

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

I. As a developing country, the Argentine Republic deals with sanitation and health issues on a massive scale daily. With rapid economic growth, it is difficult for infrastructure to keep up with a nation. Despite this being a huge endeavor, Argentina is more fortunate than other developing nations which are unable, due to many factors such as internal conflicts, to promote health themselves. This especially applies to African nations who twenty to thirty years prior were colonies of European nations. As a result, the World Bank should provide grants to countries who are eligible and apply for the purpose of health infrastructure. This includes facilities such as sewers, clean drinking water pipelines, and adequate medical facilities. In developing nations, there is a profound lack of trained medical specialists and sanitary facilities for said specialists to use. As a result, a main focus of these grants should be to promote medical education in the countries that apply and into the development of hospitals. Western democracies, as the most developed countries in the world, would help prevent global disease outbreaks by donating to the World Bank in order to provide economic aid to these countries.

II. Recently, the global spread of AIDS has concerned medical specialists worldwide that are worried of the global effects of this disease. With current medical technology, AIDS is extremely difficult to treat and most patients end up perishing. As a result, proactive measures must be taken in order to control and prevent the further spread of AIDS. The Argentine Republic recognizes that despite common belief; homosexuals are not the cause of this disease nor should be discriminated against as a result of possessing disease as research has shown AIDS is just as likely to befall anyone regardless of sexual orientation. As the majority of AIDS cases appear in Africa, it is necessary to give special focus to the continent, especially nations such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo where there is a relatively high concentration of AIDS. By dispatching voluntary medical specialists, from various countries, the UN can help prevent the spread of AIDS by educating regular people in these countries about methods of contraception and other preventive measures that can help prevent the sexual transmission of AIDS. By educating the general public, the majority of people will be aware of AIDS and the threat it poses and thus take more caution in its potential transmission.

AUSTRALIA

I. Australia takes health very seriously, and therefore supports the idea of "Health for All." Within the country, Australia has many research and health promotion programs. The idea of a global health policy is a noble effort, and a hope that Australia shares. We possess the resources and knowledge needed to help underdeveloped countries, and recognize that most large countries do as well. Health is a fundamental right granted to every human, and should be protected. Countries who possess the means should feel obligated to help protect and promote the health of people in countries who cannot help their citizens. Even developed countries could benefit from a larger health initiative, educating people about the dangers of poor diet and smoking. Australia is very enthusiastic to be a part of a global health initiative.

II. The delegation of Australia fully recognizes the global issue of HIV AIDS. Australia's first recorded case was in 1982, and our first death attributed to the disease was in 1983. The discovery of AIDS on the global scale has been relatively recent, and already between 100,000 and 300,000 people have been effected. Australia

has responded swiftly and strongly to the disease. AIDS councils have been formed throughout the country, both government and non-government. Our government has made several Needle and Syringe Programs (NSPs) to combat the spread of AIDS, as well as rapidly developed public health and education programs for disease prevention. Australia also plans to release an advertising campaign in media about the disease, which will roll out in 1987. Australia heavily endorses all efforts to reduce the spread of this disease, as well as education about it. Australia also endorses research on the subject, to learn more about the structure of the virus and pursue a cure.

BELGIUM

I. Belgium recognizes the hardships that developing nations endure when trying to develop sustainable healthcare for all their people but feels it is a necessary step for each country to make. Belgium feels that one of the best ways to get initial basic healthcare to all is to have a community based healthcare system in which. The taxes from the community support the healthcare for all with in it. Belgium understands in developing nations the infrastructure to put a system like this in would be difficult but would implore other nations to help developing nations execute this plan. This plan would be able to continue to grow after the year 2000 in which it could be moved up to a national or international scale which the developing nations infrastructure is in place. In improving the infrastructure for these countries they will be able to stand on there own without much need from developed nations. A developed infrastructure will also allow those developing nations to grant a more pervasive healthcare system in which all are included and cared for. Belgium has enacted universal healthcare and has seen vase improvements to its citizens overall well being.

II. Belgium feels that one of the best ways to ensure the equal distribution of help and care no matter what sexual orientation. Is the distribution of universal healthcare to all as represented by our laws made in 1963. We have strict laws in our public hospitals were if they do not admit every patient no matter if they have the money or not they may be closed down. We feel that one of the biggest problems in fighting HIV is the donation of blood. Belgium feels that all corporations receiving donations must scan the blood they receive. Belgium feels that one of the best ways to inform its citizens about HIV/AIDS is to send teams into our residential areas in order to inform the population about the dangers of HIV/AIDS and how to prevent them. We feel that one the biggest obstacles facing the worlds population is the how it is considered taboo. Belgium is trying to eliminate discrimination against those with HIV or AIDS. But finds this hard in which where is the line against infringing on our peoples rights or trying to protect them for their sake and for the sake of the rest of the population.

BOLIVIA

I. In the fall of 1986, delegates from various nations met in Ottawa to discuss the world's health problems. The meeting was initially called to meet the growing health expectations of the current population at the time and to set guidelines for Health For All by the year 2000. The charter focuses on three main steps: Advocate, Enable, and Mediate. The goal of this conference was to ensure equal health opportunities for all, and government cooperation and support and both the local and federal levels. Bolivia is a country plagued with malnutrition, and limited maternal and infant care. Malnutrition among children have skyrocketed with little to no government intervention or support. Infant mortality rates have skyrocketed as well. In the year of 1986 alone

there were 97 deaths per 1000 children born. This has led to many problems for the Bolivian population overall.

In response to these problems the only solution would be to increase funding to the medical needs for women. With regards to child malnutrition Bolivia would support a United Nation action of an implementation of a government funded organization such as a soup kitchen or a food stamp program would greatly benefit the hundreds of children who are either underweight or obese. The Bolivian Health Administration has already started a program trying to achieve this goal. Infrastructure and lack of hygiene is also a major issue. Overall the lack of awareness is the leading factor behind the health problems in Bolivia. If the population was more aware of potential health threats the guidelines for Health For All could be met by the year 2000.

II. Aids is a worldwide epidemic that affects millions of people all around the world. Before the 1980's, awareness of the disease was limited, and many people believed that it was only prevalent among the homosexual population. However in the early 1980's the center for disease control (CDC) have begun to state that AIDS and HIV can be transmitted through heterosexual interactions as well. From the time the first Bolivian case of HIV was diagnosed in 1985, infected people have been treated poorly. Many of them have been outcasted from society as well, and in most cases are forced to 'die alone.'

Although Bolivia's population has remained relatively unscathed by the outbreak, with less than one percent of the population tested positive, awareness for the people who are affected is vital. As of now AIDS is not one of the major health issues in the country. both rural and urban areas simply ignore it as a problem altogether whether it be from a social stigma or simple ignorance. Bolivia would support starting a United Nation action for an awareness campaign teaching both prevention and potential treatment options. If treatment is not an economic friendly option the main goal should be to integrate HIV positive men and women back into daily life. By showing awareness and acceptance we can help people in need and prevent AIDS from affecting more lives.

BRAZIL

I. Since the HIV/AIDS outbreak of the 1920s, countries across the globe have taken preventative measures to eradicate the disease, and Brazil has been among one of the few countries to successfully combat and bring the number of individuals affected down. In the wake of the outbreak, Brazil was under a military dictatorship; despite the unique government situation, Brazil's response was groundbreaking with aggressive preventative measures being implemented, helping to spread awareness instead of disease. With such programs, Brazil has seen a dramatic decline of disease affecting especially high-risk groups. In 1996 the number of gay men and women affected by HIV/AIDS was 10,795 but in 2009, that number dropped to 2,681. However the number of women affected remains higher than men (2,034 to 647). In comparison, the United States has actually seen an incline in the number of African Americans affected, from 20,672 in 1998 to 21,549 in 2009.

Brazil's success lies primarily within congressional decisions to consistently fund the fight against HIV/AIDS. One of the most important steps taken was in 1988 when healthcare became a fundamental human right as upheld by the Constitution. This established the guarantee to preventative medication and treatments such as anti-retroviral viral medications. In addition, the Fundo-a-Fundo initiative (fund transfer fund) encouraged funding to Brazilian cities most in need. According to aids.gov, it "sought to strengthen technical and financial cooperation with states." The funds, which are transferred by the Department of STD, AIDS and Viral

Hepatitis, annually total 129.53 million . The money is then split to fund civil society organizations, and providing infant formula to families (needed as a breast milk alternative for women affected by disease). High praise has been given by multiple organizations to Brazil for their ongoing initiative to combat HIV/AIDS. Among these have been the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation award for the best model response, as well as by UNAIDS in 2004, this recognition has contributed to Brazil's ongoing persistence to combat the disease. The World Health Organization and Brazil believe that health care can be strengthened through making better sanitation a priority. As of today, Brazil is falling behind in sanitation developments, ranking 112th in the world. A large part of the problem being that in a population of 200 million, only about 30% of the sewage is collected and treated .

In Brazil's continued effort to combat HIV/AIDS, the fight has expanded to kill two birds with one stone. While fighting against disease, Brazil also strives to eradicate issues like poverty through the implementation of social programs. According to Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff, "this is an ethical imperative as much as a matter of social justice and an essential condition to achieve sustainable national and international development".

CAMBODIA

I. The United States has been struggling during the past few years since the first case of a new unknown virus in 1981, now we are trying to raise awareness about the situation in our country and in the world.

Recently we've made a study that shows how the virus damages or kills specific immune cells. The International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses has decided that the virus that causes AIDS will officially be called HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Currently we lack information and we don't have an action plan on HIV, dealing with a complex set of economic and socioeconomic factors like, a lack of access to care, discrimination, homophobia, stigma and poverty, affects our population.

As in right now the statistics show that one million Americans have already been infected with the virus and that this number will jump to at least 2 million or 3 million within 5 to 10 years if we don't take action, our strategy is to reduce new HIV infections, increase access to care, improving health outcomes for people living with HIV, and achieving a coordinated national response to the epidemic. The United States is willing to help countries in need to control these diseases.

II. AIDS had "a great deal of conjecture" during the 1980's, with a supposed Patient Zero, a Canadian flight attendant. There are several theories that state that this Patient Zero was the one who caused this great epidemic. Another, states that the first infected human was found in Belgian Congo (currently: Democratic Republic of the Congo) in the 1930's. By 1986, there is no known case of AIDS in Cambodia. Even though Cambodia is a third world country, and one of the poorest countries of the world, there are great efforts to prevent and control the expansion of HIV around the country. The Royal Government of Cambodia and its allies are working in the reduction of the spreading of AIDS, inside and outside the country. Cambodia has made significant progress in the prevention of HIV/AIDS. It is achieved by making prevention programs and giving awareness, like promotion the use of condom. There are also treatment services provided by the state and expanding comprehensive care around the country and worldwide. Thanks to Cambodia's help, fewer people are contracting AIDS. Cambodia is considered one of the first developing countries in the aspect of creating treatment and therapy for AIDS disease. Still, the world and WHO, has still more job to do to stop the virus from spreading and developing a cure and a treatment for it.

CANADA

I. In recent events that have occurred, the delegate of Canada believes that as a community there needs to be actions regarding to promote health. There are many basic prerequisites for the fundamentals and resources of health like shelter, food, peace, healthy environment, etc. Key aspects we as people need to keep in mind in order to obtain substantial health.

By improving these basic health issues this should easily decrease the number of problems that will eventually lead to more larger issues. Promoting environmental help all around, should definitely help spread awareness that this is a major concern. Bringing awareness to these causes, will help people to re-evaluate how much bigger they really are to us. By addressing one issue at a time, we would easily get things done in a much faster manner, than taking on one major project with multiple focuses. This would most likely end up taking twice as longer to complete. These are the actions we as delegates need to consider on promoting health and the changes that need to occur to meet our initial objectives.

II. As time has gone on, the HIV/AIDS crisis has developed into a much more serious issue that us delegates need to address. As the delegate of Canada, we strongly believe that instead of releasing all of the information we have gathered on the disease to civilians; that we should slowly release information on ways that would increase safely with health. Creating classes that could potentially teach and educate about ways to prevent issues that could eventually evolve into something a lot worse, than the current health crisis that currently exists. Also, to demonstrate the understanding of that AIDS can be transmitted not only by sexual relations, but by contaminated blood, needles, and other various sources of infection.

Even though there are probably groups researching, increasing that number would potentially evolve into helping develop a further understanding of the disease itself. This would help further a conclusion on how to create a potential cure to save the lives that are already affected. As a delegate, this would possibly be the stronger route to take in order to defeat this disease and all of the complications that stem from this current non-curable illness.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

I. The Central African Republic is one of the many countries in this world affected by AIDS/HIV. In 1985, 2.1% of the population in the Central African Republic had AIDS/HIV. This number has grown to 3.8% in 1986. The Central African Republic finds that the only way that we can prevent a spread in the Central African Republic is with financial help from other countries. The money will allow the Central African Republic to give treatment to the people with AIDS/HIV. Also, the money will allow us to educate the people of the Central African Republic about the disease and all the effects it can have on your health. Another problem, is the Central African Republic will have is finding a way to give the treatment to those in the rural communities and at the same time trying to prevent the spread of AIDS/HIV in those rural communities. The Central African Republic suggests that NGOs can go to the rural communities and help administer the treatment and also at the same time help the people affected by telling them what they can do not only help themselves but also the people that they live with. The government of the Central African Republic can only help those

with AIDS/HIV if we get help from other countries. In the end, the Central African Republic strongly believes that if the international body comes together we can find a way to prevent and treat this disease.

II. The Central African Republic strongly believes that the world can come together and help countries worldwide in the matter of health care. The Central African Republic not being the most wealthy country will need a lot assistance when it comes to accomplishing the tenets. The Central African Republic has confidence the first step would be to acquire NGOs that will not only treat the rural and urban population of the Central African Republic but will also educate the people of the Central African Republic on how to live a healthy lifestyle and the importance of good hygiene and such. Education will be the key in making this a long term success because the people of the Central African Republic would now know the importance of healthcare. As an international body, the Central African Republic strongly believes that treating those in need through organization such as Doctors Without Borders and then educating the people will prove to be effective in the long run. Water pollution also being a major issue in the Central African Republic can be solved by education through NGOs and giving supplies to rural and urban areas to purify their water. Also, once again educating them on how to keep their waters clean and also the effect it can have on your health. Overall, the Central African Republic believes that if the international body comes to get and educates the population of the world we can have better healthcare by the year 2000.

CHINA

I. At this first International Conference on Health Promotion, China calls on the other attendees and their respective nations to help us achieve our previous healthcare level through the conference's goals and tenets of "Health for All". China's first efforts towards a nationalized healthcare in urban and rural areas in 1949, We spread basic health, primary care and hygiene education through our national "patriotic health campaign". In 1978 the divergence between urban and rural healthcare began. Today, healthcare is very privatized and benefits are minimal for workers who are not federal employees. The goals of the convention are well aligned with the aid that China requires to continue to reform our nation's healthcare. China will be able to further help other countries achieve "building healthy public policy; creating supportive environments; strengthening community action; developing personal skills; and reorienting health care service", after we are improved. Though some countries have no foundations for health, we, China, implore you to regard also the countries who may be more advanced but are in a stage of reorganization, economical transition, or territorial expansion. China believes that by first helping this type of country, will overall, provide greater aid to the countries that are just starting to develop healthcare programs. In short the goals of the International Conference on Health Promotion, can be achieved first by restoration, then aid for developing nations.

II. Since our first case three years ago in 1986, China has developed strict isolationist policies against AIDS in our country. We have worked to keep HIV/AIDS from penetrating our borders by isolating its direct causes. Four sufferers of hemophilia received blood transfusion as well as AIDS through blood that had been transported in to our country, which was cataclysmic to China's current isolationist beliefs toward HIV/AIDS. China believes that the only way to protect our citizens and our country from HIV/AIDS is to keep it from entering our country entirely. After the presence of our five total cases so far, we have completely stopped the importation of all blood supplies, as they have been the main cause of our AIDS cases. The AIDS prevention group from our Ministry of Health will now submit all foreigners, mostly students, to testing before entering the

country. Bans have also been placed on actions such as prostitution or drug use, that lead to the spreading of AIDS. Those infected will simply be denied admittance as to further protect our countries people. In 1983, China signed a UN Security Council Resolution on HIV/AIDS peacekeeping operations, along with 14 other nations. We believe the only way to maintain our nations safety from the human immunodeficiency virus is through isolation and containment. While we are open to more international solutions in the future, our internal affairs remain of prime importance.

