



37th Annual MVHSMUN Conference

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The Work of Justice Shall be Peace

Committee: WHO

Topic: Curbing the Spread of Infectious Diseases & Combating the International Obesity and Diabetes Epidemic

Chair Bios:

Dear delegates, I am your head chair Michael Snodgrass. I am currently a senior at Laguna Hills High School and this is my fourth year of MUN. On top of MUN I am also the Commissioner of Pep Rallies at Laguna. At Laguna I have spent three years on the varsity swim team, one season on the varsity football team, and will be doing track in the spring. I hope to make this conference a great experience for each and every delegate.

Hello delegates, I am your vice chair Athena Rinehart. I am a sophomore at Mission Viejo and this is my second year in the MUN program. Outside of MUN I like to cheer on Mission's pep squad team, go to the beach, help out at animal shelters, and dance. I am excited to hear all of your ideas and to make this a great conference.

Position papers due on:

Email to:

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Curbing the Spread of Infectious Diseases

I. Background of Topic

Every year around two million children pass away due to diseases that can be cured for thirty dollars. This occurs constantly in countries such as Nigeria who do not have the best medical care. Polio is a prevalent disease that kills many people in Nigeria as well as Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has been reported that one-third of all children in nations who are heavily affected by polio have absolutely no access to vaccines. Many people who research and study this topic believe the best way to fight some of these diseases is by curbing it. Countries are looking for a way to get vaccines to these children. The only way countries can build themselves is by making sure their people are healthy and developing a stable population. Minimizing the transmission of infectious diseases is a core function of public health law

II. UN Involvement

The UN got involved with curbing the spread of infectious diseases due to the overall impact it has. The continuous spread of these diseases causes an environmental and economic impact. These diseases will affect water supply, food, and sanitation facilities. Many countries lack the ability to provide vaccines and proper medical procedures for their citizens. WHO is working with nations to help stop the spread of numerous diseases around the world. These diseases can be easily avoided and wiped away from nations. Except extreme funding is required for this to happen. This problem does not have an immediate solution. Which is why WHO is doing whatever it can to develop better infrastructure in nations who do not have great medical resources.

III. Possible Solutions.



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Minimizing the transmission of infectious diseases is a core function of public health law. There are many possible solutions to this topic. Firstly, law has a proactive or preventive role: improving access to vaccinations and contraceptives, together with screening, education, counselling and other strategies that aim to minimize exposure to disease. Secondly, law has a reactive role: supporting access to treatment, and authorizing health departments and health care providers to limit contact with infectious individuals and to exercise emergency powers in response to disease outbreaks. However, most require funding and are economically oriented, which is due to the fact that some countries are unable to provide the proper medical care to their people. NGOs have been constantly fighting trying to make a difference, but they simply need more help. Immunization is a successful and cost-effective public health strategy that saves millions of lives each year. Governments can support vaccination coverage by ensuring that vaccination is free or affordable, by ensuring that all children are vaccinated (with limited exceptions for medical or religious reasons) and that vaccinations are documented. There is a lot that can be done to help eradicate certain infectious diseases from areas. All plans take time and will not show results immediately which should not stop nations from coming together to help save the lives of their people.

IV. Bloc Positions

Infectious diseases affect people all over the world not just in specific areas. There are places around the world that are affected more negatively than others. This topic relates to every single bloc around the world. Each and every regional bloc is doing whatever it can to stop the spread of these diseases.

V. Guiding Questions

1. How do diseases spread? Bigger picture/impact on spread of diseases.
2. How do you stop the spread of diseases?
3. How will stopping the spread of these diseases benefit the world?
4. What more can the UN do to help?



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Combating the International Obesity and Diabetes Epidemic

I. Background of Topic

Diabetes is one of the leading causes of death. Diabetes is a chronic disease caused by elevated levels of blood glucose which over time leads to damage of organs. There are two types of Diabetes, type one and type two. Type two more common in adults which is the cause of the body not making enough insulin. Type one is when the pancreas produces little to no insulin. About 422 million people worldwide have diabetes, most common in mid-low income countries. The UN target is to stop the rise of obesity and diabetes by the year 2025.

II. UN Involvement

WHO objective is to support the change of added effective measures to track the prevention, control, and the complications of this disease. This is mostly taking effect in low and middle-income countries since diabetes rates are higher in these places. To end this, WHO will provide new scientific guidelines, create standards for diabetes diagnosis and care, build awareness by creating World Diabetes Day on November 14th, and track the risk factors of this chronic disease. The WHO “Global strategy on diet, physical activity, and health” will be applied by governments to help promote a healthy lifestyle. During the thirteenth plenary meeting for WHO had established that every state must immediately have more research/ training, spread awareness, and to work with the International Diabetes Federation to prevent this disease.

III. Possible Solutions



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Two broad ways the burden of diabetes can be reduced is through prevention and diagnosis/ treatment. To prevent type two diabetes is to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Proper diet with less sugar and more exercise can go a long way. Also, the less use of tobacco products will help prevent type two diabetes because this is a leading factor to getting this chronic disease. With regular blood sugar tests and screenings diabetes can be prevented. People with and without should exercise and keep up with a healthy balanced lifestyle for the highest chance of not having this burden.

IV. Bloc Positions

The Middle East is making this issue a top priority as diabetes is very popular in this area. Lifestyle interventions are held to spread awareness and educate people on ways to prevent this disease. The Middle East mostly focuses on the prevention of type two by giving healthy diet and exercise recommendations. There are also several studies dedicated to finding out how culture and health beliefs affects the rate of diabetes. There are also several studies focused only on scientific research in hopes to create new medications.

V. Guiding Questions

What actions is your country taking to prevent type two diabetes? What ways is your country improving treatment for diabetes? How can your country spread awareness of this chronic disease to all parts of your country? What is your country contributing to the UN goal of stopping the increase of obesity and diabetes by 2025?

VI. Works Cited/Bibliography

“Diabetes.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, <https://www.who.int/health-topics/diabetes>.