufficient numbers of vaccine doses to the public? How can we prevent global pandemics like COVID-19 from happening in the future?

I. Equitable COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution

The United Kingdom launched the world's first immunization program with the goal of developing and distributing COVID-19 vaccines to the public efficiently and effectively. Initiated almost a year ago, the United Kingdom program now provides three excellent vaccine options: AstraZeneca, Pfizer, and Moderna. Owing to our modern public health care system, initially, the United Kingdom became the world's first country to fully approve the Pfizer vaccine for the public in early December 2020. This was quickly followed by the AstraZeneca approval that same month and the Moderna shot approval one month later.

Heavily monitored statistics demonstrate that as of October 16, 2021, the United Kingdom has dispensed COVID-19 doses to 94.8 million citizens. To date, half of the recipients are not fully vaccinated (45.4 million people fully vaccinated in the UK), but the numbers are improving.

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the UK government have been working tirelessly on providing vaccines to the public and have been putting in major efforts to promise health safety and vaccines to the public. The United Kingdom has rightfully earned a reputation as an example for other countries to follow and adopt.

The role of the World Health Organization should not be underestimated. WHO has put a massive dent in the spread of the virus by contributing and leading the charge on getting COVID-19 shots to the public. This follows our well-established pattern and practice of providing significant help and support through vaccine availability and distribution in response to past health crises. For example, since the start of the WHO Polio Eradication Initiative, polio cases have declined 99%. More than 40 years ago, the WHO led a campaign to help eradicate smallpox resulting in no natural cases of smallpox worldwide. During the swine flu outbreak in 2009, the WHO allied with private companies and created "Gavi" - a global vaccine alliance that has protected 100 million people and has led several successful and efficient vaccine initiatives and companies throughout the world.

As more vaccines are being given out across the world there are still significant holes that we need to fill to improve health and success. The United Kingdom would like to propose a catalog of solutions for vaccine distribution and availability. We have found that the Gavi organization has been one of the most effective answers. As the world's largest donor to Gavi, we would like to set aside 7% of the UK's tax money (\$84 million U.S) and donate it to Gavi in an attempt to provide more vaccines to the world. This is important because "Research suggests that enough vaccines will be produced in 2021 to cover 70 per cent of the global population of 7.8 billion. However, most vaccines are being reserved for wealthy countries." See, www.un.org. Donating to Gavi will

give these poorer countries more vaccines. We also encourage innovation in vaccine usage. On October 19, 2021, the Food and Drug Administration in the United States approved the mixture of two different shots – Moderna and Johnson & Johnson. We would encourage our fellow member nations to approve this as well. Our goal is to create even more vaccine opportunities: increase vaccine inventory, preserve vaccine shots, combine vaccines to take advantage of available supply, and enhance equitable vaccine distribution. If other delegates and countries could adopt our solutions it will allow the UN to take a bigger step forward than ever before.

II. Preventing Future Pandemics

Covid-19 emerged at the end of 2019 creating a traumatic pandemic that made it very difficult for people to go on with their regular daily lives. Covid-19 had a very big impact on the United Kingdom and the whole world. Although we have almost fought through this pandemic together, our bigger goal should be to see Covid-19 as the last pandemic of its scale.

Environmental degradation is a severe problem. It is reasonable to believe that new diseases will be on their way. Studies have shown that roughly every four to five years a new disease emerges to the surface and exposes people to sicknesses. Preventing future pandemics is vital for international wellbeing, security, and the global economy.

The World Health Organization has long been at the forefront of measures to mitigate the risk of pandemics. On April 22, 2020, the European Committee of Social Rights, which is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Social Charter, issued statements focusing on the right to protection of health. Unfortunately, these guidelines are not well enforced and global economics challenge our capacity to lower the risk of any future pandemics.

One example is wildlife trade; a key to ensuring good global health. While outlawing the wildlife trade may be the right solution to preventing future pandemics, it is also a critical part of many societies and negative effects of that decision should be considered. In Asia, 30-40% of the public relies upon wild meat markets to buy food. Others need income earned by selling things to those meat markets. This is not implying that all wildlife trades are done because of need rather satisfy their pallet and luxury. Rather, there should be an effort to inform and persuade consumers toward better options while at the same time avoiding starvation and unemployment. Initial efforts in the regions of Asia Central and Western Africa, where a majority of wildlife is being sold, would be good targets for the World Health Organization.

The United Kingdom has researched and tested methodologies to minimize the number of pandemics in the future. On April 1, 2021, the United Kingdom announced that they will be set and aim to establish a new organization called the UK Health Security Agency which will aim to halt future pandemics. It is our hope that this organization can and will accomplish creating unthinkable pandemic prevention methods. We hope that the organization will also not only establish a much safer environment for the UK, but also the entire global population. It is our delegation's together with all member countries of WHO to provide support and affective help to prevent any external health threats from attacking this world and we are on the right path to accomplish just that.