CROATIA

I. Croatia agrees with its fellow Yugoslavian nations on the matter of health promotion. Croatia believes that its citizens and citizens of all nations must receive the proper health care. The people's need of basic health requirement must be met i.e. shelter, food, water, and medical treatment. Indirect means of health promotion should be encouraged as well, such as proper education and equal opportunities. Croatia recommends that the United Nations make a renewed effort to improve the health of the world's people. Awareness of dangers should be increased so that citizens know how to react when they are in a health hazardous situation. "Health for All" can be achieved through the encouragement of the United Nations on individual nations to divert a large amount of their resources on their citizens health. The industrial conditions and infrastructure must be made safe. Croatia proposes that all nation pass regulations to improve the industrial conditions in order to promote the welfare of their citizens. The dangerous and unhealthy conditions that are having a negative impact on the environment must be put to a stop. The pollution produced by factories and industry is shortening the lives of citizens and destroying the environment simultaneously. Croatia strongly encourages the United nations to limit the destruction that individual nation can bring on the environment.

II. Croatia believes that it is essential for the world's citizens to have increased AIDS awareness. Croatia implores the United Nations to assist the World Health Organization in spreading awareness of this disease. People must know exactly what the disease is and how it can be contracted. It is also essential that the misunderstandings that the public possesses regarding sexual orientation and AIDS are rectified. Croatia firmly stands by its belief that the main barrier in the way of defeating the AIDS virus is the lack of the public's knowledge of the disease.

CUBA

I. Cuba has long held the belief in providing universal healthcare for its people. At the forefront of a great and powerful nation come strong, healthy citizens. The Republic of Cuba is orientated towards sustainable human development and the highest standard in quality of life. Cuba's national health system is reorganizing to downsize institutions, facilitate better organization, and use new resources and technologies. We provide full health coverage, accessibility and high quality resources to our citizens. The strength of our capital and investments has made the attainment of good health indicators and health development possible. Health is the engine of development, and Cuba strives for nothing more than a progressive nation. And we have the statistics to prove Cuba's dominance on the health scene. The HIV virus and AIDS disease are one of the most pressing issues of our time. The whole world has become infected, but Cuba has handled the epidemic with the most success than any other country. As soon as AIDS reached Cuba, the government of Cuba designed and implemented a national program aimed at controlling the spread of disease. We have and continue to practice

the isolation of individuals suspected of suffering from a communicable disease, and of possible carriers of the causal germ, as well as the suspension or limitation of these individuals' activities when their realization poses a risk for the health of others. Furthermore, the Ministry of Public Health will determine which diseases pose a risk for the community, will adopt diagnostic and preventative measures, and will establish methods and procedures for mandatory treatment. Per person, there have been 35 times more deaths from AIDS in the United States than in Cuba. Only 0.05% of the Cuban population is infected.

Cuba's resolution for health promotion and the AIDS crisis is straightforward. The State is responsible for its citizens. Therefore, Cuba urges other nations to take an active role in not only providing basic means of healthcare for all genders but also investing into new forms of technology and medication that can reduce common health issues (i.e. malaria, smallpox, ect.) Furthermore, Cuba encourages state funded sanitariums to isolate infected individuals with HIV from society and allow them to recover in a humane and organized environment. Nothing is more important than the peoples' faith in their government to not only lead during troubling times but also provide support along the way. Finally, Cuba asks that other nations view healthcare with the utmost regard and remember that a healthier world is a more prosperous world.

CYPRUS

I. The First International Conference of Health Promotion tenets include: healthy, supportive, strengthening environments, personal skills, organizing health care systems and become an advocate for the individuals for the country. The country Cyprus, fills all those wants and needs. Cyprus has a committee board (The Cyprus Health Service Promotion Board). The board helps to develop and promote Cyprus' health care services. The board also looks to create a cohesive environment, reach out and communicate with other organizations. The boards interacts with governmental departments that deem themselves as worthy supporters of the group. The board helps the public roles, participate in international and domestic organizations and contribute to the development of Cyprus.

The country Cyprus knows that if they want to develop they will have to have a justifiable health care service. In which will help of all the people of Cyprus. In Cyprus, the healthcare is at a low and affordable cost. The two sectors public and private, help people in the public to have a low (if not free) healthcare supplement. While the private sectors is held for those who can afford it. Both private and public hospitals can be found in major cities of Cyprus. In these hospital or care facilities, they are tended to and left clean and suitable for all patients. The doctors said or care takers have good education-most from overseas and learned English. Emergency treatments are free. Citizens with the EU-card (European Healthcare Insurance Card) will most likely accepted to get free emergency help and hospital tendencies. Each sector has insurance for all types of people with healthcare problems.

With the hospital branches and insurances, the healthcare plays a big in government. Cyprus' government promotes high priorities for improving the health policy. By that they have come up with solutions such as: more insurance policies that different people benefit from, more government run hospitals or care places. Cyprus' government created a National Health System (NHS). It concerns relations to fragments, or lack of help from public or private sectors. It promotes awareness and health advisers.

Overall, the country of Cyprus provides all the tenets required to have a healthy, adaptable, suitable healthcare system.

II. Cyprus is aware of the disease AIDS and HIV. Awareness that are made is the RAC-AIDS Awareness. The goal of this organization is to make it aware to all Cyprus citizens. Also they want to promote prevention of the AIDS disease. They work with the Rotaract club and the Rotary club international. They are testing policies and practices. There, citizens are tested by state-run sectors at the hospitals. There is one hospital that treats and cares for the HIV or AIDS illness.

There is a barrier for finding a cure though. The HIV disease takes over the bodies immune system. Cyprus wants to provide more evidence-based assessments in more hospitals. Cyprus has provided an epidemiological and behavioral overview of HIV in key populations in Cyprus; an overview of the national programmatic response to HIV. And they plan to conclude and advice on strengthening prevention and control of HIV in Cyprus.

Although they want to provide these things they can only provide at certain places and certain sectors. Cyprus plans to create more epidemics providing testing and treatments. All the country has to do is get it approved by the government.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF NORTH KOREA

I. In North Korea our major health issue is the lack of basic modern medicine. Under our lead Kim Jong Un the hospitals are decimated. They lack so much. They do not have basic medicine and it is severely understaffed. The staff that is there is not adequately trained. The medicine is so bad there that people resort to using methamphetamine as medicine. Universal healthcare was promised however it is not in action. The government only gave 6% of money allocated to public health to medicine. Although the treatment is technically free the doctors are very corrupt. They are easily able to bribe with commodities like cigarettes. IT is atrocious the quality of medicine in North Korea. In summary the hospitals are old, lacking in any modern medicine conveniences. Also the doctors are terrible and the medicine is a dangerous addictive drug that patients take because it is the only sign of relief.

II. Age structure: 0-14 years: 21.5% (male 2,709,580/female 2,628,456)

15-24 years: 16.3% (male 2,041,861/female 1,997,413)

25-54 years: 44% (male 5,465,889/female 5,456,850)

55-64 years: 8.6% (male 1,007,667/female 1,127,455)

65 years and over: 9.7% (male 826,175/female 1,590,281) (2014 est.)

This is statistics of the age break down in North Korea. As seen The highest range is 25-54. However, this is alarming. This is because 21.5% of the population is 0-14. Whereas only 16.3% of the population is 15-24. That shows that young men and women of North Korea are dying, in the prime of their lives. It causes anxiety for the future of our nation because it takes away possible new leaders and influential people for our great country.

DENMARK

I. The creation of the World Health Organization in 1948 was truly a major stepping point for the world and its people, as it now had a voice that would speak for everyone that lives on this planet about their health and well-being. With the current crisis we face, the epidemic by the name of AIDS, Denmark believes that this Organization is needed now more than ever to combat this tragedy. While the nation of Denmark may not be the healthiest among other nations, it has been working to increase life expectancy within its borders, attempting to curb the growing population of overweight and drug-addicted citizens. Having many nations, including Denmark, come to an agreement on how to stop the spread of this crisis, alongside being able to promote international health, will be a move that will benefit mankind for generations to come.

The AIDS epidemic is a struggle that, while seemingly limited, could quite possibly affect a large population worldwide. Due to previous delays in the advancement of medicine and medical theory, this disease has been allowed to flourish unrestrained, forcing our species to essentially take up arms against an unseen enemy that could possibly wipe us out. The delegation from Denmark wishes to express outcry at previous diagnoses of medical professionals, and wishes to clarify that, as many other nations would agree, health and protection from avoidable diseases should be considered a basic human right, and this new development will certainly cause issues in this field.

Denmark firmly believes that the international community of nations has among its ranks those who are willing to spearhead the change so desperately needed in our society today. Denmark cares deeply about all cultures and all peoples, and these events have struck a chord within the entire nation.

As a founding member of the European Free Trade Association, Denmark believes that using a nation's economic and societal power and viewpoints is a key point to assisting in health issues, particularly in the case of an epidemic such as this. Denmark continues to hold its position in the European Free Trade Association, and truly looks forward to the collaboration of the world towards these grave issues.

DJIBUTI

I. First International Conference on Health Promotion The first international Conference on Health Promotion occurred in Ottawa on the 21st day of November, 1986. Their primary purpose is to achieve health for all from the day of 1986 and in the future. The conference was started because of the growing concerns with new public health movements. Not only in certain countries, but also in all countries around the world. This program was centered on industrialized countries, but has continued to grow in all regions. Their primary purpose being to secure peace, shelter, education, food, income, a stable eco-system, sustainable resources, social justice, and equity. Health promotion is made to reduce all differences in health status' and ensuring equal opportunities with resources to enable people to achieve their best and most improved health potential. There are many health promotion strategies and programs that have been enacted and are currently being used in the world, but they should all be adapted to local needs. We also need to take into account that there are different needs in different countries and regions. We always have to take social, and different cultures into account when attempting to forge the best possibilities on an international scale.

II. Aids Crisis The Aids Crisis is a very serious problem in the world today. The mere fact is that this very serious and harmful disease today affects 36.9 million people in the world. There isn't a simple cure for this disease and it has become an epidemic. There have been New global efforts that are meant to address the epidemic, particularly in the last decade, but none of these attempts have succeeded in a dramatic way. That is why the world we live in today, needs a dramatic change. Countries have taken these statistics seriously and have started global and in country centers for help and centers for prevention, but more must be done. There have been evidence-based HIV/AIDS programs in more than 75 countries, which include Africa, Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. The more awareness we bring to this topic means the more lives that we could change for the better. Yes, of course there are programs now, but they aren't enough, we need more change in the world.

ETHIOPIA

I. Ethiopia is a developing country which needs assistance to reach optimal healthcare for all. Ethiopia still experiences high rates of morbidity and mortality and lacks health care access for all citizens. This in turn leads to an unhealthy environment for Ethiopians and is a detriment to the nations growth. As a whole the United Nations can take a variety of steps to ensure that the "Health for All" goal can be made possible for everyone even after the year 2000. The United Nations can establish programs across countries all over the world that teach underprivileged towns and villages how to properly take care of themselves and treat common and dangerous diseases. The United Nations can also create a program which sustains and builds care centers across the world providing health care in disadvantaged countries. Also, the United Nations should assist locals and teach them how to cure common local diseases to ensure that local leadership can have the personnel to treat and cure diseases in the future. If the infrastructure was improved the ability to implement healthcare policy would be vastly improved. By having the proper infrastructure countries can ease into new healthcare policies easily. In contrast villages and cities with poor infrastructure may not have the means to implement new health care policies in a timely manner. In regards to the impact the environment can have on the people steps need to be taken to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and therefore provide a healthier environment for the people of Ethiopia.

II. In 1986 Ethiopia had its first known case of AIDS reported. Since the first HIV case was recorded, HIV rates rose rapidly throughout the 1990s. The estimated number of people who have died from AIDS by the end of 2003 was 1.7 million and an additional 1 to 2.3 million were living with AIDS. As a result HIV is hampering Ethiopia's ability to progress as a nation. To help combat the ever growing problem of AIDS in Ethiopia the government set up the Leadership Development Programme and Communities Conversations. This plan encouraged the different communities of Ethiopia to develop their own plans to help limit the spread of disease in the region. This plan also helped build leadership in the local communities and rebuild the local communities from the devastating effects of AIDS. Furthermore, more testing centers have been developed to allow more accurate and better treatment for the citizens of Ethiopia. At the international level Ethiopia follows the advice of the Global Programme on AIDS. The Programme assisted developing countries in a variety of ways. Specifically, it helped establish better testing methods for transfused blood along with developing programs which helped reduce the number of cases where AIDS is transmitted from mothers to their children. Furthermore, this system distributed and promoted the use of condoms throughout Ethiopia. As a result the sale of condoms has grown drastically throughout Ethiopia. In 1986 there were only two reported AIDS cases in the

region. Currently, AIDS has claimed 23,000 lives in 2014. Furthermore, 450,000 orphans are orphans because their parents have died of AIDS. Based on reports taken from voluntary counseling and testing centers, blood banks, and Anti-Retroviral Therapy programs, the amount of people living with AIDS is about 1.3 million in Ethiopia.

Overall, Ethiopia recommends immediate action on the AIDS crisis to prevent further spreading. Local AIDS prevention programs need to be developed to effectively grow leadership and lessen the spread of the disease in local communities. By acting immediately Ethiopia can begin to reverse the detrimental effects this virus has on the nation.

FINLAND

I. The First International Conference on Health Promotion took place in Ottawa with the purpose of achieving health for everyone by the year of 2000. Health is primordial in every sense and it should be for everyone as the purpose of this conference states it: "Health for All". In order for this whole project to go further than just 2000, countries had to be willing to contribute. Since Finland's health policy aims to reduce deaths, to extend people's lives and to give them a great quality of life, Finland was ready to start. This project should be seen as a long term thing and improve it as technology does over time. All of this should be achieved respecting and following the terms of equality for it to be still up beyond 2000. Besides, it is all about the economic stability; countries should be able to maintain the health program. If there was an improvement on infrastructure and the industrial sector with the purpose of achieving health, it would be somehow safer since they propagate viruses through the environment.

In conclusion, this project is convenient to every country, including Finland now that it leads to a higher life quality apart from increasing the life expectancy.

II. AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) is a disease of the immune system characterized by increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections, to certain cancers, and to neurological disorders: caused by a retrovirus and transmitted chiefly through blood or blood products that enter the body's bloodstream which was discovered by Dr. Robert Gallo. It was originated in Kinshasa around 1920 and it is believed to start spreading supposedly when humans inherited chimpanzee meat which was infected by the SIV (simian immunodeficiency virus) and by consequent was mutated into HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). By the end of 1986, 85 countries had reported an average of 38,401 cases of AIDS. What kept the people from preventing HIV/AIDS was the lack of information which was due to the lack of money to afford a campaign or a communication source. Understanding this was a problem, the delegation of Finland decided to establish "Finnish AIDS Council" in 1986 by Finland's Slot Machine Association. The organization provided services regarding social and health care, nurture and education for professionals but for HIV/AIDS infected people also including their family members and people who might be interested in the getting informed. Sexual orientation is very important since it involves preventing and being safe. Finland decided it was a very delicate theme and decided to make a change.

GERMANY

II. Germany is the biggest European Economy and an established, respected country, that wrote policies and participated in conferences to handle the AIDS crisis.

Background Information:

When AIDS first became a major issue, Germany utilized their healthcare system to effectively squash the AIDS crisis. Germans can opt for a private health insurance plan, or receive insurance from public nonprofit “sickness funds”, which are paid for by employer-employee contributions. Ninety-five percent of Germans have health insurance, so most AIDS victims were able to get treatment. Germany also employed the Schoeberger Model, a three-pronged approach to caring for HIV positive patients.

1. Patients are treated by private doctors in their homes
2. Infected patients are given priority for HIV treatments, like anti-retroviral drugs
3. Patients are quickly admitted to hospitals when needed, before an HIV positive patient had to show three to four AIDS related illnesses before going to the hospital, now patients only need to show one illness.

International Action:

Germany has participated in UN conferences to solve the AIDS crisis, and is part of the UNAIDS committee. For example, Germany UN delegates created the German Healthcare committee. Germany also participated in and supported the European Philanthropic Support to Address the HIV/AIDS, the UNAIDS Fast Track Approach, and other UNAIDS resolutions, as it is a member of the UNAIDS committee.

National Action:

Many Germans are trying to solve the AIDS issue. Detlev Gantan, a German who was co-president of the World Health Summit in 2013 said, “The burden of disease is getting even greater in many regions of the world... We have to take responsibility”. Dr Keikawus Arasteh, a prominent German physician said, “Now we have patients who have 1.3 AIDS related illnesses when they’re transferred to the hospital”, praising the Schoeberger Model for quickly admitting AIDS patients to the hospital, before it was too late. German government officials and doctors have helped the AIDS struggle immensely through the use of the three-pronged Schoeberger model, and have quickly helped AIDS patients before their symptoms progressed too far, and allowed patients to be easily treated in their homes to prevent the disease from spreading, as it can be spread to doctors and nurses during treatment easily.

Recommended Resolution:

Germany recommends that all countries struggling with AIDS, such as those in Africa, implement the Schoeberger Model into their healthcare systems, allowing patients to be quickly and easily treated, and Germany is willing to provide experienced doctors to help set up this Model into foreign healthcare systems.

