**American Mock World Health Organization 2017 International Conference**

**Regional Block: Southeast Asia and Western Pacific Region (SEARO/WPRO)**

**Topic:** Building Preventative Capacities for Climate Change Response

**Sponsors:** India, Singapore, Tonga, China, Sri Lanka

**Signatories:** Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Australia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, Philippines, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Bhutan, Maldives

**Humanitarian Score:** 6/8 = 75%

*Reminding* member states to emphasize capacity and human resource development as a sustainable means of mitigating the negative health impacts of natural disasters,

*Seeking* for countries to alleviate the impact of natural disasters on women's health,

*Recognizing* that climate change causes fluctuation in weather patterns, and in turn, exacerbates poor environmental conditions such as poor water sanitation conditions that increase the amount of diseases,

*Fully aware* *of* the need for developed and safe infrastructures and facilities in order to prevent diseases,

*Seeking* effective methods that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and empower developing nations,

*Strongly condemns* that coal subsidies account for a large portion of developed countries’ energy sectors, especially in highly developed nations where the average coal subsidy approximates $200 billion per year,

*Noting with deep concern* the negative outcomes of food insecurity such as increased starvation, malnutrition, and food-borne disease,

*Noting with satisfaction* the positive outcomes of using alternative sustainable agricultural methods which helps in sustaining a reliable source of food, is environmentally friendly, and furthers food security,

*Concerned* about the receding coastlines of countries, especially smaller island nations, which is displacing individuals, increasing death tolls, reducing economic productivity.

*Observing* the effect of receding coastlines on the reduction of arable farmland and coastal fisheries and the increased instances of food insecurity, reduction of water sanitation, and spread of spread of harmful diseases.

*Acknowledging* the need to strengthen coastal shorelines, flood zones, and to prevent coastal erosion to reduce vulnerability to climate change induced natural disasters, and increase livelihood of the indigenous populations,

*The General Assembly*,

1. *Further resolves* that countries expand access to women’s healthcare products and services nationwide, especially in rural areas, to secure availability in disaster scenarios and make feminine hygiene, especially menstrual services part of both the government’s and NGO’s immediate disaster response;
   1. Improve access to maternal care to improve maternal health outcomes particularly by increasing births attended by skilled workers
2. *Urges* governments to reduce subsidies for coal-based energy to decrease reliance on highly pollutive non-renewable energies and to adopt the fair market value on any coal products, gradually over the next six years through means such as but not limited to:
   1. ending excessive coal production and consumption\which would have drastic environmental and health benefits,
   2. implementing reduction in coal subsidies over the next six years, revisit subsidies every two years in order to meet an end goal of 75% subsidy reductions by year 2030,
   3. creating more equitable environments in which people who are at risk of exposure to coal are no longer exposed to coal-related health risks, and each country would self-regulate to ensure these standards are met according to national sovereignty rights;
3. *Calls upon* programs to incentivise developing nations to adopt renewable energy sources and to decrease reliance on carbon-emitting energies through tax breaks to renewable/alternative energy industries to aim for economic growth in such industries;
4. *Expresses its hope* that member states will work to increase preventative capacity to sustainably mitigate the negative health impacts of natural disasters
   1. *Through encouraging member states and NGOs to conduct further research on creating and maintaining sustainable development in impoverished on underserved regions such as urban slums, which are especially vulnerable to the negative health impacts of climate change,*
   2. *Through encouraging member states and NGOs to invest in sustainable development in the areas,*
   3. *Expanding recycling programs and discouraging disposable plastic products;*
5. *Invites* funding by NGOs the spread and outreach of:
   1. sustainable and efficient agricultural management through methods such as but not limited to:
      1. the use of innovative farming techniques within urbanized areas to cope with soil degradation and shrinking agricultural lands,
      2. The use of aquaponics to address sustainability and increase food security,
   2. educating local farmers and other populations to encourage sustainable farming practices;
6. *Confirms* the importance of integrating natural and sustainable methods to prevent against the negative effects of climate change by restoring and strengthening existing coastal systems using methods such as,
   1. authorizingthe reforestation of mangrove trees or coral reef regrowth in appropriate coastal regions to increase resistance to flood, natural disasters, and deaths, while improving biodiversity, promoting afforestation of the region that contributes to carbon sink,
   2. increasing nutrient benefits and soil enrichment via mangrove reforestation,
   3. Regulate fishing and research on mollusk and other filtering sea life to better water quality regionally and globally
7. *Emphasizes* the use of coastal areas such as mangroves and wetlands to serve as natural filtration systems and remove harmful pollutants from the water to reduce the spread of diseases and protect groundwater from saltwater intrusion where at all possible;
   1. Encouraging the implementation of regular coastal forests using species that thrive in the area
8. *Further invites* that governments create, expand, and invest in mental health branches of their health care systems including, but not limited to:
   1. Awareness campaigns,
   2. Personnel training that includes cross-cultural competencies,
   3. Making mental health support part of every disaster response,
   4. Maintaining a culturally sensitive outlook on mental health awareness
   5. Utilizing curriculum developed in conjunction with UNESCO,
   6. Outreach to internally and externally displaced persons;
9. *Further recommends* improved testing water conditions as per the WHO’s water safety plan (WSP) on local sources of water;
   1. Including integrated vector management to control arboviruses
   2. Fortifying neglected tropical disease treatment and surveillance
   3. Furthering and sharing known mental health research amongst all states
10. *Welcomes* the usage of water storage tanks to ensure clean water is available through means such as but not limited to using narrow dispensers that have been proven to protect collected water during storage and household use;
11. *Endorses* prevention through primary care access and vaccination programs implemented by non-governmental organizations and governmental public health departments through means such as but not limited to:
    1. Utilizing culturally-sensitive vaccination practices specialized to each region,
    2. By encouraging community leaders to educate and empower local individuals to receive vaccinations.
    3. Promotion of NGOs such as Doctors without Borders in the region to provide medical care to rural communities
    4. A strengthening of and expansion of medical schools to expand the number of doctors coming from the regions themselves