**Committee:** The World Health Organization

**Topic:** The health implications of climate change

**Sponsors**: Republic of Peru, Kingdom of Bahrain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kingdom of Belgium, Saudi Arabia

**Signatories**: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Dominica, Estonia, French Republic, Italy, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, People’s Republic of China, Poland, Qatar, Russia, San Marino, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America

**The Sixty Second World Health Assembly,**

**Affirming**the role of the UN bodies that concentrate on related climate issues, including, but not limited to, the UNEP on climate change mitigation strategies, the WFP and IFAD on matters of food security, the UNDP on water governance and biodiversity, and the WMO on meteorology.

**Fully aware** that increasing global temperatures and changing weather patterns are likely to result in economic and social harm in nations that are unprepared and lack the infrastructure necessary to maintain stability and the wellbeing of their citizens,

**Emphasising** the need for more concise crisis communication systems between national governments and non state actors in cases of extreme weather events,

**Confident**  that with increased cooperation of national governments around the world in the form of the Paris Agreement will mitigate climate change and prevent further increase in the further health impacts of climate change,

**Regretting** that intensification of agriculture, industrialization and energy use globally poses threats to meeting carbon emission limits and will result in an even more rapid increase in global temperatures,

**Affirming** the Resolution on Climate Change and Health (2007) outlining actions in the areas of climate change research in relation to health, public awareness, creating adaptation plans, and proactive comprehension action to deal with natural disasters,

**Endorsing**increase levels of investment in renewable energy sources in developed and developing countries,

**Deeply conscious** of the lack of finances in developing countries,

**Bearing in mind** the important work of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and World Meteorological Organization (WMO),

**Emphasising** that rapid population growth continues to result in increased stress on current healthcare infrastructure in rural and urban areas in the developing world while also resulting in increased environmental degradation,

**Supports**states in their implementation o**f nationally-determined contributions** to global greenhouse gas emission reduction in line with commitments made under the Paris Agreement;

**Calls for**the WHO in cooperation with the UNFCCC to encourage flows of finance, technology-transfer and capacity-building under the Adaptation Fund of the Paris Agreement to be directed to adaptation priorities;

1. *Recommends* theimplementation of climate change health impact assessments to identify local and national challenges in order to propose global solutions through the:
   1. Identification and analysis of local climate change problems, their impacts on community health, and strategic partners to engage with to address these on a local and national level;
   2. Assessment of all information pertaining to climate change available to project prospective developments and adaptive capacities of health systems and infrastructure while monitoring key policies;
   3. Development of risk management systems for long-term health impacts of climate change and short-term responses to extreme weather events;|
2. *Encourages* a concerted response through existing WHO mechanisms to deal with current crises exacerbated by climate change, through, but not limited to, medical and financial aid to distribute necessary treatments,
3. *Further suggests* the strengthening of partnerships with nations that are likely to be most impacted, to create policies to adapt to the changing climate through but not limited to:
   1. Working with national health ministries to understand country-specific issues, actors and solutions;
   2. Encouraging the sharing of resources and expertise between developed and developing countries;
   3. Exploring multisectoral collaborations in particular wıth regards to environmental institutions, to create value and optimize funding possibilities;

1. *Further Encourages* the addition of the health impacts of climate change and individual actions to reduce these to the Education Program highlighted in Clause (4) Resolution 1.1 of LiMUN 2017, with assistance available to developing countries through actions including but not limited to:
   1. Nutritional education programmes to reduce incidences of malnutrition due to reduced food availability and poor food choices;
   2. Vaccine provision programmes for common communicable diseases in developing countries;
   3. Media coverage and public provision of information on adaptation issues, through integration into primary or secondary school curricula or otherwise, including but not limited to the risk of vector-borne diseases and extreme weather events;
2. *Endorses* the activities of the World Meteorological Organization on the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System enabling worldwide use of timely, reliable, and accurate Numerical Weather Prediction products and services in all time-scales for applications related to weather, climate, water and development e.g. predict urban heatwaves correctly in order to better prepare the population to deal with extreme weather conditions with reports issued on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis;
3. *Stresses* the need for nations to develop emergency response plans to ensure safety during crises and the rapid establishment of access to food, clean water and sanitation in the during and after the passage of extreme weather events;
4. *Encourages* United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to coordinate the development of sustainable food systems through actions including but not limited to:
   1. National agricultural organisations working with local communities;
   2. Development of agricultural innovations including seed varieties resilient to higher temperature and strategic planting to prevent desertification;
   3. The sharing of knowledge and best agricultural practices through collaboration between academics, government ministries, private agencies and agricultural organisations;
5. *Stresses* the need for the creation of water reserves and desalination in countries prone to water shortages;
6. *Calls* for creating channels for faster and more efficient movement of food aid from donor countries to those that have been affected;
7. *Recommends* that local and regional governments develop and share best practice for supporting urban health including but not limited to:
   1. Geothermal mapping of cities, increasing green infrastructures including the construction of cool-zones through heat-resistant architecture and urban green spaces;
   2. Employing and publicising local “heat-wave plans” for clear public response;
   3. Engaging in urban plans to reduce air pollution and advise populations about precautionary measures;
8. *Further proclaims* health services and collaboration between countries to respond to climate-related health crises and the sharing of technology i.e. Green Technology
   1. Laboratories for infectious diseases in countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Africa, setup by WHO;
   2. Sharing of new technologies to tackle communicable diseases which will increase in breadth due to temperature rise such as but not limited to TB and Malaria;
9. *Further invites* continuing and strengthened research on the changing movement of disease vectors including but not limited to:
   1. Mosquitos;
   2. Bacteria spread in bodies of water;
10. *Emphasizes* the need to prepare for migrational movements due to floods and famine as a consequence of climate change by:
    1. Urging countries to take practical steps to address and prevent relevant issues, by means of establishing facilities to accommodate climate refugees, equipped with human personnel and equipment;
    2. Promote the use of shadow areas, air conditioning-enabled accommodation and treatment infrastructure.
11. *Urges* all member states to remaın actıvely seızed on the matter.