



# AMMUN 2020

**World  
Health  
Organization**

**Chairs :**

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## Topic 1:

The United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS had a project to end the epidemic by 2030. They made the following prediction taking into account the factors that surrounded this illness in 2018 like the availability of treatments in the various parts most affected.

**<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6746261/>**

Why didn't it work you may ask? Well while the plan covered all the aspects possible to make sure this epidemic would be reduced to extinction (90 90 90 plan: <https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/909090>), the UNAIDS was blind when it came to the availability of Anti Retroviral Treatment. In fact, the constant development that our world knows in all the major fields include medicine. HIV/AIDS being one of the biggest and most common epidemics our world contains, many private laboratories worked for decades to try and find a more generic way to get rid of this infection.

Moreover, the fact that these transnational drug companies were able to create an easier ART that can be taken as a simple medicine at home was a variable not taken into consideration by the UNAIDS calculations. Thus, with this simpler ART, the original treatment became useless because of the need of a treatment center and all the complications that come with it. However, the creations of the transnational drug companies; as outstanding as they are; would have made the extinction of the epidemic a lot easier; if they didn't decide to put the economical benefits of their inventions before the actual purpose of medicine. In other words, the transnational drug companies used the right of intellectual property that allows them to keep the information concerning the treatment private and therefore be in control of the widespread, or lack there of, of the generic ART.

In conclusion, the unwillingness of transnational drug companies to allow the widespread of generic ART merely for economical reasons is costing most countries effected by the epidemic millions of lives every year. It is for that reason that we are calling all countries to try and find a compromise where both parties benefit from the situation and where we can get closer to the goal of eradicating this epidemic once and for all.

## Countries' positions:

- ***South Africa, Botswana, Republic of Macedonia:*** most effected countries by HIV/AIDS, desperately in need of a fast way to reduce the number of infections. Poor economical status blocking them from accessing the treatment.
- ***Ethiopia, Liberia, Senegal, Brazil, Ukraine, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Cuba:*** countries with a fast spread of the infection. The epidemic is getting out of the control of these countries capacities. No access to the treatment due to lack of money or conflict with the countries supporting the transnational drug companies.
- ***China, USA, Russia, Canada:*** Countries where the Transnational Drug companies are located and who benefit from the generic ART as an exchange for the country's protection of there right of intellectual property against other countries/ organizations. Very strong economical and political powers that give them a great influence over the other developing countries.
- ***Egypt, Sweden:*** Neutral countries that have few infection cases and a very controlled status on the epidemic.



## TOPIC 2:

Air pollution refers to the release of pollutants into the air that are harmful to human health and the planet as a whole. It is caused by particles and certain gases that are suspended in the air. These particles and gases can come from different sources: mobile sources (such as cars, buses, planes, trucks, and trains), stationary sources (such as power plants, oil factories, industrial facilities), or area sources (such as agricultural areas, cities, and wood burning fireplaces). Long-term health effects from air pollution include heart disease and lung cancer, it also can cause damage to people's nerves, brain, kidneys, liver, and other organs. Currently, air pollution kills an estimated seven million people worldwide every year.

The perception has been that only industrialized or developed countries are susceptible to air pollution. However, this is no longer the case as even less developed and middle-income countries experience high particle densities and significant air pollution.

Of course, pollution isn't a new phenomenon neither is action to tackle it. More and more countries around the world have chosen to guarantee their citizens a right to a healthy environment. Therefore, many international conventions and national laws are already confronting the problem, including efforts to repair the ozone layer and the phasing out of a number of toxic chemicals and pesticides.

The outlook projects transport-related carbon dioxide emissions to increase by 58% to 2030. It is expected that Africa could represent half of the world's pollution emissions by 2030. According to the report, sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing a fast increasing pollution, derived to many causes, such as burning wood for cooking, burning open waste, traffic, agri-food and chemical industries, the sand dust from the Sahara carried by the winds through the Sahel area, all this reinforced by a greater demography and urban density.

## Countries' positions:

- **South Africa** : has a heavy reliance on fossil fuels, resulting in productivity losses and mortality due to high concentrations of air pollution.
- **Botswana**: is ranked amongst the most polluted countries with serious air pollution, despite a population of just over 2 million.
- **Ethiopia**: Ethiopian government's strategic drive towards economic development and poverty reduction. It hasn't been accompanied by high priority for air quality improvement and air pollution control measures.
- **Brazil** : About 40% of the Brazilian population is estimated to breathe air which is more polluted than the WHO guidelines. The local government responded to pollution problems through initiatives aimed at how and when growth could occur.
- **Thailand** : Air pollution represents a massive problem in most of Thailand right now. As expected, the government has responded with the usual raft of contingency measures, but nothing to address the problem at its root.
- **Senegal**: Senegal has particularly bad levels of outdoor pollutants, forcing more and more people to wear masks to be able to breathe. Senegal's president promised zero tolerance of vehicles with high emissions last year, but enforcement is harder,
- **China** : Air pollution has increased as China has industrialized, which has caused widespread environmental health problems. Its unusually densely populated cities might explain why its air seems so deadly.
- **US**: As air pollution increases in some US cities, the Trump administration is weakening clean air regulations.
- **India** : India stands out for air that is consistently terrible. Eleven out of the 12 most polluted cities on a World Health Organization list were in India.
- **Turkmenistan**: Turkmenistan has fewer air-pollution problems than most countries it has relatively little heavy industry, a low concentration of motor vehicles, and low population density.
- **Egypt**: The air pollution in Egypt is a matter of serious concern. The main air pollution problem is the particulate matter. The most notable sources of the

dust and small particles are transportation, industry and open-air waste-burning.

- **Liberia:** After the civil war 's end in the early 2000s, a proper waste service was introduced in the capital, Monrovia, and the government launched wide-ranging environmental reforms. Moreover, 70% of people still work in agriculture which helped to limit much of the pollution that often accompanies it.
- **Ukraine:** Ukraine is facing major environmental challenges specially concerning air pollution. To address them, Ukraine has developed a comprehensive regulatory framework for environmental protection and became signatory to major international conventions.
- **Republic of Macedonia :** North Macedonian authorities have taken emergency measures when air pollution reaches high levels, but this has had a limited impact on the country's rising levels of pollution.
- **Canada :** Many of Canada's cities rank among the cleanest in the world for their air quality, Canada even has a Clean Air Day to encourage the public to reduce pollution even further, according to Business Insider.
- **Indonesia :** A Greenpeace report released in early 2019 listed Jakarta as southeast Asia's most polluted city. For years, Indonesia's governments have taken inadequate measures to combat air pollution affecting the country.
- **Philippines :** The Philippines has an average PM2.5 concentration over twice the recommended value. The Philippines is currently pushing back against air pollution through the implementation of various laws and ordinances.
- **Cuba :** Air pollution represents a really serious concern in Cuba. To tackle it, scientists are applying a bottom-up approach to reduce a pollution's toxic effects.
- **Russia :** Air pollution is a severe problem in several Russian cities. The extent of air pollution in Russia is due to decades of ill-considered military and industrial development with no concern for the environmental and health consequences.
- **Sweden :** Sweden's air quality is among the best in the world, according to a new report from environmental campaign organization Greenpeace and software company Air Visual.