

Canadian International Model United Nations
2005 Millennium Summit
Recommendation 6.3

Sponsors: The UK, Netherlands, Vietnam, Ecuador, Denmark, Zimbabwe, China,
Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Signatories: USA, Fiji, Kuwait, Pakistan, Iran, Russia

Recognizing MDG 6, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases,

In regards to:

HIV/AIDS

Acknowledging that sex trafficking is a prevalent factor in the spread of HIV/AIDS, we encourage all countries to abide by the Convention on Sex Trafficking, set out by the UNHRC.

Acknowledging the benefits of both information and resource-based and more proactive strategies for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, the committee recommends the following:

Increase comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS through the following mechanisms:

- Creative and innovative methods of education, including but not limited to, drama troupes that travel to urban and especially rural areas to correctly educate people HIV/AIDS, adapt education and the dissemination of information in age and gender appropriate ways;
- Education for each community including but not limited to, information campaigns that promote HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and to dispel myths and to inform populations that are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection;
- Incorporation of education on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in primary school curricula;
- Provision of information and/or resources about the non-sexual spread of HIV/AIDS, such as, but not limited to, drug use and blood transfusion practices, to assist in the battle against HIV/AIDS;
- Through education, dispel myths regarding HIV/AIDS that lead to social stigmatisation and discrimination

In regards to:

Malaria and other diseases

Recognizing that the alarming rate of infection for diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, and further recognizing that treatments available are not sufficient to stabilize and decrease this rate of infection,

The committee recommends urgent action by the following mechanisms:

- Improving health measurement systems to keep a better record of those infected with such diseases, for example, through the UN Health Metrics Networks, which is a collaborative network to build better health information systems comprising UN, bilateral, public, private and institutional partners;
- Considering the success of therapies combining artemisinin (ACT), which is a new herb-based drug, encourages the use of such drugs as a first line treatment;
- Encouraging countries to reduce/eliminate taxes and tariffs on insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) to make them more affordable for the most vulnerable groups, and assuring sustainability with local trade and markets;
- Highlighting the high cost of ensuring every child under 5 receives ITNs, encourages bilateral, multilateral, and private sector agreements to help low-income countries to implement malaria/other diseases prevention and treatment strategies;
- Improving education initiatives to include information on the prevention and treatment of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and others, for example, through the DOTS strategy;

In regards to:

Health Systems

Recognizing that a well –functioning health system is essential in preventing, treating and curing HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,

Acknowledging that existing health care infrastructure in rural communities is inadequate, and that there is a need to reach rural areas in terms of both education and medical training, the committee recommends:

- Training health practitioners (including doctors, nurses, local trained community members) through bilateral and multilateral initiatives;
- Providing more access to clinics, health care facilities and knowledge for afflicted communities, especially rural communities, through the improvement and expansion of existing infrastructures and promoting the work of organizations such as “Médecins sans frontières” (MSF);
- Ensuring access to affordable medication, notably to the most vulnerable and afflicted populations such as, but not limited to, women, children, orphans, and homosexuals, etc.;
- Ensuring the coordination of national health care policy objectives with implementation in local communities, strengthening the partnerships between national governments and civil society, local governments, communities, NGOs and empowering local communities in decision-making processes;
- Promoting global bilateral and multilateral partnerships which will increase the amount of aid and resources given to the countries most affected by HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, etc.;

- Encouraging donor countries to invest in the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria, which provides grants of direct support to programs in developing countries;

In regards to:

Availability of affordable drugs and vaccines

Recognizing the need to ensure that drugs/vaccines against treatable and preventable diseases must be made accessible for developing countries;

Encourages intensifying negotiations between the WHO and pharmaceutical companies in order to formulate a legally binding contract pertaining to the replication of their products in their generic form. Consequently:

- Greatly reducing the production and distribution costs of countries who would otherwise be unable to provide such drugs/vaccines;
- Greatly increasing the market exposure of such companies due to their affiliation with the UN and WHO;

Suggests that, through these negotiations, a portion of expected profit increase of the companies in the form of a commission be used to put into place existing plans for the construction of the necessary infrastructure for the production of such drugs/vaccines;

Recommends integration of current World Bank and WHO programs to facilitate transparency within the initiative;

Emphasizes the need to reinforce anti-black-market legislation