GHANA

I. The World Health Organization is an international body that was established in 1948. It was created with the goal of having an institution whose sole purpose is to seek and achieve health for every human being in every aspect (physical, mental, and social well-being). The first international conference on health promotion is primarily focused in the concept of “Health for All”.

The Republic of Ghana is very pleased to be part of an initiative that is not only benefiting developed countries but also developing ones. Ghana, as one of the latter, believes that it is extremely important to continue promoting the importance of health in these countries. On the other hand, it is as well of great importance that support and guidance in the improvement of the industrial sector is given to all the countries in need; a country has many sectors and aspects and all of them are interconnected; therefore, in order for it to improve as a whole, it has to boost all of its areas individually.

Ghana considers that another relevant aspect in the improvement of health around the world is to be cautious of the impact of the environment in health. It is crucial that strategies are implemented in order to keep the environment in hygienic and sanitary conditions; consequently, if actions to protect the environment (water, air, land) are taken, this will reduce risk probabilities of disease.

II. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus (AIDS) are autoimmune diseases that are believed to have originated in the Democratic Republic del Congo in the 1920's.

It is necessary that the international community does everything that is in its hands in order to gain control of the situation and try to formulate a solution for it. The international community has to raise awareness of the diseases and information has to be given all over the world for the sake of avoiding prejudices and misconceptions revolving around HIV and AIDS. Ghana considers that every individual should know about the crisis that is currently happening and attempting to expand; medical implications, symptoms, ways of transmission and prevention, are some of the key details that have to be advertised all around the world.

The Republic of Ghana is currently experiencing two cases of AIDS within its borders. While this cannot be changed, more cases can be prevented. Ghana considers that the UN and the WHO should support the Ghanaian government by assisting in the innovation of the medical centers in Ghana in order to make them more fitting and with more clinical assistance and resources. While prevention is a key element in this, it is equally as important that everyone knows that HIV and AIDS are not caused or spread by people who have certain sexual preferences or gender; it doesn't matter who carries the disease, but it matters how the international community handles this crisis and as well, tries to make the best of it.

GUATEMALA

I. Starting with the first topic, due to the recent health problems the world has been having, it is imperative that governments from all around the globe get together and discuss our current situation. We must promote what the fundamental conditions and resources for health are, such as peace, shelter, education, food, and income. The delegation believes that in order to achieve our goal, this must be done in neutral ground, so every delegate can be present without any trouble.

If this request goes through, the delegation of Guatemala would be open to this topic, it would also be supporting the ideas presented in the meeting by giving out food and resources. In exchange, the delegation wants help with its violence problems, since Guatemala is suffering a really brutal time in terms of peace. In this statement, the delegation admits to having problems handling violence, but is looking for a solution with support from other countries

II. Having explained the meeting, the next topic is AIDS, a disease that has ended 12,529 lives. It is believed to have originated in the 1920s, with the few dominant symptoms similar to influenza, and it is believed to affect a

person's immune system. The delegation believes that action must be taken soon, to create a cure for this disease, or it will continue spreading.

Multiple cases of AIDS have been reported to the WHO, from all over the world, so every country should be interested in finding a cure. The delegation of Guatemala is also open to this topic, and offers its help in any field the delegates find necessary. This support is possible because Guatemala has the resources needed to invest in a cure.

To connect and close our topics, the delegation would like to further discuss AIDS in our health promotion meeting. This should be a great opportunity to gather the arguments of all the delegates and come to an agreement. The agreement should be fair to everyone while having no negative impact.

HAITI

I. The first international conference on health promotion took place in Ottawa in 1986 and was brought together to bring through Health for All by the year 2000. Health for all is a new public health movement which focuses on health promotion for the people in developing countries and their healthcare managements. Not just medically but Health for All will be striving to cover fundamental resources, such as, peace, shelter, education, food, income, a stable eco system, sustainable resources, social justice, and equity. The World Health Organization promotes this movement and urges support of all concerned to help encourage a healthy lifestyle by promoting government facilities, hospitals, law enforcement, etc. The delegation of Haiti will keep promoting Health for All by creating supportive environments where people can feel free to grow, or reach any desired goal that may attribute to their peacefulness, improving health services, so that people may have a place to rely on.

II. In June 1981, scientists in the United States reported the first clinical evidence of a disease that would later become known as AIDS. The acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This virus attacks the body's immune system, specifically the cells which help the Immune system fight off infections. As it is stated in its name, AIDS is an acquired virus, which is transmitted through contact with bodily fluids, sexual contact, and mother to child during pregnancy. The AIDS epidemic has spread to every corner of the world and more than 300 thousand people have been infected with HIV. With this being said, the AIDS crisis is a major public health crisis of global scale and presents itself with many dilemmas. The World Health organization began taking safety and awareness measures, such as tracking the infection wherever an outbreak began to appear. The WHO took its measures to the people by bringing awareness on how to prevent transmissions. The delegation of Haiti is looking forward to take the necessary precautions to prevent further outbreaks during this AIDS CRISIS, and it will proceed to explain the origin, cause, ways of transmission, and ways of prevention to the general public, to every social class. Through all types of media. The delegation of Haiti will be reinforcing medical centers and preparing them with all the medical equipment they may need to control the disease.

HONDURAS

I. As the world grew rapidly in infrastructure, it looked towards improving the health care implemented throughout the world by making the goal known as "Health for All." With this goal made to be achieved by 2000, WHO looks to how this goal can be effectively achieved through tangible processes. WHO has had

programs that eradicated smallpox, and looks to more solutions for other problems that have arisen, including gender inequality in women's reproductive rights, access to food, healthcare, and more.

Honduras, as the receiver of the largest Peace Corps mission in the world and receiver of huge amounts of military and economic aid from the U.S., believes that in order to implement effective health care that will benefit the citizens and country as a whole, the people must first be willing to change their perspective and outlook. As a country with only about 9 years of expected schooling and only about 4 years of actual schooling for many children, Honduras believes that to improve healthcare, it will come from educating the young. In fact, the IHDI, or Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, falls short of the HDI, Human Development Index, drastically due to the lack of education. Enforcing the importance of having effective healthcare for all citizens to children in school will help motivate them to improve the country's policies on healthcare. Honduras believes some of the \$169 million provided by the United States could go towards improving health, and thus the standard of living of the citizens by investing it into education.

II. While in the early 1980s, AIDS was thought to be a disease related to sexual orientation, by 1985, the world had realized that it was an auto-immune disease that could be contracted through sexual contact, contact with infected blood or needles, and during childbirth. However, it is still greatly a concern and cases have been reported all over the world. Because this crisis seems to affect all parts of the world, WHO seeks solutions to this concerning outbreak of HIV/AIDS.

As a country that recently went through a severe recession, Honduras finds it difficult to find the resources to contribute on the international scale to the resolution of this problem. However, Honduras does understand the concern for it, and has a high population with this disease within their population, especially within populations of women sex workers and men who have sex with men (MSM). Honduras once again strongly believes that educating the public will ensure the most success in combating this epidemic. If the public is informed on how the disease is transmitted as well as how to prevent it, Honduras strongly believes that this will greatly reduce the number of infected cases. Honduras also asks for assistance from other nations for economic support in order to implement structures and make goods available that will help further prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

ICELAND

I. During the past decade, Iceland has made great progress in reducing underage alcoholism. Because of the nationwide implementation of this health promotion, Iceland has succeeded in reducing the use of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis by sixty percent. Along with Iceland's health promotion, the majority of the other countries in the P5 have similar ideas. China, Russia, and the United Kingdom all want to control the alcohol and tobacco availability and usage. Along with those, China also wants to help with healthy eating as 22.5 percent of students at their schools are malnourished and about 25 percent are obese, they also want to help with psychosocial development, oral care, and injury prevention. The United Kingdom would also like to help with the mental health of their people and smoking that occurs in the country.

II. During the years of 2005 and 2010, the number of people that were documented with AIDS had tripled in the amount of people affected with the disease. During the year of 2011, Iceland's diagnoses of AIDS and HIV dramatically decreased as there were 280 HIV cases, 65 AIDS cases, and amongst those two diseases, there

were a total of 38 deaths. Currently, Iceland has very low AIDS/HIV diagnoses, as the country has made changes in order to lower the amount of people who have contracted the disease. Even though Iceland has made drastic changes, many other countries are still struggling to reduce the diagnoses.

INDIA

I. Due to the concern that poor health provides, the first conference on health promotion was held in Ottawa, 1986. Its focus was to address new reforms for healthcare in a global context and to call upon international organizations. This was the first airplane that took flight, because since then, different conferences had been held, all with the same objective. This are compromised to keeping and promoting good healthcare, they consider that the mentioned objectives are vital to reach the healthy life everyone must have.

Regarding India, its healthcare solutions are focused primarily on its citizens, unfortunately this country has participated in a limited number of international healthcare solutions. This is because; this country is still taking care about national issues.

Speaking about international agreements, in order to ensure that the prompts are capable of providing the proper healthcare, the approved ones could be taken into previous tests that suit every region and do not disturb the natural order of things.

II. The AIDS is a serious illness that affects the ill person in a physical, social and psychological level, which continues spreading through the world. One of the main causes of this is misinformation. It is critical that people know its effects and how to prevent themselves from obtaining it.

In India, this issue has the same importance due to the quantity of infected people. India is one of the countries with 300,000 annual deaths by aids and 2.1 million people with hiv..

The international community and the UN could propose the creation of information campaigns across the world, in which the reality of the aids is exposed to the community. However, this campaigns may not eliminate the problem because, a lot of countries are lacking in resources to make this happen. HIV cases are concentrated in the unwealthiest countries. Also, certain information doesn't travel effectively, or the fact of talking about these topics is a taboo for certain religions and cultures. Going a little higher, in not so unwealthy countries, individuals consider that homosexuals do not have the right to receive the special cares; this frame of mind is toxic. Homosexuals aren't considered as much as heterosexuals in the prevention of this illness. In order to make real awareness, judgment-free comprehension has to born in the individuals.

One organization which is providing a helping hand is SAATHII, an Indian organization.

INDONESIA

II. Indonesia believes that the AIDS/HIV crisis is something that needs to be addressed quickly. It believes that every country should provide the best it can to respond to this crisis. In Indonesia, 54% of HIV/AIDS cases are caused by drugs. Specifically, dugs that need to be injected Indonesia believes that a stricter control on drugs in required. This can be accomplished by increasing funds to local authorities therefore allowing for ore raids to occur. The KPA in our country shall assemble the best team of experts to tackle this crisis. Indonesia also requests money from countries such as the United States in order to fund to response effort. Indonesia believes that AIDS/HIV is a real problem and it would be much easier to stop or prevent it with outside funding.

Indonesia also agrees that there are other countries that may need funding more than Indonesia, but it strongly requests the committee to consider it as a candidate for funding.

IRAQ

I. Health is the most important thing in our lives. It is what keep us alive and what determines the quality of our life. When talking about health, is elementary to consider every aspect such as security, opportunities, education, peace and social justice.

The Republic of Iraq recognizes that this country needs lots of change and is willing to start making something about it. We are determined to find a solution so that we can together improve the quality and longevity of our people's lives. This country has the adequate infrastructure and is looking forward to make the most of it.

Iraq would like to invest time and anything the country can afford for those who need it the most. Creating more hospitals and making people conscious about what they should concern would be our priority and goal. To make a real change, we need people who are compromise on giving Iraqis the best of what every human being deserves.

II. By the year of 1985, every region of the world would have more than 1 case of AIDS. It has spread so quickly all around the world, causing one of the most devastating pandemics ever recorded in human history.

World Health Organization's goal is to respond to the underlying determinants of health, in this case to minimize the number of affected people around the world and put a stop to these pandemic and horrible times.

The Republic of Iraq believes that we are making a good to humanity by isolating patients who suffer from this disease until a solid treatment is found and given to the country. The least that the government would like is more people infected. We would like to avoid a situation that can most likely aggravate the problem even more. Iraq also thinks Iraqis must be aware of how dangerous it is this disease and that they should avoid any contact with someone who has got AIDS.

IRELAND

I. As infrastructure continues to grow and the world becomes more interconnected, healthcare is now more important than ever. To promote health is to promote peace, shelter, food, wellbeing. To promote health is to promote social justice and equity. Promoting for health is promoting for all.

Although Ireland is on the road to a better healthcare for its system, it can still improve along with the rest of the world. Specifically, Ireland needs to create equal opportunities for men and women of all socioeconomic backgrounds. Everyone has access to free healthcare with the possession of a Medical Card; however, numerous people are left waiting for checkups and treatments due to the high volume of patients seeking hospitals. The limited amount of hospital beds, personnel, and equipment have proved to be a challenge in serving the people in our country.

Ireland's obstacles coincide with many other country's problems. If these issues are addressed, "Health for All" can become a reality for the year 2000 and beyond. The global effort should put emphasis on healthcare access,

environmental sanitation, and education. These pillars will be the keys for success in assisting people worldwide. The promotion of health also includes advocacy for social justice and equity. The international committee needs to be aware that men and women alike should be cared for equally and women should not be held back due to their gender and societal pressures. In addition, the surrounding environment should be taken care of just as well as healthcare facilities. A healthy environment, whether it be in the home, or on the street, needs to have its citizens feel safe and secure while providing adequate shelter. Education is one of the easiest and less controversial methods for healthcare promotion, which is why it should be taught in all schools along with poverty stricken areas. The more knowledge we give the people, the more knowledge they have to protect their own wellbeing.

To achieve the goals of “Health for All” everyone must play a pivotal role in their society. This includes government and non-government organizations as well as the people. If communication within countries and between countries is streamlined, a healthcare plan that benefits everyone is sure to come.

II. HIV/AIDS is a serious and complicated autoimmune disease that hurts people both physically and socially — making it the leading cause of death worldwide. Despite an effective treatment that helps patients live normal lives, Ireland’s Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) has reported that there has been a recent increase in HIV/AIDS infections in the country. The HPSC and HIV advocacy groups have found that these figures mostly apply to men who have sex with men (MSM) and people who inject drugs (PWID). Ireland has acknowledged that the increase in cases is a concern and is looking for better treatment and prevention methods as well as a way to bring the HIV/AIDS into the public eye.

Access to healthcare and education is one of Ireland’s first priorities. WHO states that many as 30% of HIV/AIDS go undiagnosed — which is why Ireland has made testing free for everyone. In addition, Ireland is working on ways to allow its healthcare system to reach everyone in a reasonable amount of time. Education is also a big part of the plan — awareness, transmission, and sex education are of the utmost importance regarding HIV/AIDS. Ireland is currently working on a draft that will push for sexual health onto national policies and is not afraid to address the issue of sexual health to its people.

Ireland recognizes that social stigma is an enormous issue surrounding the HIV/AIDS problem. The marginalization of peoples with HIV/AIDS and] similar diseases serves as a barrier that keeps citizens uninformed. This stigma prevents people from seeking testing, treatment, and support. In 2006, Ireland has pledged to “Stamp Out” AIDS stigma and discrimination in an effort to raise awareness and promote safer environments for people to live in. This involves international cooperation and collaboration; thus, Ireland finds communication extremely important.

Ireland has also invested a lot of time and money into research and treatment. Irish Aid is one of the many organizations that play a role in this part of prevention. Funding is being put towards the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) and the International Partnership for Microbicides to advance research for preventive technology. IAVI also works to create an effective vaccine that will be accessible worldwide. Research and treatment also affects nations other than Ireland, as organizations provide care and assistance to outside countries, such as home-based care in Zimbabwe. Nutrition also plays a factor in contracting HIV/AIDS, so funding will also be put towards improving global nutrition and treatment.

A healthy international community will result in success for all nations involved. Solving the HIV/AIDS crisis has been a longtime goal for WHO and these steps are necessary in order to make further progress for the future.

ISRAEL

I. The State of Israel firmly believes that the promotion of health around the globe is of extreme importance. If a country lacks the necessary means to maintain a healthy population, then its work force will deteriorate. This leads to a weaker economy, which then leads to a health care system with even less funds, and the cycle repeats itself. The delegation of Israel looks forward to this Conference, hoping to establish goals set for the year 2000 in order for countries to try to increase their health care levels. The delegation proposes helping developing countries to improve their infrastructure, as having a better infrastructure also improves the quality of life of citizens, making the distribution and application of medical and health services easier and more effective overall. Another option is to create a smaller organism derived from the WHO that is solely dedicated to imparting health education around the globe. This will make the task of increasing the health standards much easier while also helping the WHO keep track of what kind of information is being imparted regarding health education and promotion.

