

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Positions for the World Health Organization

I. Advancement and Implementation of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Strategies

The Republic of Pakistan calls upon the other nations of the world to help us in a time of desperate need. Pakistan is one of a group of countries where the virus runs unchecked. Studies show that the HIV/AIDS has a more intense effect on underdeveloped nations because of their lack of resources. Pakistan considers the social as well as the psychological effects of the virus on our population. The population that is affected most are the dependents like children that are left with no one. We stress that the side effects prevent the development of the future of Pakistan and without future development we will never become a developed country. Pakistan expects the statistics to get worse if nothing is done, but we would like all Member States to notice our plea for help. In Pakistan, thousands are infected and hundreds haven't even been diagnosed. Everyday more die from something that could be easily preventable. The spread of the virus must be contained to ensure our national security. Pakistan has since been committed to working with the United Nations (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO). We hope that in the future new technologies will be available to us through these helpful groups. Our currently implemented strategies are doing too little to help everyone, but we have been able to establish a system by means of assisting the people ravaged by this disease. So far this system which was considered in (A/RES/60/196) prioritizes the rights of human beings to have reproductive health and advocates the successes and failures of such a system to be subsequently researched. Pakistan's people feel the effects of what Member States do every day. Pakistan believes that it is important for not only us to support the research for the development of the real solution to this pandemic, but we need to be there for the people educating them on the disease to prevent the spread. This goal can be reached through voluntary training for the entire population.

As of 2013 over 45 million people are struggling to cope with this epidemic every day. The United Nations (UN) sponsors (A/RES/55/2) which we hope will convince other Member States to help reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. The UN has recently discussed a system whereby we collaborate with member states to produce a document that will fundamentally change the way that this crisis is handled worldwide. The UN regards that medical solutions are our most viable option as new technologies are created. The UN along with WHO are constantly searching for a cure. Keeping this in mind every country would like to see continued experimentation by the WHO and other collaborating agencies. The UN has however adopted a temporary solution to the mental effects of this disease. Through the cooperation with the WHO and UNAIDS, many countries have established a number of mental and physical regional health and care centers. These centers not only care for the victims of a number of diseases, they also train our people and provide hundreds of jobs. Notice the fact that the more who are trained in medicine and how to prevent this epidemic from spreading; the closer the world is to a potential cure. We recognize that not everything is possible and without sponsors we would not even begin to approach the financing that we desperately need. We hope that in the future with the cooperation of other member states that we may be able to draft a document calling for more intensive research for HIV/AIDS worldwide. . Pakistan notices the United Nations' hopes for developing countries and with careful consideration aims to improve conditions of those living with HIV/AIDS. Pakistan is committed to A/RES/60/262 We hope to outline a process whereby the citizens of Pakistan can be come and informed and protected people. We implore our member states to see this as we do. STD awareness is a must with regards to the Pakistani population. As of now the transmission goes unchecked and uncontained.

Pakistan believes that the Millennium Health and Development Goals can be agreed on by every Member State therefore, they should be more thoroughly carried out. We strongly support that idea of each region's separate needs and will continue to support the United Nations in our effort to fight back. We would like to reemphasize the social and medical condition of most of the affected to be deplorable. We would like to push for more programs from WHO and UNAIDS to combat the problem. Pakistan realizes that we are considered to be part the developing world by the rest of the world, but we would like to suggest that our environment is improved. Considering some of the regulations provided by the WHO we not currently do not currently even have close to the amount of funding we need to approach these issues, but we are willing to work with anyone to get them corrected. We would also like to adhere to the sanitation guidelines provided by the WHO, but at least thirty percent of our nation is below the poverty line. To improve this dire situation we call upon the United Nations for more extensive collaboration between UNAIDS and our local and regional agencies. If we hope for the successful implementation of all of these continuing and hypothetical programs we must come together on the dire need for more regional programs, medical

care, and STD knowledge. We call upon UNAIDS and WHO to prioritize these new regional programs that will have a profound effect on the well-being of our population. We know that the medical care from the United Nations is a privilege and the people are most grateful. We know the training that our citizens receive is imperative to our future development as a country. We look forward to a future with this problem solved, but we know new problems will rise.

