

Commission : Health and Population  
Session : 6<sup>th</sup> Zonal MUN 2019  
Sponsors : Kenya, Republic of Korea (South), Myanmar, Nigeria,  
Somalia, Poland, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, Singapore,  
UAE, Zimbabwe

Question of: **ADDRESSING THE GLOBAL ISSUES IN POST  
ANTIBIOTIC ERA**

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern that 80% of antibiotics on the market which are used in animal husbandry for growth promotion and disease treatment, bring resistant antibiotic strains to humans through consumption of food of animal origin,

Recognizing that poor sanitation and hygiene lead to the spread of drug resistant strains in both community and healthcare settings which further gives rise to infections,

Alarmed that new resistance mechanisms are emerging and this threatens human's abilities to treat infectious diseases which could result in prolonged illness, disability and even death,

Bearing in mind that large number of households are being pushed into poverty owing to prolonged hospital stays and requirements for more expensive drugs to treat bacterial infections,

Taking into account that in some countries without standard treatment guidelines, antibiotics are often underused, overused and misused by the public, contributing to a growing number of bacterial resistant infections,

1. Invites member States to set up a National Diagnostic Policy with reliable, rapid, low-cost and readily available diagnostics tests which aim at reducing overuse and misuse of antibiotics;
2. Appreciates the effort made by regulatory authorities to ensure proper withdrawal period before slaughtering animals, meant for human consumption;
3. Recommends the didactic and systematic education campaigns for health workers to further educate them about the proper handling of bacteria;

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4. Encourages the reduction of the spread of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and by establishing infection prevention and control (IPC) measures;
5. Calls upon the healthcare industry and the government to invest in research and development of vaccines and thereby preventing the need for antibiotics;
6. Recommends the involvement of all member States in initiatives such as the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS) which aims at enabling comprehensive monitoring and analysis of the occurrence of antibiotic resistance worldwide as well as enhancing laboratory capacity to detect and report antibiotic resistance;
7. Notes with satisfaction that the World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a Global Action Plan to tackle antibiotic resistance through awareness campaigns;
8. Stresses the enforcement of policies to prevent nonprescription, over-the-counter sale of antibiotics along with distribution of guidelines by qualified health officials;
9. Supports NGOs such as World Organization for Animal Health and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations to promote best practices in combatting antibiotic resistance;
10. Welcomes stakeholders and health authorities to invest in the Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP) which aims at developing and delivering up to four new treatments by 2023;

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11. Requests international bodies such as the World Bank and the Global Fund to provide funding for the expansion of basic healthcare facilities and services in rural and vulnerable communities;
  
12. Urges the introduction and enforcement of laws to prohibit distribution of fake antibiotics in countries with unregulated medicine markets.