II. As the threat of AIDS rises and starts to alarmingly spread around the world, the delegation of Israel progressively grows worried about what might happen in a near future if this disease is not stopped or at least slowed down by a relevant margin. The State of Israel is willing to do whatever is within its hands to help fight the spreading of this new and dangerous disease. The delegation proposes the impartation of the topic of AIDS to high school and college students so that they are aware of the risk that unprotected sex presents to their health on the long run. It should also be mentioned that one of the barriers that makes it impossible to achieve the total prevention of AIDS on a worldwide level is how there is not information on the media about the disease. This is why the delegation considers it imperative to start spreading the word about this dangerous disease before it continues to spread from individual to individual. As of today, 85 countries have already reported cases of AIDS in their population. On a last note, the State of Israel firmly believes that people who have already contracted the virus should not be left behind, and, on the contrary, should be helped throughout such a complicated struggle. This year, the US has created several programs and networks which help victims of the virus in this fight for their lives. Israel admires these actions and makes a call to other countries to do the same in order to diminish the effect of AIDS in their population's life.

JAMAICA

I. As a country with a high mortality rate for non-communicable diseases, Jamaica finds the idea of “Health for All” quite appealing. Since it does not possess the infrastructure or technological advances needed to solve its own health crises like the more developed Western nations, Jamaica is a prime example of where the principles of “Health for All” could be established for a beneficial purpose. The main philosophy of “Health for All” is that decent healthcare be supplied to all countries without the medical means of taking care of their own people. Jamaica believes that the proper establishment of this viewpoint in emerging nations with the help of Western influence could help eradicate many diseases affecting third world countries. As healthcare improves collectively throughout the world, Jamaica will not only see a rise in the population, but also a decrease in the mortality rates. This improvement is not one reserved solely for Jamaica. The principle of “Health for All” will improve the world as a whole.

II. The AIDS epidemic is not a foreign concept to the people of Jamaica. In fact, the HIV virus is the cause of 1300 deaths in Jamaica alone each year. The problem with the HIV virus which makes it so difficult to restrain is the fact that the virus mutates on a case by case basis. This makes the creation of a vaccine even more challenging. The first thing that needs to happen must be the raise of awareness of the disease before it begins to spread out of control. As a sexually transmitted disease, it is quite easy to spread. Therefore, it needs to be under control. The first step to monitoring the spread of the disease is figuring out exactly how many people have it. The number of recorded cases are only measured based on the number of people who go in for testing. It is quite possible that a majority of the people with AIDS are unknowing carriers. This requires mass testing throughout the nation. However, this requires the aid of the WHO and Western Nations because many nations like Jamaica do not have the money to initiate a nation-wide testing program. With the help of these more developed nations, Jamaica hopes to make AIDS a worry of the past rather than the future.

JAPAN

I. The Japanese Health care system was established in 1927. Japan has been with a Constitutional Monarchy since 1947 which the power of the Emperor is limited and is relegated primarily to ceremonial duties. In Japan we have provided universal health coverage since 1961 and almost everyone has been insured. In fact, since 1983, all elderly persons have been covered by government-sponsored insurance and our system provides everyone health care.

In Japan, we are worried if that our citizens have the enough knowledge about how to take care of their own health, so we want to take action by making programs about the promotion of health care and better hygiene since elementary schools. Build better infrastructure, introduce and update the machinery of the hospitals so the people can have more confidence in the given diagnosis. Update buildings in rural areas so they can have the same opportunities as the urban areas. Also, the Japanese delegation would also to improve initiatives for Health for All by promoting equality between women and men in the community so women don't get underdiagnosed. Initiatives to promote hygiene and helping others in elementary schools, so the students become conscious about their own health and equality in this ambit.

II. Since the first confirmed case of AIDS in Japan was reported in 1985 we were concerned about the world wide epidemic. In a way that everyone is aware about the AIDS crisis is necessary to implement initiatives in order to tell people how to prevent transmission of the virus, and specifically, what the disease is. It is needed to break barriers between social classes differences to get a good result and don't let this disease expand. It's necessary to tell the community that this disease is not exclusive for homosexual persons; it could be transmitted by heterosexual couples as well, contaminated blood products, needle injections, and other kind of fluid.

KAZAKHSTAN

I. A number of health issues confront the global community today, jeopardizing the safety of much of the Global South and posing challenging questions to developed nations. These include the AIDS pandemic, increasing concern over mosquito-borne disease, namely malaria, and declining utility infrastructure. The nation of Kazakhstan faces its own severe infrastructural difficulties, a majority smoking populace, and a low life expectancy. Such problems are exacerbated by the wide population distribution across the country, with only 53% of the nation living in urban areas. The rest live in farms scattered across the vast steppe, making certain

communities extremely difficult and expensive to reach. Kazakhstan believes that many of their public health dilemmas are shared by other developing nations.

Following the 1978, WHO conference in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan has adopted the belief in the importance of primary health care as the key to achieving “Health For All by 2000.” Primary health care’s goals are defined by WHO as “reducing social disparities in health, organizing health services around people’s needs, integrating health into all sectors, pursuing collaborative models of policy dialogue, and increasing stakeholder participation.” Kazakhstan firmly supports these objectives and hopes such initiatives will alleviate the basic public health deficiencies that Kazakhstan and other nations experience.

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KENYA

I. Current situation: Kenya, in 1986, was a fledgling developing country in Africa with a flawed democracy. Daily life includes attempted military coups, corruption on every level, and massacres committed by the Army. The situations here has led to a poor rural countryside, especially vulnerable to disease and poverty. Unlike in the cities, adequate infrastructure is almost nonexistent. The government has a hard time establishing firm control over the rural areas, and is unable to develop it as much as they have the urban areas. As a result of this, healthcare is very uncommon. There are few clinics spread across the countryside and even fewer trained doctors, making the populace that lives there quite susceptible to disease and other health related issues. All of this stems from the lack of infrastructure in the area, without infrastructure, the government cannot establish firm control and build clinics, train doctors, and keep the rural areas safe from disease.

Kenya’s solution to the problem: Kenya shares the same problem as many other African countries do, lack of developed infrastructure outside of the cities. This leads to the problems the WHO aims to eradicate. So without infrastructure, health cannot improve in Kenya and other African countries sharing the same problem.. Kenya’s solution works in two simple steps: 1. Expand infrastructure throughout the countryside to allow firm government control and easy access to the region. 2. With the proper infrastructure now in place, begin setting up proper and permanent medical facilities in the area, complete with their own doctors/staff. The first step will

take 5-10 years, which allows up to 9 years of time for healthcare to be significantly approved. This all depends on Kenya getting the necessary funds to build its infrastructure, and then expand its healthcare.

II. Situation: AIDS and HIV was a recent development that began to spread rapidly throughout Africa and even the developed world. Kenya specifically was hugely affected by this epidemic. HIV prevalence rates skyrocketed past 5% in 1986, with many cases of AIDS adding up daily. Mortality rates have gone through the roof as people perish from the disease left and right. It is quite a national crisis.

Solution: The developed world is experiencing a problem with HIV and AIDS, however, the undeveloped world is having a fight to the death with HIV/AIDS. All primary focus should be on relief in Africa, specifically countries like the Congo and Kenya. Kenya's idea of immediate support can be summarized in 2 points: 1. Defensive Prevention: Quarantine, antiviral treatment, other forms of medical treatment, Education, condoms, new clinics and hospitals + doctors to go along with them, HIV testing. 2. Long Term Prevention: New treatments, vaccines, cures. With this initiative, Kenya can immediately prevent the disease from spreading across the entire country, and in the meantime focus on lowering the current rates. New treatments will be necessary to combat HIV as it transforms in AIDS, and a potential vaccine/cure needs to undergo research as fast as possible. This is all necessary to combat the explosive tide of HIV/AIDS.

KUWAIT

I. In the past few years the nation of Kuwait has struggled with providing healthcare to women and impoverished people throughout the country who do not have the needs to take care of non-communicable diseases. The Farwaniya hospital is currently combating this situation with the initial expansion to comprise three buildings including an ER facility, surgical units, oncology, outpatient clinics, and a dermatology clinic. The facility also includes a physical therapy clinic as well as a dental clinic and teaching facility. With the emergence of this hospital and various others the fact that the government is responsible for 80% of the total investment in the healthcare center will be exemplified. The private healthcare sector are estimated to take a share of 15-20% of the healthcare spending budget. Women in the nation of Kuwait do most tasks with the permission of their husband such as the purchasing of a passport, with that compartmentalization it poses a real issue on simply getting healthcare especially when only 33% of women are employed and only a few professionally.

II. The nation of Kuwait has in the past year struggled with an HIV and AIDS crisis with a 12% prevalence rate from adults. By the end of 2003, 40 million people in the world were infected with the HIV/AIDS virus and alarmed in the Eastern Mediterranean Region to 0.3% equal to that of Europe during that time frame with 79 total cases in Kuwait from 1986 to 2003. The eradication of this illness poses a struggle in a nation where healthcare is not present to all citizens but with the emergence of more health centers research is indubitably probable. Possibly the development of a health care system for those infected with these non-communicable diseases would aid in research for a cure or depletion. Furthermore, to abate this virus funds in the healthcare center should be used to ensure that equipment is cleaned thoroughly or only used once. Or, antiretroviral therapy can be given out to plausible patients to reduce the amount of HIV in the body.

MADAGASCAR

I. Thank you members of the UN for allowing us to be here today. We would first like to address the issue good healthcare within many nations. Many nations, including our own, do not have the proper funding to build healthcare facilities in rural areas. Funding by nations must be achieved to provide healthcare to all. While this might be an issue, we encourage you to keep an open mind, because human lives are at stake. Secondly, we would like to address the issue of the personal quality of health. Many foods nowadays are processed and contain dangerous substances endangering lives. These foods are preferred over natural, healthier alternatives because of their taste. To solve this, we should have health courses within school that all children must take and put stricter food regulations on our products. Lastly, we want to address equal healthcare. Many women are constantly under diagnosed and under served. To solve this, health education should be available to all women so they can learn how to control their own bodies without risking being a victim of sexism.

II. Addressing the issue of awareness of AIDS, we believe that the UN should launch a major campaign on what AIDS is, and how it spreads through television, social media, and newspapers. For countries where none of this is available we suggest sending social workers to go to villages and teach about AIDS. We hope that through this everyone will be aware of the AIDS crisis. Next, we would like to address barriers in preventing AIDS. Many underdeveloped countries lack healthcare centers to treat AIDS. Also many of these countries do not have schools to teach children on AIDS. In many countries like our own, sex workers have been a major problem in spreading AIDS. Without the proper healthcare many do not know they are infected and spread it to many people. Currently WHO is in the fight against AIDS and also many major governments such as the United States. We plan to, in conjunction with all in the fight against AIDS, plan to send social workers to rural areas of ours and African countries where AIDS is prevalent to educate people on AIDS.

MALAWI

I. The First international Conference on Health Promotion is dedicated to “Better Health for All” by the year 2000. This is to be accomplished through building healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills, and reorienting health care services. The UN Resolution 1089, proposed by the Social and Economic Council, presents a plan to combat the economic aspect of improving health. Malawi faces challenges when it comes to accomplishing these goals. With an economy based 80% in agriculture and little infrastructural capabilities, Malawi’s ability to improve its situation is limited. Malawi’s unstable government inhibits possible policy initiatives allowing for growth in the economic and education sector, which further diminishes an already lacking healthcare system. Due to Malawi’s inadequate economic basis and ability to grow, it is heavily dependent on foreign aid. Without fixing these underlying problems, any attempt at improving health will fall flat.

The delegation from Malawi proposes that the World Health Organization focuses on the development of the infrastructure and education in developing countries, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa. Resources allowing for the implementation of this would need to be provided by member countries, and would need to be continued until the respective states are capable of continuing on their own. Such a course of action is by far the best decision, as it would develop a stable basis upon which improvements to health and the quality of life could

proceed. Without first developing stable infrastructural and educational ability, any attempt at improving the condition that Malawi and other Sub-Saharan states face would be futile.

II. HIV/AIDS is a relatively new virus that is potentially the deadliest epidemic mankind has had to deal with in recent history. It infects the immune system, making it impossible for the body to fight off other infections. Transmitted through bodily fluids and unprotected sex, it is mildly contagious. The advent of HIV/AIDS poses a serious health risk to the population of Malawi. The Malawian people already deal with problems of inadequate infrastructure, healthcare, education, and economic opportunity. Most believe that it is inevitable to die from HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, the idea of protected sex is looked down upon, allowing HIV to spread rapidly. If HIV/AIDS is allowed to spread further, the consequences for Malawian people would be severe. Disease brought about by inadequate healthcare facilities would compound the effects of AIDS, resulting in a high mortality rate.

The delegation from Malawi proposes that all possible resources be designated, initially, to the containment of the disease so as to prevent further spread. From there, focus should be directed towards the education of the population in prevention of the disease, and resources should be allocated to developing a treatment and/or cure for the disease. An effort should be made to develop proper facilities and infrastructure to prevent those who have already been infected from developing further complications. With a dedicated and unified effort by the international community, the spread of AIDS can be stopped and its effects nullified.

MONGOLIA

I. The country of Mongolia believes that the World Health Organization (WHO) should primarily focus on the improvement of health infrastructure that many developing regions have little to no access to. Being a developing country, Mongolia strongly believes that more developed countries that already have a very strong health infrastructure should have to contribute the most toward this goal. More developed countries can help by doing one of several things: contribute specialized doctors to the less developed countries, provide specialists so that they can train people in less developed countries, or provide money so that less developed countries can do those things by themselves. The primary goal that the WHO should put their efforts into is the access to healthcare and the assurance of a person's well being without the person having to worry about extra finances and costs for their family and themselves. Mongolia is open, however, to the possible betterment of healthcare and health infrastructure of more developed countries, but it is not nearly as important and the betterment of health in less developed countries.

II. Mongolia believes that the elimination of the AIDS virus is the one true goal that the WHO should strive for. However this goal is not very likely until a little while from now. However every country should try and put their best scientific researchers forward in order to research all the effects and possible ways that the virus could spread and how they can be stopped. But for the time being many less developed countries are still suffering the most from this epidemic. In fact, one of the main problems is the under education of people with the virus that leads them to continue its spread. A proposal to fix this is the placement of small education programs in uneducated areas that have large populations of the virus to help promote awareness and even hand out possible inhibitor drugs to the very poor in these regions. Many people are also not going to be aware that they are hosts to the virus so mandatory tests at normal doctors visits in more developed countries for the virus need to be

placed so a person can know if they have it or not and can be treated appropriately and stop the spread of the virus.

NAMIBIA

I. The international community today stands at a critical junction, splitting into two paths: one which can lead us into a healthy and safe society and one which can not. To promote a healthy global society, we must strive to support five crucial tenets. We must build healthy public policy, create supportive environments, strengthen community action, develop strong personal skills, and reorient failing health care services.

In the past, the Declaration of Alma-Ata in 1978 made the health of all a fundamental human right. However, although the WHO has led the charge in the eradication of smallpox, there has not been enough progress in implementing a global health initiative. As such, it is crucial to come together as a community and strengthen global health policies so that we can assure “Health for All” by the year 2020.

The Republic of Namibia believes it is absolutely crucial to learn from other successful countries’ health programs so we can implement these successful programs to other nations in need. However, policy alone cannot guarantee sufficient health services. We need the support of local governments and the will of the general populous. As such, we must promote education throughout the international community.

II. Throughout the years, AIDS and HIV have resulted in a great amount of strife throughout the years. These autoimmune diseases have infected up to 300,000 people prior to the 1980s and has been growing exponentially ever since. These diseases severely deter one’s immune system, opening up the recipient to further disease and harmful agents in their environment.

The Republic of Namibia believes there are three primary parts essential to consider: education, policy, and research. Without one or the other, we cannot come close to finding a solution for ending the AIDS/HIV crisis.

With regards to education, Namibia believes people should know the facts. People should learn what the disease actually is, and also how common it can be. Although some countries may not be willing to inform their general public, it is necessary to push the WHO’s goal of “Health for All.” After people are aware, countries may begin to enact certain policies to promote healthy living, such as using contraceptives and staying hygienic. These policies would both allow for a lessening of the growth of these autoimmune diseases as well as help to promote a healthier global society. Last, but not least, countries which have the resources should begin or continue research on the diseases, hopefully allowing for a cure at a future date.

NETHERLANDS

I. The Nation of Netherlands proposes that all nations begin to enforce sexual education and mild prohibition on prostitution to prevent the spread of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and the Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus.

A main and central factor to the spread of the HIV is the lack of knowledge on the matter. The nation of Netherlands suggests that sex education be taught on a wide scale basis to all nations which are capable. This

would help inform the populous of the problems of the virus. Nations should also help enforce this idea in workplaces and aware the adult population of this.

Prostitution is a dangerous way to contract the virus. If one person has it, then the virus will spread to hundreds of others via the prostitute. The Netherlands proposes that nations should put limits on prostitution, such as enforcing a sex tax which those who engage in sexual activities with prostitutes must pay to the government. Another way would be to have prostitutes register for a license. These funds can be used towards AIDS awareness campaigns.

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus and the Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus are very real threats which must be handled through the limitation of prostitution and through the education of minors and adults.

II. The nation of Netherlands proposes that the WHO create a program towards educating the public about the causes and risks of Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus and that the WHO create a plan towards the prevention/eradication of Ebola and malaria.