II. Managing Health Crises after Natural Disasters

In the words of Nawaz Sharif “Pakistan is faced with the worst disasters in the twenty first century with more recent disasters only growing in scale and intensity”. The Republic of Pakistan comes before our Member States to ensure our country’s assistance in times of national emergency. Pakistan sits on the brink of one of the world’s major fault lines. The results of this geographical position have cost many people their lives because of our lack of resources to respond to such an emergency. Regional disasters such as mudslides and floods are difficult to handle with only the support of the Natural Disaster Management Authority (NDMA); the NDMA is committed to the rescue and safety of all of the citizens of Pakistan. Despite the organization’s best efforts it was too late for many during the most recent 7.7 magnitude earthquake which killed at least 328 people and left hundreds homeless. However the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNODRR) has been operating along-side the NDMA since before 2005. We have together accomplished what the Pakistani Government couldn’t alone. Pakistan has observed the effects of a large scale natural disaster first hand. One such disaster crippled Pakistan in October of 2005, an earthquake killed over 80,000 people and left 3.5 million homeless. The medical community’s response to this tragedy was overwhelming. We had no shortage of doctors or medical supplies in the affected areas; lack of coordination was our main problem. People did not know where to go and what to do. Since that time keeping in mind that horrible event, Pakistan has been prioritizing regional and national response teams. In Balochistan there are regions where teams have to be ready because of the growing frequency and intensity of these disasters. In the Kashmir Earthquake of October 8, 2005 19,000 children died in the earthquake, most of them in widespread collapses of school buildings. Approximately 17,000 school buildings and most major hospitals also suffered severe damage or collapsed. Despite our best efforts it becomes obvious that we are in over our heads. Pakistan will remain actively devoted to the HIV/AIDS crisis until it is truly contained.

The UN has since encouraged (*A/RES/60/196*) which details certain disasters and country’s vulnerability. In addition to these disasters, there are also the aftermath effects that have caused much more suffering than imaginable. The poor quality of construction and lack of seismic design of our buildings is of great concern to our government. The vast majority of deaths during recent earthquakes has been due to failed infrastructure of buildings. Pakistan continues to call upon Member States to see things from our point of view. The UN’s main goal has been to strengthen programs and disaster relief shelters for any of those affected and to significantly improve the construction and seismic design of our buildings. The UN has through continued research, systems that alert citizens with enough time to at least prevent casualties and improved construction techniques and seismic design of buildings will significantly lower the death toll during earthquakes. Many of these were discussed at the Strategic Operations Center to include A Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) and the Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS). The UN has been working diligently to get these systems up and running throughout the entire world. This will hopefully be available to us by 2015 and will significantly ease the lives of many in the world.

We have been taking giant steps in the right direction, but it will only mean something if our progress continues. We would like to see a better system created in committee where by our nation is not overlooked as it has been. We encourage the WHO to help less fortunate countries in their effort to come away from these disasters with fewer casualties. We hope to work out better reaction time through the support of organizations like the NDMA. In committee we encourage other less fortunate countries to join us in our struggle for more resources and better technology. We would use this to help our people in times of emergency. When floods ravage a city small boats with rescue teams should be deployed. After the crisis is over aid teams would set up shelters that would help the homeless. In countries that have frequent earthquakes, we want to make building codes stricter and make sure they are enforced properly. We also want buildings to be built with better seismic design. If we are to come out of committee with any progress then the solution a better allocation of resources will be part of our resolution. We would like to see all nations set aside petty differences to be able to work out a document that will decide the salvation or fate of many countries in the future. Pakistan thanks all Member States for their cooperation to improve the lives of millions in the world and would like to encourage all nations to continue with the good work. It is only through international cooperation that we can make a true difference. We look forward to working with all Member States.