**FORUM:** General Assembly

**QUESTION OF:** Measure to Reduce the Rising Rates of Noncommunicable diseases in Economically Developing Countries

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Central African Republic

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Pakistan, Djibouti, Afghanistan, Egypt, United Kingdom, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Zambia, Republic of Korea, Libya

General Assembly,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to help increase access to treatment,

*Realizing* the importance of understanding the threat of noncommunicable diseases towards human health,

*Recognizing* the significant consequences of non-communicable diseases (NCDs),

*Recalling* the United Nations General Assembly’s (UNGA’s) Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases for 2013-2020 and the NCD Global Monitoring Framework,

*Keeping in mind* that the Sustainable Development Goals resolved to reduce 1/3 of the premature mortality caused by NCDs by preventing them, treating them, and promoting mental health and well-being,

*Acknowledging that* 53% of the 7 million deaths caused by cancer in 2005 occurred in economically developing countries,

*Further recognizing* how non-communicable diseases take away 41 million lives per year, which is equivalent to 74% of all deaths worldwide,

*Deeply disturbed* that 77% of all NCD deaths occur in developing nations,

*Noting with deep concern* that 50% of NCD deaths were under age 15 in economically developing countries while only 10% were under age 15 in developed countries,

*Emphasizing* the fact that 71% of the world’s deaths are caused by noncommunicable diseases (NCDs),

*Deploring* the fact that 28 people die every minute from noncommunicable diseases,

*Fully aware* that 300 billion US dollars were spent on the care of diabetes alone in 2007,

1. Strongly Urges Member States to promote nutritious diets, since diet plays a key role in the development of non-communicable diseases, through ways such as but not limited to:
2. Offering financial incentives to farmers to produce more fruit, grain, and vegetable products instead of meat and dairy products due to the fact that:
   1. Excessive amounts of dairy and meat products can increase the risk of contracting non-communicable diseases such as cancer,
   2. Grain, vegetable, and fruit products contain nutrients such as calcium and protein that were previously believed to only be found in meat and dairy products,
   3. The meat industry creates many environmental problems such as deforestation, carbon emissions, and loss of habitat,
3. Restricting the manufacturing of processed meat and fast-food products, because they increase the likeliness of one contracting NCDs, through ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Reducing the number of meat processing permits allowed per capita to reduce the amount of meat being sold,
   2. Regulating the amount of meat that can be purchased per family,
4. Implores countries to reduce the amount of alcohol and tobacco being used and produced because they can greatly increase the risk of someone developing an NCD by ways such as but not limited to:
5. Placing high taxes on alcohol and tobacco to:
6. Dissuade the public from buying them because of the high prices,
7. Reduce the amount of alcohol and tobacco being sold in stores because of the high taxes,
8. Implementing governmental policies that will regulate things such as the number of liquor licenses allowed per thousand residents to restrict the amount of alcohol and tobacco that can be purchased by consumers to:
9. Lower the number of people abusing alcohol and tobacco,
10. Gradually remove alcohol and tobacco from society because of its harmful effects,
11. Establishing laws that limit the amount of products such as tobacco and alcohol that can be bought per month through ways such as but not limited to:
12. Fining those who exceed the monthly amounts multiple times,
13. Sending those who greatly exceed the monthly limit to jail for a limited amount of time,
14. Dispatching those who greatly exceed the monthly limit multiple times to labor camps for three months,
15. Calls for Member States to provide more healthcare workers and facilities to increase access to treatment through ways such as but not limited to:
    1. Creating more opportunities for students from less economically developed countries (LEDCs) to pursue careers in the medical fields by:
       * 1. Partnering with universities to provide scholarships to students who agree to either work with UN-approved public healthcare facilities or help teach other students in their countries about the importance of public healthcare to reduce LEDC’s reliance on more economically developed countries (MEDCs),
         2. Encouraging universities in MEDCs to collaborate with universities in the LEDCs to offer more exchange student opportunities,
         3. Asking businesses or schools to use foreign exchange work programs to allow students to pay for tuition without having to rely on scholarships,
    2. Building more public and private healthcare facilities through ways such as but not limited to:
       * 1. Donating extra money and resources to LEDCs provided that they are used to build more healthcare facilities such as hospitals and clinics,
         2. Recommending that LEDCs use their unemployed to build more healthcare facilities to increase the amount of healthcare facilities while reducing unemployment,
    3. Developing infrastructure of medicine transportation to improve the LEDCs’ access to proper medications by:
       * 1. Suggesting UN to supervise the imports and exports of NCD medical treatments and equipment,
         2. Refining railroads and airways of the LEDCs,
16. Encourages all governments of developing countries to use soft, non-forceful actions to raise public awareness of healthy habits and help citizens realize the harmful effects of physical inactivity and poor eating habits by:
    1. Prioritizing health care education in schools by mandating health classes,
    2. Advertising the causations and symptoms of NCDs in order to effectively warn the public through various media such as:
       * 1. YouTube,
         2. Instagram,
         3. Facebook,
         4. TikTok,
         5. Posters,
         6. Radio,
         7. TV programs;
17. Requests Member States to make five-year plans to achieve goals related to the United Nations sustainable development goals that can lead to help combat the spread of NCDs:
18. Asking governments to implement policies that focus on particular actions such as:
    * + 1. economic transition,
        2. lifestyle guidance,
        3. education reform,
19. Advises nations to have a quarterly report to check and manage their progress on their five-year plans,
20. Reporting each plan to the United Nations to make sure that each plan is feasible and effective;
21. Encourages cooperation between nations to help to prevent non-communicable diseases by:
22. Collaborating with organizations such as the WHO to facilitate the communication between the nations to develop NCD medication technologies and aids victims of NCDs in such ways but not limited to:
    * + 1. Establishing NCD-specialized hospitals that would be supervised by the WHO in LEDCs,
        2. Creating additional branches in pre-existing organizations that would mainly focus on establishing movements that are targeting the prevention of non-communicable diseases,
23. Holding annual conferences among medical experts around the world to allow them to share resources and technology in relation to NCD medication or treatment,
24. Asking UN officials to supervise discussions of NCDs to make sure that the solutions are feasible and safe.