As of late, the Acquired Immunodeficiency virus, commonly referred to as AIDS, has become a problem due to the lack of public knowledge on the topic. Only three years ago, we of the WHO found out that AIDS is transmitted through both heterosexuals and homosexuals. The public is relatively clueless about how to prevent contracting this virus. It is imperative that the world be notified of the risks of this disease. Eighty percent of all people who contract AIDS end up dying. This is a serious problem which must be dealt with immediately. The Netherlands proposes that all nations who support this notion, implement a form of AIDS and sex awareness program within schools and workplaces as to slightly prevent the rates of infection.

Ebola and Malaria are the diseases that are crippling the developing nations of the world. Ebola is a disease of which we know little about. It seems to be an airborne and blood borne disease. It has killed 50% of its victims. The wealthier nations of the WHO must put in the resources needed to research this disease so that its nature can be explored and possibly controlled. Malaria is a disease which cripples nations such as Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Research must be made towards creating a vaccine which can be distributed to the members of the affected nations as to prevent contraction. The nations which create and distribute this vaccine must understand that the nations accepting this cure cannot compensate for the entire cost. The nations who receive this cure must pay back this debt once their country is further developed and capable.

The WHO should enforce teaching of the avocation of Acquired immunodeficiency Virus and should work towards curing Malaria and studying the nature of Ebola.

NIGERIA

I. Nigeria would be very interested for having a way better health care program. Nigeria would welcome any new healthcare system into our country with open arms. Nigeria has been struggling with healthcare issues for many years and only really provided any type of healthcare to high ranking officials. This issue really needs to be solved because right now the average life time for a resident Nigeria is less than 55 years old. Nigeria think that it is important for everyone in our country to get equal healthcare and all life's essential things. Nigeria is

willing to step up and help our citizens. We have never really taken action in the past so this will be a first for Nigeria. Our solution for this issue is that we will step up as a country to provide every citizen of Nigeria with equal healthcare. But as our country is very weak we will need help from other countries so we propose if a country provides us with a nice equal healthcare program. We can supply them with weapons and troops.

II. Nigeria has been very affected by the HIV and AIDS crisis, with some of the highest rates of the disease in the world. Nigeria needs to take effect on this outbreak as fast as possible and eliminate the threat for the disease in our country. AIDS has impacted Nigeria a lot with a lot of cases being reported each year. We would like to eliminate this threat so our citizens are safe and have peace of mind that the disease is gone. Nigeria proposes that all countries put at many PSA on their televisions and radio stations so at least the disease becomes known to people. But also we need to buckle down on prostitution to help lower the rate this disease spreading to other people.

NORWAY

I. The field of health has seen many improvements in our time. We have witnessed decreasing infant mortality and increasing life expectancy. Thanks to the efforts of the WHO, smallpox has been eradicated. The adoption of Health for All at the 30th World Health Assembly was a huge step to resolve to work for health. Health services are recognized by the international community as a basic human right, however, the accessibility to and the practice of this right have yet to be realized.

Just as the Adelaide Conference on Healthy Public Policy stressed the interconnection of economic, environmental, and social policies with health, Norway would like to call to attention the significance of this relationship in pursuing Health for All. Without the access to public services such as clean water and sanitation, education, healthcare, and food, disease and poverty are linked to an unhealthy environment.

We believe economic growth is the only medium that can create the capacity for the solution of health and environmental problems. Economic growth must no longer result from the overexploitation of the resources of developing countries and therefore must be controlled to enhance the resources of the planet. This requires a fairer distribution of wealth within and among nations. Economic partnerships between all countries, particularly between industrialized and developing nations, must be based on equitable trade.

In Norway our healthcare system has been built on the principle that all inhabitants, regardless of socio-economic status or geographical location, should have the same opportunities to access quality health services. Because of this guiding principle, the Government of Norway is willing provide considerable aid to developing countries in addition to its support of the special programs of the WHO.

The existing Health for All Strategy framework must be built upon in order for the realization of this commitment. We must successfully develop the fullest potential of human resources through stronger inter-agency cooperation and coordination, and a system in which progress can be monitored and accountability can be evaluated. Concerns for the environment must also become a part of decision making in every level if we are to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future to meet those needs even beyond the year 2000.

PAKISTAN

I. Health is becoming a rising issue of conflict and turmoil in many parts of the world. New diseases have been spreading and proving to be very harmful to people in the regions. As the WHO there is a responsibility to collectively reform current healthcare facilities. Organizations should be established in order to carry out the functions of healthcare properly. Specifically it should be considered as one of the top priorities to supply resources to the areas where diseases are most common and where the surrounding area is not suitable for inhabitation. The UN should provide such areas with resources in order to rebuild the land and to prevent the people from obtaining worse conditions. Also priority should be given to finding a suitable system for people to gain individual healthcare plans. Thus giving incentive to all countries and people to work together. Pakistan itself would like to extend its support in promoting health. Healthcare is a problem that will continue to be controversial if a solution is not found currently. Making sure that the citizens of a region are protected and are kept in well health conditions should be a priority of the government of all countries. Proper healthcare will benefit a lot of aspects in society if addressed. Having healthcare for individuals will provide a policy benefit to those who work because it is an achievable goal that many people want. It would improve economies through an increase in productivity and would prove to benefit the country itself, by being recognized globally. A target should be set for how long the resolution that is created should last, the target should be set far in order to prove the efficiency of the resolution. So, these topics should be addressed in order to have an efficient health program.

II. AIDs is defined as a disease in which the body loses its immunity, thus becoming more vulnerable to viruses and malignancies. In recent times there has been an outbreak of AIDs and HIV across the world. In 1985 every country had reported citizens with AIDs, this disease has impacted the population a great deal. It should be the government's responsibility to protect its citizens from any threat including medically. Since some countries are falling short on providing support for their people, it is up to the international community to come to a general consensus to find a solution to this problem.

Pakistan believes that the aid should start at the local level, but then should progress to an international level if necessary. In order to try and solve the AIDs crisis, the people need to be educated about AIDs. It should be required that the majority of people within a country are aware of symptoms of AIDs, especially medical professionals. They should be able to distinctively identify AIDs, so that those people can be isolated from the well people, thus not allowing the disease to spread. At this point it would be the responsibility of the state at a local level to make sure that areas where the disease is common to be checked and the people evaluated for having or not having the disease. On an international level the other countries should share progresses on cures and areas where the disease is common should be visited and resources should be provided in order to aid the countries who have been affected by the disease. Although it will be hard to make sure the government is doing their part at the local level, it will be important to have meeting to discuss progress on the issue. Thus, these activities will make it easier to find a solution to the rising AIDs crisis.

PANAMA

I. Panama has dealt with many critical diseases that has killed many in the past years. With the help of the the WHO in the UN many countries, including Panama, have been able to have a more developed health

community. Some of the major problems are: probably gender inequalities (inequities, and lack of human rights-based approaches) and HIV/AIDS.

II. Countries like Panama have felt that no one controls the hand they are dealt in life. People are treated differently depending on their sex and gender, economic status, level of education, place of residence, age, and any other potential base for discrimination. Panama is increasing the height of its standards to a new level. Panama wants strategic planning for human resources, development of a national coordination and consultation body for human resources and training of personnel to meet the needs of the population. This will all help ensure people to feel equal and indiscriminate. Another thing which Panama could do to improve Health is be lead by the Ministry of Health in building participation and managing public health policies. Panama could develop their integrated health information system for decision by increasing awareness of the mandates in WHO to mainstream gender, equity, and human rights; strengthen basic understanding of the core concepts of gender, equity, and human right; and recommend minimum actions for integrating gender, equity, and human rights in WHO program areas.

PERU

I. Peru has a large indigenous population, where natural medicines play an important role in treating patients. As a result, the indigenous population chooses natural remedies rather than modern medicine. Healthcare is distributed unequally in Peru and many other countries as well. Peru's main focus is on improving health care for the poor. We worked on this issue by setting up 10 healthcare posts in the slums of Lima. To promote optimal healthcare, the tenants of this conference should reduce the gap of health care between high class and lower class citizens. To keep "Health for All" by the year 2000, we should strengthen health care programs, by providing more effective help for patients. Another way is to provide healthcare for those who don't have access to primary healthcare. Take the Lima case, for example. The quality of healthcare is important. All economic statuses should have it, as well as all age groups.

With a better infrastructure and industrial sector, governments can ensure that citizens are receiving proper healthcare, as well as being treated with more efficiency. Such methods include development of products and technology that can reduce the amount of hospital stays or more accurate analyses of data. With a better infrastructure, we can guarantee that those already receiving proper healthcare will continue to receive it, and those that do not have proper healthcare will be able to get it as well. The General Directorate of Environmental Health is in charge of providing environmental health services to people living in urban and rural regions. Some environmental health issues include water pollution and soil erosion. Water pollution can be stopped by refraining from pouring chemicals and other harmful substances down a drain. Soil erosion can be stopped by increased vegetation to protect the layer of the soil. Sanitation is also another step to reduce environmental health effects. In conclusion, Peru believes that the most efficient healthcare system is one that is equal for all people.

II. Peru believes that the key to stopping the HIV/AIDS disorder is to educate the people. This should work internationally because the knowledge of this virus can work to prevent it. We should primarily focus on people under 25, since this is when most people are diagnosed with it. HIV is a virus that attacks the immune system. AIDS is then a syndrome that is caused by the HIV virus. With HIV/AIDS, the immune system is weaker and

cannot fight off infections. HIV/AIDS can only be transmitted through direct contact of body fluids. Barriers to combating this issue include not being able to pay for contraceptives in many rural areas of Peru, where the issue is highly concentrated. It is also concentrated in the coastline and rainforest regions. There are also controversies of ways that we can treat HIV/AIDS, such as abstinence versus the usage of condoms.

The first case of AIDS in Peru was in 1983. Following that, the Ministry of Health was started when the government was concerned for population growth. In 1985, the National Publication Policy provided information, health services, and contraceptives to help citizens resolve on fertility and the size of their family. Law 26626, enacted in 1996, protected and helped Peruvians living with HIV/AIDS. Peru receives the most HIV funding from the Global Fund of Tuberculosis, AIDS, and Malaria in Latin America. Peru adopted methods to try to prevent mother-to-child AIDS transmission, being one of the

first countries in Latin America to do so. To resolve this condition, Peru has set up family planning programs. The Ministry of Health in Peru has made family planning programs available to all economic statuses. Another way is to increase the amount of job opportunities so that individuals do not have to rely on sex work for income. To conclude, Peru believes in educating the public and working with organizations is crucial to stop the spread of the HIV/ AIDS virus.

PORTUGAL

I. The Portuguese Republic is one of the aforementioned contributors to the Global Alliance against Chronic Respiratory Diseases (GARD). The GARD Portugal focuses on country analysis' and prevention control from the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), collaboration with the Ministry of Health and promotion of national and international partnerships.

The Portuguese Republic's concerns are mainly towards the low to middle income countries that aren't able to help themselves. The Portuguese Republic believes that a preeminent solution would be to foster case by case initiatives based on each country. Every country is different, some problems require different resources and materials to be resolved. The Portuguese Republic proposes the Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Organization

(DPHPO), which would be a part of the World Health Organization (WHO). The DPHPO would focus on three main steps: research, access, and promotion. This organization would work on a case by case basis and would collaborate with the Ministry of Health to ensure health care to all in the safest and quickest way possible. The DPHPO would encourage all countries to be a part of this growing organization.

II. The Portuguese Republic has battled HIV/AIDS Infections for many years. Portugal has the highest figures when it comes to HIV/AIDS infections but it is also the third highest country both in terms of prevalence and in terms of the number of new annual diagnoses, within Europe, after Estonia and Latvia. According to a 2010 report about HIV/AIDS in Europe, the number of new diagnoses and the growing number of people in treatment in Portugal is far above the European average.

Portugal is currently being supported by the AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF) and has been since early 2013 when the country was facing difficulties due to the financial crisis. It works with the GAT, an organization

based in Lisbon. The GAT is made up of a Portuguese group of treatment activists, founded in 2001. It is a structure of individual membership and cooperation between people from different communities and different organizations affected by HIV. The GAT runs a Checkpoint (HIV prevention center) and IN –Mouraria harm reduction center in Lisbon. Portugal advises all countries to work with the AHF and GAT and to strive for checkpoints, prevention centers, advocacy campaigns, and AIDS/HIV testing.

QATAR

I. The current world population stands at over 4.84 billion people. Almost half of these people live in third world countries, where adequate healthcare is not considered a necessity for every individual. Furthermore, healthcare for women is valued less than for men in most countries. Such negligence has led to high infant mortality rates, so much so that in the State of Qatar, 1 out of every 26.72 babies does not survive through infancy. In Qatar, health-care planning, infrastructure, and oversight are all under government control, allowing for a standardized, effective system of treatment and education in health. Additionally, in 1979, Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) was established by decree from the Emir of Qatar and since then, the HMC has had the job of building hospitals in the State of Qatar. However, these hospitals are chronically understaffed with an average of 27 doctors and 82 nurses per 10,000 people.

Most of these problems can be solved through a continued government focus on the development of infrastructure. Qatar has done an excellent job with this, evidenced by the World Health Organization (WHO) recently ranking Qatar at the top of the per capita health expenditure list among the Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC).

Based on the radical improvement of the its healthcare system with increased government oversight and spending, Qatar would support a UN resolution that would create a minimum healthcare and infrastructural spending amount for each country, based on their Gross Domestic Product (GDP). An increased focus on national infrastructure would create a more reliable access to food and water while the healthcare improvement will allow for better disease containment and its eventual eradication from society. Also it would better the treatment hospitals are able to give their patients, and would help them cope with the fact that they're understaffed. Furthermore, if governments continue to spend money on increasing the public's awareness of common diseases and how they're spread, we will see a drop in the rate of contraction of these diseases. All these points will make the "Health for All" campaign possible, even after the year 2000.

II. Along with the recent discovery that AIDS can be transmitted by heterosexual people, the AIDS epidemic has taken the world by storm, now affecting every region in the world. With 81% of those that contracting it dying, the AIDS disease should not be taken lightly. It is important to remember though, that though the disease is transmitted by both homosexuals and heterosexuals, its incidence rate amongst homosexuals is far higher. Additionally this disease has the potential to spread quickly and affect millions of people, especially those in less developed countries, where healthcare is not easily accessible. However, the country of Qatar has not been affected by this epidemic. There have been very few reports of AIDS or HIV within the country of Qatar. In general the Middle East has not been affected greatly by the AIDS crisis.

The most likely cause for the low AIDS rate in Qatar, is the fact the all homosexual activity had been banned in Qatar since 1915, due to it's implementation of Sharia Law. Thus, Qatar would support a UN resolution that

would ban all homosexual activity. Eliminating homosexuality is the best way to cope with the AIDS issue. If one were to look at the AIDS incidence in the other middle eastern countries (where Sharia law is implemented) one would notice that the Gulf region has a far lower AIDS incidence rate than anywhere else in the world. Furthermore, the best way to cope with any disease is prevention. If we can prevent people from acquiring the disease, there is no need to spend money on developing cures. The best way to spread this culture of prevention is through education. As stated before, the CDC has recently stated that AIDS can be transmitted amongst heterosexual people as well as homosexuals. It is important that everyone is well aware of this, so no one is left under the impression that the disease won't affect them. It is imperative that at all healthcare facilities, are instructed to never reuse needles amongst patients. Qatar would support a UN resolution that requires all hospitals to discard needles immediately after use. With an overall reduced transmittance of the disease, the effect it has on the world's population will also decrease.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

I. On November 21st 1986 the First International Conference on Health Promotion took place in Ottawa, Canada with a clear purpose, which has united most of the countries and most of the people in the world, this purpose is: "Health". The Republic of Nicaragua took part in that conference, because like all the countries in the world, we were searching for something that would help our people to improve wellness and have more happiness in their lives.

The fundamental sources of health are: peace, shelter, education, food, income, a stable ecosystem, sustainable resources, social justice and equity; that is why the Republic of Nicaragua since participating in this conference and in the actual days have strengthened the ability of people in decision making, and also have promoted a health culture by modifying values, beliefs, and attitudes, all this with the purpose of making people more conscious about their ecosystem and to improve their well-being and health. Unfortunately poverty has increased, and this is why the living standard has decreased by 9.5 % in Latin America, but even though Nicaragua is the second poorest country in Latin America, it's doing the impossible to improve people health by improving population income.

Nicaragua thinks that this conference was a great idea because of the topics presented, they helped the country to improve their health: also organizations like the World Bank and The World Health Organization, have helped the country to achieve this purpose.

II. The word AIDS stands for Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome and it is a disease that has existed over centuries. The consequences of this global problem are that the life and mortality expectancy have been affected and also it has affected the economic growth; that is why this disease has united the humanity and has brought out our best.

In the Republic of Nicaragua the AIDS crisis happened several years behind it happened in the USA and in Central and South America between the 1980s and 1990s. Most cases generally occurred in people who had travelled to AIDS areas or who had contact with individuals with AIDS. The other reasons why it happened later, are because of the low rate of recreational injectable-drug uses; heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual transmission (unprotected sex); sex tourism, and mother-to-infant transmission.

In the actual days as in the past, the suggested solutions by Nicaragua for this humanitarian crisis is to give effective, culturally appropriate education of sexual transmitted diseases; with the help of other countries, Nicaragua plans to achieve that by providing prevention programs for sexually transmitted disease; but the most

important thing that the Republic of Nicaragua is trying to achieve is to unite the country by helping people who already have this disease. The organizations that have helped Nicaragua to combat this disease are: United Nations Children Fund, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank, International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

I. The First International Conference on Health Promotion was held November 21st 1986 and took place in Ottawa. It is named Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion which was an international agreement. This conference was majorly about the new health movement worldwide, their deliberation of ideas were mainly about the necessities in all developed countries and some common problems in all countries. It constructed on the advance on several health debates and initiated various international organizations, national governments and local community activities.

Health promotion stands to the procedure of making people to manage and improve their health. To get to the full state of physical, mental and social health, everybody must be able to recognize their aspirations and needs to change the environment and not just health because it goes way farther than a healthy lifestyle.

II. The Republic of Rwanda is a country which faced and suffered of an AIDS epidemic which was highly and rapidly disseminated in rural areas by 1986 which made Rwanda respond immediately. It is a country that has positively respond to this type of crisis before in different ways such as donor screening program and has been recognized as the first country in the whole world to report the nationally HIV zero prevalence survey, as well as extensive AIDS education programs, and one of their most successful results of collaborations. The National AIDS Program is established in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). And even though we are still fighting against it we have positively decreased our numbers, as well as our low economy that is a big challenge for us which is why we are willing to collaborate with other countries against it with different set of ideas with the goal of accomplishing something big that would make this less of a problem. It is now our opportunity to end with this problem we cannot let it defeat us it is now our turn to fight.

ROMANIA

I. Since 1948, the WHO has been struggling to promote health. Many countries have come together to aid this cause but struggles are still in place. Some of these problems are unsafe health environments, or political figures not wanting to help health promotion programs. These problems can be fixed by promoting free health care. Free healthcare will help millions of people who cannot afford it and help better them out. WHO should target developing countries in need of help and money. Community programs can be established to increase funding and help out the WHO. Also, the education system can be changed to teach kids about these developing countries in need of money and help and inspire donations, and motivate kids to help this cause. Health is a common necessity and is needed to be recognized and promoted in all countries throughout the world.

II. The AIDS crisis is an important matter that is needed to be dealt with immediately. AIDS is a deadly disease quickly spreading which needs to be stopped. One way it spreads is through drug addicts. When syringes are used, they can extract contaminated blood, the syringes can be shared and the contaminated blood can spread

the virus even more. Romania thinks that free syringes should be given to each drug user to prevent the sharing and spreading of this disease. Other ways of spreading AIDS still exist, such as unprotected sexual intercourse. The use of protection can be promoted in countries with higher rate of spreading this STD. another way to prevent aids is to promote advertisement and try to change people's knowledge and perspectives of this event. Cures or medicine to prevent this disease can be created, but the lack of funds prevent this. It takes 2 billion dollars to put a drug on the market, funds are extremely necessary for the ending of this disease.

RUSSIA

I. As time goes on new understandings of health in its significance socially are becoming widely recognized and known in Russia. The crisis in the Russian health care system is due to lack of funds, medical resources, and technical supplies which has caused the quality of health services and their accessibility to be low. An initiative that can be enacted in order to ensure each tenet made in the conference can promote optimal healthcare for all is to increase promotion in immunizations, seat belt usage, environmental hazards and school based educational campaigns. Longstanding policy that helps to push forward the "Health for All" can ensure it remains after 2000. In Russia programs allowing a more equitable distribution of health care and resources lessens the effects of a growing inequality of lower classes financial access to medical services for various groups in population. Setting up infrastructure that favors more rural classes will make it easier for them to receive easier access to medical services. Finally, Russia in turn can get locally involved in protecting the environment for better health through are policy makers

II. In recent years the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Russia has seen a gradual increase since its first appearance in Russia in 1995. Leading Russia to become considered a part of the "second wave" of the states being struck by HIV/AIDS. This is due to the widespread increase in IV drug users in Russia using practices such as "social injection". Of course the increase can also be attributed to spread through sexual transmission. The international community and United Nations can work together to make people of aware of the HIV/AIDS crisis through widespread use of propaganda to make people actually aware of the crisis through oral sources such as face to face interactions, radio, television and written sources like newspapers and magazines can be used to eliminate ignorance and superstition that comes with the disease. Russian government has set barriers such as their infrastructure that prevent those from receiving help and preventing the disease. The Russian infrastructure of the Russian healthcare system provides complication in that funding is limited, physician's caseload are high and as a result the federal health care budget is unable to cover the ARV treatment for patients and provide an adequate supply of money for HIV research. The UNAIDS and World Health Organization provide a source of leadership in the surge to find universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support. Russia can work with organizations such as this by enacting some of their supported policies such as assisted medication therapies and needle exchange programs vital to injecting drug users and allowing patients to keep their HIV diagnosis discreet. These two things in conjunction will provide a source of prevention and allow people who already have the disease to come forward and receive treatment. Finally, Russia can work to spread the ideology of protection such as condoms to all genders and orientations as a safe and preventative measure in the disease HIV/AIDS.

SAUDI ARABIA

I. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has dealt with many critical diseases that has killed many in the past years. The international, growing issue of HIV/AIDS has caused Saudi Arabia to face these problems. Statistics show that 2,355 out of 2956 (80%) were adults between ages 15 and 49, 124 (4%) cases of HIV were children, and Saudis ages 50 years or older made up 477 (16%) of cases. With HIV/AIDS becoming a more distinct issue all around the world, health promotion needs to be more prominent than ever.

Many countries surrounding Saudi Arabia have suffered with AIDS. However, over the years, Saudi Arabia has decreased the amount of people infected by this. By the Ministry of Health promoting a treatments and healthcare, and creating an awareness for the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of AIDS, the number of people infected has decreased. Along the way of curing and caring for the sick, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has helped cases of primary, secondary, and tertiary. However, most of the health care providers come from countries that do not speak Arab, making it difficult to communicate. So, Saudi Arabia suggests to create advertising gifts, shown in public, that will have an awareness for health printed on them.

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the rate of mother-to-child transmission is high. There has been 124 cases of infants with HIV in the past decade. A free testing for HIV has been in place since 2006. In the law, any citizen who is infected with HIV/AIDS automatically is provided with free healthcare to treat this illness. Even though all of those infected with HIV/AIDS have this option to be treated with care, the issue with discrimination and stigmatization against this disease, prevents people from seeking healthcare that they need. Health promotion for this disease is still being organized, but some suggestions are mostly household items that will showcase this disease.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia offers healthcare for free to the citizens of Saudi Arabia. But, even with this opportunity, many of the people have not organized regular health examinations. Thus, Saudi Arabia has created 'The Saudi Health Interview Survey' (SHIS). This was done with randomly selecting an individual of a household to measure the blood pressure, question whether or not the person has a chronic illness, and giving blood samples at a health clinic. The results were 15.2% of Saudis that are 15 years and older had hypertension. The finding of these results, has brought the Ministry of Health to suggest building 34 more hospitals, making sure it is more convenient to access health care if needed.

Healthcare in Saudi Arabia has many improvements needed, but without promoting illnesses that affect all ages, these cases will only increasingly arise. Although the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a more conservative country and HIV/AIDS can be a more sensitive topic, health promotion is necessary for the well being of the citizens.

SENEGAL

I. The nation of Senegal is impacted vastly by the efforts of The World Health Organization. In 1977, when the smallpox epidemic reached Senegal, organizations like WHO stepped in to aid the country in re-orientating health care services and improving people's livelihood and longevity. With the support of all nations "Health for All" can still be made possible for all even after the year 2000. Having a strong political force to set standards is vital and ensures all tenets of the international Conference on Health Promotion are able to promote

optimal healthcare for all, including Senegal. Senegal's under-five mortality has decreased by 57% since 2004 thanks to WHO and other organizations like it. Although there is growing support and knowledge of the importance of global health Senegal is in need of help. Improving Senegal's infrastructure is one way of establishing the country and gaining global support. The Republic of Senegal implemented NSESD in 2013. By putting policies in place like the National Strategy for Economic and Social Development, countries are given an opportunity to improve the health system governance and develop sanitation services in urban and rural areas. Senegal's porous borders and position on the coast of Africa causes it to be extremely vulnerable to diseases like EVD(Ebola Virus Disease). Constant outbreaks of this magnitude weaken societies' morale, and focuses attention on getting rid of the virus rather than resolving social issues and strengthening economic structure. Senegal is looking to reinforce community action, personal skills, and establishing healthcare services in the future.

II. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus(AIDS) are autoimmune diseases that have heavily impacted regions in Africa, such as Senegal. The international community and the United Nations can ensure that all people be aware of the AIDS crisis by providing education and health courses. These courses would implement facts and information about the very serious and very contagious virus. This is one way international outbreaks could be eliminated. By coordinating ongoing projects many individuals would become aware of the virus and it's physiological and medical implications. One barrier in achieving HIV/AIDS prevention at a local and international level is the economy of Senegal. The economy does not allow for sexual education classes or easy access to contraception. It is heavily dependent on foreign exchanges, and has limited resources. In 1983 it was discovered that AIDS was not only spread between homosexual populations, but that it was common between heterosexual communities as well. During the AIDS outbreak the World Health Organization was responsible to convey the possible dangers of the AIDS crisis to millions. The nation of Senegal proposes an international effort to combat AIDS. Although receiving support in an effort to eradicate AIDS globally, Senegal requires tremendous assistance from research institutions, service- and advocacy-based organizations, and government aid.

SOMALIA

I. The push toward making global health a priority within the world is an issue concerning the larger nations, which have already achieved industrialization and a united people under one governmental system with economic prosperity. Within the country of Somalia, health reforms were created in correlation with political campaigns, often leading to a decline in the true needs for the people of the state, rather than assisting in creating a healthier society.

After invading Ethiopia between the years of 1977 and 1978, the movement toward militarization left funds pouring into a more militaristic mindset of the population has pushed Somalia into a deep recession lasting since the end of the invasion of Ethiopia, with broken ties occurring in relation to the Soviet Union.

With the recession taking place after the attempted invasion, Somalia is also starting to lose the form of government. With these contributing factors in mind, Somalia has lost its funding toward health related education fields which it had in the past from 1966 through 1973, with programs concerning nursing, surgery, and disease eradication campaigns. As Somalia continues to struggle with these issues, the true issues of health concern cannot be addressed unless funded by nations with more economic prosperity.

II. As has been discussed, the state of Somalia is within heavy disarray after the attempted invasion of Ethiopia. With this economic disparity within the nation, Somalia cannot do much to assist the fight against the AIDS crisis. However, Somalia did present a successful campaign for smallpox eradication during the mid-1970s, leaving the potential for a campaign for awareness. However, in order for this campaign to occur, other nations would have to supply economic resources to make such a campaign possible.

What is stopping AIDS and HIV prevention within the nation of Somalia is the current recession occurring, leaving much of the population in impoverished situations, leaving concern of other health necessities at hand besides this disease, although highly detrimental. With Somalia performing female genital cutting, the transmission of this disease through heterosexual relations remains only an issue within married couples, and those looking to have children. However, this does leave the opportunity for the disease to be caught through bodily fluid exchange.

Besides the World Health Organization, this issue also concerns the Security Council, as mass panic could begin with the increase of such diseases. In order for this issue to be resolved, campaigns must be produced by those nations with higher economic funds, primarily within the field of certain sexual relation protection which can prevent the exchange of sexually transmitted diseases, especially as this disease is found to not just be present in the homosexual populations of the world.

SOUTH SUDAN

I. South Sudan has some of the worst global health outcome indicators, though there have been some improvement the past few years. Communicable diseases, such as malaria and TB are a major problem. Diabetes and heart problems are an issue among the affluent, while recent conflict has left many vulnerable to PTSD. 91% of the population has no access to proper sanitation. 80% of the healthcare is provided by NGO's. Due to the poor conditions of roads, access to basic healthcare and resources is severely compromised during the rainy season.

South Sudan has instituted the Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP) whose goal is to “contribute to the reduction of maternal and infant mortality and improve the overall health status, as well as the quality of life of the South Sudanese population”. Closely aligned with the HSDP is the South Sudan Development plan which focuses on human and social development. Public health is delivered by a four tiered system, however, most facilities and equipment are extremely outdated.

Especially since the disruption of its oil market, South Sudan's revenue comes largely from development assistance. South Sudan is implementing a “New Deal”, where development assistance is incorporated into state and peacebuilding objectives. South Sudan's main areas of focus for this committee and this topic include providing technical support for policies and plans for maternal, newborn and child health. Moreover, South Sudan hopes to strengthening the national capacity to prevent communicable diseases and noncommunicable diseases, as South Sudan accounts for 90% of the global guinea worm infections.

II. As of 2014, there are an estimated 190,000 people living with AIDS, representing about 2.7% of the South Sudanese population. 91,000 children have been orphaned due to AIDS/HIV. South Sudan achieved independence from Sudan in 2011 after a decades long civil war. For a short while, the government helped with AIDS/HIV treatment, until war broke out again in 2013. This has severely disrupted roads, health services, sanitation, water access, food security and community access.

At the moment, a significant number of South Sudan's citizens live in camps as a direct result of the fighting.

Thus, many avoid going to the HIV/AIDS treatment tents because of the social stigma associated with the disease. Moreover, over 70 of these camps are inaccessible to such aid in the first place. South Sudan has insufficient supplies, human resources and medicine to properly fight and prevent HIV/AIDS.

The main drivers of HIV/AIDS are first sex at early age, low knowledge about HIV and condom use, rape and gender based sexual violence, high rate of sexually transmitted disease and stigma. It affects women especially severely, as they are ostracized if they have HIV/AIDS, yet forced to care for their afflicted husbands.

At the moment, The World Bank (WB), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, the European Union (EU), AusAID, United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Global Alliance for Vaccines are all involved in South Sudan.

The government can improve infrastructure, obtain stability, educate the public and provide medical supplies in order to help the crisis.

SPAIN

I. Spain, in the context of the health of its citizens and foreign residents, as well as other human inhabitants of the world, believes that the need for healthcare is highly necessary given the recent growth in infrastructure, conjunct with the vulnerability and potential for developing countries.

In Spain's constitution, Article 43 states that "The right to health protection is recognised... It is incumbent upon the public authorities to organise and safe-guard public health by means of preventive measures and the necessary benefits and services. The law shall establish the rights and duties of all concerned in this respect... The public authorities shall promote health education, physical education and sports. Likewise, they shall encourage the proper use of leisure time". Furthermore, in Article 49, it's stated that "The public authorities shall carry out a policy of preventive care, treatment, rehabilitation and integration of the physically, sensorially and mentally handicapped who shall be given the specialised care that they require, and be afforded them special protection in order that they may enjoy the rights conferred by this title upon all citizens." Given that in Spain, it is the born right of the individual to receive proper healthcare, mental health services, and avocation of healthy practices, Spain believes that it is only morally and politically justified to provide similar rights to individuals in developing countries and developed countries alike.

To increase the overall status of global health, Spain believes that it is necessary to advocate, enable and mediate healthy practices by building healthy public practices, creating supportive environments, strengthening action on a communal basis, cultivating the development of personal skills, reorienting health services, and adopting & innovating futuristic health options. Concurrently, Spain agrees and believes that the prerequisite resources and conditions necessary to establish healthy practices are; peace, shelter, education, food, stable income, suitable eco-system, sustainable resources, social justice, and equity.

Spain believes that with the support, acknowledgement, enforcement and cooperation of governments, corporations, communities and individuals, a greater sense of global health on all fronts can be achieved. Spain,

then, calls on the WHO and its subsequent members to dually advocate healthy practices in hopes to provide "Health for All" by the year 2000.

II. Spain believes that amidst the AIDS/HIV crisis, it is important to advocate, correct, innovate, and react properly in the contexts of exponential growth, tremendous misinformation, nonexistent solutions, and illogical stratagems.

In the course of study regarding the Human Immunodeficiency and Acquired Immunodeficiency Viruses, it is known that in this year of 1986, there are an estimated 500,000 diagnosed and undiagnosed cases of HIV worldwide. It is also known that these diseases are transmitted through sexual intercourse, exposure to bodily fluids, and through pregnancy. On a socio-stereotypic basis, the public commune believes that the primary and/or only way to transmit viruses is via sexual interaction amongst homosexual individuals. While entirely possible, it is also important to consider other viable ways of transmittal. In Spain's own homeland, the virus is often transmitted through the exchange of injected drugs including, but not limited to; heroin. Furthermore, scientific data confirms that in cases of heterosexual intercourse, transmission is also possible between victims. While no cure currently exists, methadone treatments have proven to be a viable option for reducing impact and symptomatic traits incumbent with HIV. In 1986 alone, Spain reports 16,000 new cases of HIV.

Synonymous with Spain's constitutional and moral belief that all individuals need be given the right to healthcare services, Spain dually believes that stringent action and advocacy be employed to help cease the virus from spreading. By campaigning the prevention of the virus, the slowing of the spread can begin within the populace itself. By publicizing truthful, meaningful, and insightful information regarding the facts surrounding the virus, proper awareness therein will occur. Through funding and allocation of proper resources, innovation can occur, allowing medical professionals to adequately and accurately treat and eventually cure victims containing said virus. Finally, through synchronous, global strategizing, all member countries of the world can rally in support around the virus.

SUDAN

I. The major responsibility of the World Health Organization (WHO) is to take action by protecting individual health, promoting healthcare management, and providing access and convenience to necessary resources. By creating effective policies, it allows the WHO to enable "a complete state of physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Implementing healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills, and reorientating health care services were the main principles of the First International Conference on Health Promotion. Implementation is not yet effective as seen in Sudan, and immediate action is necessary and crucial. In Sudan, there are too few doctors – only three for every 10,000 people – and hospitals can be overcrowded. In order to ensure each of the tenets made in the First International Conference on Health Promotion promote optimal healthcare the WHO must attempt to improve mission core/functions, governance, organizational structure, leadership, and planning. Infrastructure in Sudan is at a relatively low level because of the bad economic situation, so countries must seek ways to gain proper resources and government policy so that there can be equality for all when obtaining optimal healthcare infrastructure. The WHO must take the initiative to set priorities for developing countries so "Health for All" can still be possible.

II. The purpose of the World Health Organization (WHO) is to address issues that are being faced throughout the international community in terms of healthcare. Both the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and the Immunodeficiency Virus (AIDS) have detrimental symptoms, and as a result it has become a major public health crisis and a concern for the international community. The Sudanese People Living with HIV/AIDS Care Association (SPLWHACA) was established in 2003 in Khartoum by local HIV/AIDS-infected persons to provide support to the more than 600,000 people with HIV/AIDS in Sudan. The United Nations has mentioned that it is making progress in combating HIV/AIDS in Sudan, but warned that infection rates may be on the rise in the war-torn Darfur region. To combat this the SPLWHACA has provided counseling to help people and fight the stigma surrounding the disease. The purpose of the counseling is, yes, to provide support but also to instill confidence in the HIV/AIDS-infected person." This allows the international community and the United Nations to ensure that people are aware of the AIDS crisis. Since Sudan is economically and socially poor, there are many barriers in achieving HIV/AIDS prevention such as HIV-related stigma. Eliminating the factors that underlie this stigma could help remove barriers to HIV/AIDS intervention. To resolve the issue in an equitable way the WHO is promoting a growing consensus that sexual health cannot be achieved and maintained without respect for, and protection of, certain human rights.

SWEDEN

I. Health has always been an important issue for Sweden's government. That important that people is convinced its promotion should increase up to 9 percent minimum in GDP in comparison with the US budget. Patient fees should cover only a small percentage of costs, which must be paid by county councils and municipal taxes. These services have to be accessible for all its citizens including undocumented immigrants.

Actual situation in Sweden can lead to a catastrophe where private health can be in danger and waiting lists a big concern. The creation and implementation of new strategies would help in fixing health quality. A guarantee where patients have a period of time for receiving medical attention.

Sweden's population has been exposed to a diet of high quantities of gluten causing what we know now as the "Celiac Epidemic". The ones who are found at a higher risk are babies whose medical record includes infections due to high amounts of gluten consumed because of breast-feeding.

Some of the scientific advances can be seen in the invention of Lars Leksell's knife, which was worked on since 1907, and today its benefits are seen in brain tumor surgeries. Also Losec has begun its research since 1969. This one is an ulcer medicine which takes less time for it to heal than previous drugs. This has actually been approved in Sweden.

The medical advances found these days in Sweden, can actually rise the percentage in medical assistance, patient's satisfaction and even, life quality. Still, there are some processes in the Health area that should be taken of. The importance of solving them can be reflected in the reason that its consequences would be reflected slowly as time passes. Strategies should be formulated as soon as possible, and just like that prevent it from becoming a problem which can be too late to solve or to be taken of.

II. In countries like Sweden, where confidence in the law is strong, people take less responsibility for themselves. Instead of being a biomedical phenomenon, it has become a legal problem. People have a disclosure obligation of revealing their status before having sex otherwise, repercussions can result in charges of a prison sentence. Some people consider it so dangerous that they must be punished even if no one came to

harm.

Actually there are around 300 cases per year, representing 33 cases per million inhabitants per year.

Fluctuations between individual years were mainly due to changes in migration patterns from countries with a high prevalence of HIV.

Searches have been conducted looking for a treatment for AIDS. A possible solution found could be using a drug produced by a Swedish company, Foscanet-a phosphorus acid, which prevents and reduces the ability to multiply, inside the cell, the HTLV-III virus.

One sees the law as something magical that will do well. Reality is, most people become infected by someone who did not know he or she was carrying the virus. For this reason, the government should focus more on preventing it and looking for alternative method.

SWITZERLAND

I. Switzerland feels as though a global initiative towards ensuring safe spaces for healthcare, particularly in regions of conflict, would be most beneficial in promoting healthcare for all. In regions of conflict and crisis, quality of health often degrades as spaces for healthcare are destroyed or made otherwise unavailable to the general population. Furthermore, the international body should work towards making “Health for All” accessible extending past 2000 by forming an independent council to oversee the health advancements of all member states, as well as their efficacy. In addition, this council should work with the individual governments of member states to focus on the empowerment of its citizens to seek out healthcare, particularly women, as they are often the ones who suffer the most in the face of inefficient healthcare systems. Another facet of improving healthcare policy and implementation in all countries is the advancement of infrastructure and industry, particularly in countries that are currently insufficient in healthcare for their citizens. The continual advancement of industry and infrastructure will only make it easier for governments to provide and their citizens to afford accessible healthcare. The international body needs to recognize the flip side of this advancement- the further degradation of the environment as well as an increase in hazardous toxins that would certainly follow a boom in infrastructure and industry. To counteract this, Switzerland proposes further research into development of more environmentally friendly medical practices and products, as well as continued education about safe disposal and handling of industrial byproducts to ensure the health of industrial workers and their families.

II. Although the AIDS crisis may have originated in developing countries, recent outbreaks have proven that this is a global issue that will require global cooperation to resolve. Switzerland proposes an educational media campaign funded through the UN to educate all people, particularly those of developing countries, not only what the AIDS/HIV crisis is, but its medical and physiological implications. This campaign would be most effective if directed specifically at youth, since they are the most likely to be present in environments where AIDS/HIV transmission is possible.

Switzerland feels as though the biggest challenge in achieving AIDS/HIV prevention and management is changing social attitudes towards the disease. AIDS first became recognized in Switzerland as a vastly misunderstood disease. At first, AIDS was considered as a disease that was present only amongst the gay population, leading to further stigmatizing of the LGBT community. To counteract this, in 1984, the group Gay Medicine Men was founded and hosted the first informational sessions on HIV/AIDS in partnership with homosexual rights’ groups and hospitals throughout the country. The following year, 1985, these

aforementioned gay rights' groups partnered with the Federal Health Office to found AIDS-Help Switzerland (AHS). Most recently, AHS has been working to publish AIDS information brochures to be distributed to all households in Switzerland. The Swiss government also hopes to work closely with Red Cross International groups to help further spread AIDS education as well as medical relief. Education regarding AIDS is crucial to ensure that treatment and management of this disease is equitable and unbiased, since currently, much of the stigma surrounding AIDS negatively impacts homosexual populations.

SYRIA

I. Syria is not the most wealthy country and does not have the greatest resources to combat disease and sickness. However Syria is still committed to the idea of countries coming together in order to provide benefits to health all around the world. Syria already has good relations with many middle eastern countries and the USSR, so Syria has worked with foreign countries in the past and is willing to work in the international community in coming years.

Syria has always been concerned for its people. However, because Syria has only had the taste of independence from its colonial overlords for so long, it is not fully capable of providing its citizens with all the materials necessary to live healthy lives. Syria, like many other former colonies, have not been given the proper compensation for the years that the cruel Europeans were wrongfully in our lands. Therefore, many more developed nations, such as the European nations who once ruled over us, should provide more aid and resources to countries such as Syria. Not only did the colonizers leave without helping to provide the industrial backbone to support a modern economy, but also left environmental disasters for their former colonies to clean up. Without a proper economy and a poor environment, many countries that were former colonies have had to choose between helping its struggling people or try to catch up with their former masters and compete in the global economy.

The international community needs to come together and pool resources to fight global diseases. With the support of nations all over the globe, world wide health could see a dramatic increase and nations that are less developed will have a chance to provide needed benefits to their citizens.

II. The world is beginning to face a threat that has the potential to be more deadly than any other disease known to man. AIDS is an unseen threat, that without proper research and knowledge could poses a threat to the international community. In the last several years there has been an explosion in the amount of reported cases of individuals with AIDS, only further proving that AIDS is one of the most pressing issues of the time.

With proper information dispersal many can stop the transfer if AIDS. Pamphlets and articles and newspapers can disseminate information pertinent to disease, discuss possible treatment plans, and provide information on how to avoid contracting AIDS.

THAILAND

I. In light of rapid economic development, governmental guarantees of universal access to affordable healthcare are necessary to support the economic, social, and political frameworks of nations. However, developing nations are at a significant disadvantage medically, as they often lack the resources to create public health infrastructures (particularly to support urbanization and industrialization) and to provide awareness and care for diseases.

Thailand has created many government health initiatives, particularly targeting women and children, as we believe health is the government's responsibility to its people. In 1982, we implemented the Poverty Alleviation Plan, which provided affordable access to quality healthcare and raised health standards in poverty-stricken rural areas. Since child and maternal mortality rates plagued our population, the Thai government provided access to food and vitamins to lower the rate of malnutrition, which, in turn, lowered mortality from infections such as respiratory diseases by enabling individuals to develop stronger immune systems.

Thailand proposes that developed nations with advanced health care programs support underdeveloped and developing nations in creating health policies and medicines to enable "Health for All" globally. Since nutrition in the early years of development determines health and cognitive development throughout one's life, nutrition and child-focused government departments must be created, particularly in countries emerging out of poverty. Finances are an immense barrier to accessing healthcare, so Thailand advocates for a close relationship between the government and healthcare to ensure that all members of society have adequate access to medical treatments. Since many countries lack the resources to implement such a system, we encourage the creation of a charter in which each country provides financial resources proportionally according to GDP to a pool that countries financially incapable of creating their own public health systems can utilize so that health can be a reality in all countries regardless of their degree of economic development.

II. AIDS, a disease caused by HIV, originated in Africa and spread internationally, weakening people's abilities to fight infections and common diseases. Reaching Thailand in 1984, it has spread rapidly throughout the world. However, it has yet to become prevalent in Thailand's mainstream society and is isolated to groups such as homosexual men, sex workers, and intravenous drug users.

In order to prevent the spread of AIDS, Thailand has encouraged infected persons to report cases of AIDS to the government. While our government has implemented standard prevention efforts and regulated blood banks (since AIDS spreads through bodily fluids), we believe this epidemic will remain isolated in marginalized populations. Thailand will continue to use standard public health procedures targeted at homosexual individuals, sex workers, and drug users to ameliorate the effects of AIDS; however, we believe that issues such as malnutrition and child mortality are far more pressing in our nation.

Thailand encourages governments to provide preventative measures specifically for populations that are most impacted by AIDS. However, we believe that countries should have the sovereignty to decide how to approach this issue, as AIDS is not a major crisis in all countries and in countries less affected by AIDS, public health resources would be better allocated elsewhere. Our national consensus is that this foreign disease will remain in small minority groups; thus, in developing nations, particularly those in Asia (where AIDS is not as widespread), we believe that AIDS awareness and prevention should be readily made available to people in these specific communities. Rather than spending millions of dollars (which less developed countries cannot afford) to bring awareness to AIDS, we support small-scale, specifically targeted government efforts to efficiently use public health resources where they are most needed, particularly in countries without widespread AIDS epidemics.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

I. A common question brought up concerning lifestyle is what is health? The health of developing nations, such as Chad are among the worst. Especially when considering infant mortality. The US alone, despite being a core country, is ranked 19th for infant mortality according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This is

account of infection, asphyxia, and low-birth rate. All of these issues can be addressed with international promotion of health.

The Dominican Republic wishes to remind the committee that they too have fallen ill to low birth rates due to infection and bad drinking water, though it doesn't stop at children it reaches all citizens. The Dominican Republic is limited in its programs to combat such issues, with the Secretariat of State for Public Health and Social Welfare covers around 70% of the population. Efforts have been made to help rural areas since the mid-1970s, but are not as strong as an international organization would be. The Dominican Republic reminds the committee that issues listed earlier can be combatted at the source through international medical assistance. Such medical assistance can include vaccines, provide education on healthy/safe living, provide temporary shelter, and provide clean drinking water.

As a member of the US. Agency for International Development the Dominican Republic believes that countries just starting to develop are the countries that need the most assistance. Though industrialized countries, such as the US and the UK, need proper education to maintain a healthy lifestyle. The Dominican Republic thinks that with the help of international states can eventually reduce the different health statuses between countries. It is also important for the international community to learn from one another at what kind of programs to promote health work and how they can be applied to other countries. As well address the international concern of health to better the younger generations' future. The Dominican Republic thanks the committee for the invitation in helping shape the world's future of health and prosperity.

II. The earliest case of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or more commonly known as AIDS, occurred in 1959 in the Republic of Congo. Supposedly due to hunters coming into contact with infected primate blood as determined by the AIDS Institute. Now AIDS is turning into a pandemic across the globe and is no longer something that can be contained by a single country.

The Americas themselves make up 73% of the world's AIDS cases according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Shockingly the Oxford Journal states this includes one in every thirty-five Dominicans. With the Dominican Republic having the number one cause of death in young girls be HIV, during perinatal transmission, it is a serious ailment to the nation. One of the most common ways that HIV is spread into the Dominican Republic is from international "sex" tourists having relations with Dominican natives. The Dominican Republic wishes to remind the committee of its relatively low economic resources to fund HIV treatment for its people and provide education on safer sexual relations and other ways HIV could be spread.

The Dominican Republic understands that though the country has been marked by AIDS, AIDS is a global issue. The Dominican Republic recognizes the need not only for prevention in the youth, but also the need for nationwide donor screening for contaminated blood. The Dominican Republic believes that the multinational community has the right to promote legislation and increase fiscal measures to address the issue. One major component to the issue is the lack of education and jobs in countries to provide education on the dangers of HIV and how one could contract it.

The Dominican Republic is a member of the U.S. Agency for International Development as well as the Pan American Development Foundation and looks forward in helping establish health promotion and extending the prevention of AIDS.

TUNISIA

I. The United Nations has recently been very concerned with global health standards near the end of 20th century. Many countries do not seem to have the resources or the infrastructure to maintain or initiate new health standards in their countries. Recognizing this as a major issue, the United Nations has decided to take initiative and help promote better health practices for all countries by the year 2000.

Tunisia has been very proactive in this area, passing many laws dictating the use of better health practices, including the infrastructure of their water processing facilities in order to help keep their drinking water clean. However, even though they have made progress in this area, they still struggle to maintain health standards and practices, and are lacking the necessary funding to support public health programs. Instead, they use private health programs, and even that receives a very small percentage of government spending in support of these programs. As such, Tunisia believes that a global effort in prioritizing public health regulations and maintaining public health standards is essential for healthy country and deserves serious consideration so that the UN may create global policies and programs that facilitate efforts to modernize health care for all countries.

II. Appearing from almost nowhere, the HIV pandemic has spanned across globe in a matter of decades and has caused serious health concerns for nations everywhere. It is transmitted via sex, bodily fluids, or from mother to child during birth. It causes multiple health issues long term and the United Nations has considered it necessary to address this global health concern before it gets out of hand.

Tunisia is not as highly at risk for this disease as some of its neighboring countries, but it has been recently discovering some cases within its borders and still has a relatively high risk factor even though it may not be heavily prevalent. Tunisia believes that it is still an issue to be taken seriously, but not one that demands immediate attention and diversion of resources. It mostly requires additional research to determine a course of action that will diminish the problem within the relatively near future. It may become necessary to revisit this topic as the epidemic progresses, and some organizations led by the UN council should be initiated in case of such an event.

UGANDA

I. Health promotion is the process of allowing people to increase control over and improve their health. Currently, there exists a massive health gap between the richest countries and the poorest ones. While citizens of developed nations can get expensive and effective treatment for a variety of disorders, citizens of developing nations often struggle to get even the most basic antibiotics.

Uganda calls on the World Health Organization to advocate the promotion health in all appropriate forums and to support countries in setting up strategies and programmes for health promotion. Health promotion policy must combine diverse but complementary approaches including legislation, fiscal measures, taxation and organizational change. Systematic assessment of the health impact of a rapidly changing environment - particularly in areas of technology, work, energy production and urbanization - is essential and must be followed by action to ensure positive benefit to the health of the public. This aspect of health promotion is especially important to African nations, where extremely rapid urbanization has led to a lack of effective healthcare for many citizens. Ultimately, health promotion must work through concrete and effective community action in setting priorities, making decisions, planning strategies and implementing them to achieve

better health. At the heart of this process is the empowerment of communities, their ownership and control of their own endeavours and destinies

II. As of this year, over 900 Ugandans have been diagnosed with AIDS. Globally, nearly 40,000 individuals have been infected to date. With no cure and only limited treatment for the foreseeable future, preventing further transmission through increasing awareness of how HIV is spread is likely the only viable option.

The Republic of Uganda urges the international community to develop a unified and comprehensive response against this crisis. First, in order to mitigate the incredibly rapid spread of HIV, countries must show no fear in educating their citizens to prevent HIV transmission. The most important tool for preventing the spread of HIV is abstinence. However, it is important that countries recognize that expecting total abstinence from all citizens is highly unrealistic. As a result, countries must simultaneously promote safe sex practices, the most important of which is being faithful to a single partner. Being faithful to a single partner will limit the spread of sexually transmitted diseases greatly. But countries must understand that risk elimination will not always be successful, and therefore must employ risk mitigation practices as well: the most important of which is condom usage. Combined, these strategies form a “ABC” (Abstinence, Being Faithful, Using Condoms) approach—a highly effective 3-pronged approach to AIDS prevention. Unfortunately, as long as women are subject to widespread sexual violence, less likely to be able to negotiate sex with a partner, and more likely to engage in transactional sex, this approach will be difficult to promote at best. Therefore, member nations must empower women to allow them to insist on abstinence and fidelity.

UNITED KINGDOM

I. By 2035 it is predicted that those citizens over 65 will account for 23% of the population of the United Kingdom and this figure is projected to go up over the next decades, with the fastest population increases in the numbers of those over 85 years old. (Office for National Statistics, 2012). Considering senior citizens have more health care needs, the UK has a government-sponsored healthcare system called the National Health Service, which was founded on 1946; this system provides more information for patients, more doctors, more hospital facilities and improved healthcare for elderly people. The NHS is free of charge for anyone who is resident of the United Kingdom, and it also provides special services for particular sectors and demographic groups, for example, people with terminal illnesses and senior citizens. The Department of Health of the British Government stated that their goals to improve the health care of older people are: improve standards of care, extend access to services, develop services which support independence and help older people to stay healthy by making health care campaigns. (Boyce, 2010). The United Kingdom encourages other delegations to participate in the creation of programs which improve their inhabitants’ quality of life, since they are essential needs for the population to stay healthy and increase their life expectancy.

II. Since the 1980’s, there has been intense media coverage about a new frightening disease caused by a lentivirus called Human Immune-deficiency Virus, and there is no cure for it: AIDS. In the United Kingdom, this epidemic mainly affects men who have unprotected homosexual intercourse and black Africans, since they had a lack of awareness back in their countries. In the 1980’s, around 7,500 people in the United Kingdom had been diagnosed with HIV, and there was also an unknown number of ill people who were not aware they had this disease. (BBC News, 2005). The U.K government has funded public awareness and education campaigns to

make this disease known and help people understand the illness. This HIV/AIDS campaigns have led to a growth in public awareness of the importance of avoiding unsafe sex and the use of infected needles, two of the principal means of transmission. In England, The Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS) produces various research campaigns through interventions in the media, for example: getting the LGBT community to endorse the use of condoms, helping them to judge their risk on HIV by making surveys and increasing knowledge about the correct use of condoms. United Kingdom also has some local pharmacies who offer needle exchange programs, where used needles can be exchanged for clean ones. (NHS, 2014).

UNITED STATES

I. The First International Conference on Health Promotion, Ottawa, 21 November 1986, is the first conference that response to growing expectations for a new public health movement around the world. Focusing on the needs in industrialized countries, but took into account similar concerns in all other regions. United States has done some of the most important Centers for Disease Control and Preventions with the main goal to protect public health and safety through the control and prevention of disease, injury, and disability. Also United States is willing to start focusing on different aspects of health like, food borne pathogens, environmental health, occupational safety and health, injury prevention and educational activities designed to improve the health of United States citizens.

II. The Unites States has been struggling during the past few years since the first case of a new unknown virus in 1981, now we are trying to raise awareness about the situation in our country and in the world. Recently we've made a study that's shows how the virus damages or kills specific immune cells. The International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses has decided that the virus that causes AIDS will officially be called HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Currently we lack information and we don't have an action plan on HIV, dealing with a complex set of economic and socioeconomic factors like, a lack of access to care, discrimination, homophobia, stigma and poverty, affects our population. As in right now the statistics show that one million Americans have already been infected with the virus and that this number will jump to at least 2 million or 3 million within 5 to 10 years if we don't take action, our strategy is to reduce new HIV infections, increase access to care, improving health outcomes for people living with HIV, and achieving a coordinated national response to the epidemic. The United States is willing to help countries in need to control these diseases.

URUGUAY

I. After years of military rule, with the reestablishment of democracy Uruguay is extremely committed to the formation of effective health procedure. To work towards a more unified health procedure and a strengthened infrastructure, it is extremely important that health services are a right available to everyone, regardless of income, gender, or age. Aspects of legislation that has been in place in Uruguay for a number of years, such as the Children's Code of Rights of 1934, would greatly assist guaranteeing the equity of health. Uruguay's passage of the Children's Code marked one of the world's most comprehensive mother and child social protection policies, delineating the judicial and administrative basis for the state's protection of children from the prenatal period to adulthood. The focus in this code on the areas of health, education, legal tutelage of children without parents, nutrition, housing, social services, adolescent work, and other elements of well-being

greatly contributed to overall health and should be adopted in other countries.

Health initiatives need to be focused on by all sections of society, not just the health sector. To prevent the negative effects of resource depletion, pollution, bad living conditions, and malnutrition, regulations need to be put on industrial and manufacturing sectors. A strong public health alliance will allow health programmes to be adapted to the local needs of individual countries, ensuring shelter and stability for all.

II. As Uruguay works to build an effective and democratic government after the end of military rule, the prevention of AIDS and other autoimmune diseases is of the utmost importance. To countries still developing government and infrastructure, a disease like this could be extremely devastating. One of the most important steps in AIDS prevention is the spread of awareness of the disease through educational campaigns.

Working with organizations such as the National Association of People with AIDS and the National AIDS Network will allow countries to better inform the public about AIDS and preventative measures. It will be especially important to prevent violence and fear-mongering among the people as a result of the AIDS crisis. Educational campaigns in schools and public facilities will allow the population to know the source of AIDS, as well as the fact that anyone, regardless of orientation, can be affected.

All countries must work towards ensuring guidelines for HIV treatment and care, and provide for the wide provision of, and access to, voluntary HIV testing. Further research must also be conducted on the effects of HIV and possible solutions. Agencies should also be created to promote informed, responsible and safer sexual behaviour and practices. With more universal knowledge, AIDS and discrimination against those with AIDS can be prevented, and strong legislation drafted.

VENEZUELA

I. Venezuela is uninterested in the Conference on Health Promotion as it is already maintaining a well-funded and well balanced health care system. It is prosperous on its own and does not need the infrastructure that would be put in place at the conference. The Venezuelan government starting in 1981 rose its health care funding annually by almost 10% through 1985. Venezuela already has a plan to lower hospital inefficiency and better the health care system leaving there no reason for Venezuela to take part in the conference. Venezuela did not attend the conference and is confident in their established system, but a specific structure should be formed to regulate and guide the health care system. The Sixth National Plan was adopted by Venezuela and focused on rehabilitation and heart disease in Venezuela. Venezuela has a very American oriented health care system with most Venezuelan doctors doing post graduate work in the United States. Venezuela is aligned with the US for these issues and would be more likely to support their decisions. Another conference should be held with the countries to rethink the structure and framework. If invited again Venezuela could enhance its health care system along with countries not in attendance at the first conference as well. Annual meetings to review health promotion could better the entire world and countries that have not yet established any regulations.

II. Aids spread from the Congo in the early 1920's and slowly traveled until it became a bigger issue in the early 1980's. Aids has not affected Venezuela at this time as much as other places but still startled the country and Venezuela wants the disease eradicated. Venezuela has only had 101 cases of aids reported which is a substantially lower number than others around the globe at this time. Aids is a disease that is fairly new to the public and scares the people of Venezuela as the transmission of the virus is misunderstood the fact there is no cure. Venezuela has a well-funded health care system but little awareness is put out by Venezuela of proper

prevention of the disease or by other countries as well. Studies have begun in the country but no major breakthroughs have been made. Aids awareness programs could be put in place by all nations and transmission of the disease could be taught. The new disease would not spread as wildly if people knew how it was transmitted. Tensions and discrimination between citizens would also be reducing because if people understood the disease more they would not be as afraid and ignorant.

VIET NAM

I. A prevalent weakener in the health care system and an enemy to the health of the population of Viet Nam is Antibiotic resistance. Due to Viet Nam's current state of economy and mass bad hygiene, antibiotic resistance (or also known as antimicrobial drugs) are very prevalent in Viet Nam. Antibiotic Resistance is the ability of bacteria to resist the effects of an antibiotic. Antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria change in a way that reduces the effectiveness of drugs, chemicals, or other agents designed to cure or prevent infections. The bacteria survive and continue to multiply, causing more harm. Thus, the Viet Nam delegate hopes that there is enough evidence for the matter at hand which must be attended to immediately. The delegate of Viet Nam would like to propose a request, that more modern countries produce newer, more effective medicines for Viet Nam and the delegate will agree to any terms set forth by participating delegates within reasonable demands that are made. Viet Nam has shown interest in this matter beforehand, for example in 2013 Viet Nam became the first country in W.H.O.'s Western Pacific Region to approve a national action plan to combat drug resistance. In 2013 Viet Nam also held its first antibiotics awareness week, the delegate would like to reiterate that this issue is not new, it is not easy to overcome and Viet Nam has been attempting to suppress this issue but it cannot be suppressed due to the countries diligent activity in this issue the delegate believes that this provides enough evidence for grounds of this request that the delegate has made.

II. The AIDS and HIV infections have been a growing problem throughout the years since it began in the 1920's, even though the problem is not new it only grows bigger by the day. For example in Viet Nam up to 100 people are infected everyday with HIV, that means there are 3,000 people diagnosed with HIV every month. Now, the delegate acknowledges that this is not a simple matter to attend to which is why all of the delegates need to work together in order to prevent this number to keep rising in such staggering numbers, the mindset of the delegate needs to be in a world perspective and not just within the delegates country. There are many limitations in preventing this issue on a local and a global scale, for example Viet Nam can simply just not afford to put all of the focus on just preventing this issue. This is why the delegate believes that there needs to be a whole world wide committee that is just focused on this issue, even though it might not be very evident in many countries it may very well possibly soon be. One way the delegates can improve awareness of this subject is simply by mentioning it more and to stop pretending as if this issue is not as big as it is.

YEMEN

I. Health is a necessity for human life and is integral to improving the quality of life for the world's citizens. Addressing new reforms in healthcare, the International Conference on Health Promotion was held in Ottawa in 1986 in order to address new reforms for health care in a global context. The tenets of the International Conference on Health Promotion include: building healthy public policy; creating supportive environments; strengthening community action; developing personal skills; and reorienting health care services.

The WHO as an institution should be integral to promoting worldwide healthcare. Promoting public policy and supportive environments is one way in which WHO can help promote better health care throughout our international community.

Many international and domestic organizations are present in Yemen to lead to better public health and a higher standard of living. For example the Catalyst Consortium aims to assist in global reproductive health and family planning and is designed to disseminate and help scale-up proven models of effective family planning/reproductive health service delivery. The World Health Organization is very active in Yemen at trying to fix the leading health problems that are plaguing many developing nations. Due to WHO action the life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 3 year(s) over the period of 2000-2012. Yemen supports involvement and further action to try to raise health standards worldwide.

II. AIDS is an autoimmune disease that is believed to have originated in Africa and is very dangerous as it decreases the victim's immune system's ability to fight different diseases. The CDC defines it as "a disease, at least moderately predictive of a defect in cell-mediated immunity, occurring in a person with no known cause for diminished resistance to that disease." The symptoms for these diseases are similar to that of influenza, but can also cause future issues such as cancer. HIV is transmitted in three ways: sexual contact, contact with bodily fluids, and via mother to child during the pregnancy period. There are many complications that are presented when tackling the current situation for the AIDS crisis. The WHO needs ways to educate people so that they have a better understanding of not only what the disease is and how it is spread, but also risks in terms of international outbreaks.

According to estimates made in 2014, there are approximately 7,200 people living with HIV in Yemen and the deaths due to AIDS in 201 were estimated to be less than 500. Although AIDS remains to be seen as a major problem in Yemen, local authorities around the nation recognize the disease as a major threat to the human population and try to raise awareness among displaced populations around Yemen. The Republic of Yemen recognizes the fact that AIDS is a major problem around the world and is open to using action through the World Health Organization to try to limit its severe effect on the world population.

ZIMBABWE

I. It is very clear that world is developing more rapidly than ever before, with new burgeoning economies rising from the ashes of colonial exploitation. Infrastructure across the world is definitively improving providing more people with access to education, transportation, and commercial opportunity. Zimbabwe takes great pride in its great advances in the distribution of educational infrastructure, achieving the highest literacy rate in all of Africa. With an average GDP growth of 6.36% since first declaring independence, Zimbabwe has been making strong investments into national infrastructure and is enthusiastically looking forward to furthering the noble goal of the committee.

Within Zimbabwe, the newly independent government has taken great efforts to improve livelihood of Zimbabweans. Our infrastructure has greatly improved since decolonization, and we project similar growth in the future. Zimbabwe also recognizes the great importance of adequate health services, and plans to allocate the necessary resources to see significant improvement in the areas; however, it must also be acknowledged that a

multitude of underlying factors: political instability, post-colonial “brain drain,” and grotesque inequality must also be addressed in order to achieve a sustainable health service system.

The Republic of Zimbabwe values national sovereignty over all other matters. Having just gained independence a mere six years ago, there are no plans to give up any degree of autonomy to any international body. Zimbabwe shall maintain full control of all internal operations. The nation of Zimbabwe, does, however, accept any generous offering of humanitarian aid, specifically in the form of trained medical professionals, the lack of which we feel is the greatest barrier to Zimbabwean prosperity in the health field. Additionally, Zimbabwe would like to maintain that the greatest obstacles to achieving successful health programs are the aforementioned geopolitical threats facing our great nation, and many others. We advocate for a non-binding two-part plan:

1. Drastic efforts that aim to catalyze a more equitable distribution of wealth, such as land reforms.
2. A regional cooperative featuring a shared resource pool, wherein nations facing similar obstacles can unite to overcome them on an international level.

II. AIDS is a horrific virus first discovered in the dense jungles of the African Congo. The disease causes the near complete collapse of an individual’s immune system, turning a common cold into a deadly affliction. The mobilization of this virus across the world can be attributed to a common trend towards globalization, a trend that is responsible for AIDS reaching every corner of the inhabited world. Today, 85 countries have reported a disturbing total of 38,401 cases, up dramatically from 20,303 last year (1985); this figure is projected to rise exponentially. Zimbabwe is extremely vulnerable to this great epidemic, given that we are still undergoing a process of decolonization and political turmoil and so we call on this honorable body to unite in an effort to solve this horrendous blight on mankind.

Given the trends, it is not unlikely that Zimbabwe we will see an explosion in AIDS victims in future years. The medical infrastructure of Zimbabwe is rapidly developing, yet due to various external and internal geopolitical threats, it is highly unlikely that it will be capable to threat the potential millions of afflicted individuals.

Additionally, our country does not yet have the capability of researching and developing cures and treatments so we must rely on the generosity of the international community.

Zimbabwe calls upon this honorable body to provide humanitarian aid to nation states that simply cannot afford to heal their own people. We must also, however, keep entrenched into our minds that under no circumstance will we compromise national sovereignty and control, for it is this that Zimbabwe holds most dear. It is imperative that resources be allocated to stopping this epidemic before it spreads out of control, so Zimbabwe proposes a three part approach:

- Allocation of international resources to the nations that need it most desperately,
- The lowering of the price of AIDS treatments coupled with a loosening of copyright laws regarding the matter in order (1) enable all nations to provide adequate treatment and (2) encourage research and development into sustainable AIDS treatment and potential cures,
- Mandatory screening and AIDS tests in an effort raise awareness and prevent the spread of the virus.