

FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: Inequities Induced by COVID-19 Vaccination

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Netherlands

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Chad, China, Egypt, Iceland, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Myanmar

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic has promoted the investment in the development of COVID-19 vaccines,

Bringing in mind that the percentage of COVID-19 vaccination throughout the whole world passed over 60%,

Affirming that of the 832 million vaccine doses administered, 82 percent have gone to high or upper-middle income countries, while only 0.2 percent have been sent to their low-income counterparts,

Acknowledging that differences between the vaccinated and the unvaccinated will become clear when accessing public services and traveling cross countries,

Believing that the global trends such as the roll-out of COVID-19 vaccines is marred by division, inequality, and national and regional self-interest,

Realizing that low income and middle-income countries (LMIC) have faced difficulties of ensuring maximum vaccine coverage, struggling to evenly allocate the vaccine,

Recalling the emphasis made by WHO Strategy to Achieve Global COVID-19 Vaccination that stresses the importance of collaborative efforts of all nations to meet the goal of vaccinating 70 percent of the population by the mid-2022,

Emphasizing that Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) guarantees that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being, also can be protected from the event such as medical care, sickness, and other social services,

Keeping in mind that the corporate responsibility of allocating vaccine is an inherent respect to human rights, and everyone has the same rights and gaining equal access to COVID-19 Vaccination throughout the whole world will be the key point to overcome this worldwide pandemic situation,

1. Recommends public awareness about the seriousness of Covid-19 through the

means of campaigns and other Mass Network Services (MNS) such as but not limited to:

- a. promoting every nation to make a campaign in order to raise awareness about the seriousness of COVID-19,
 - b. posting the numbers of people getting COVID every day,
 - c. improving human actions to prevent COVID,
 - d. encouraging governments to put out updates on locations to receive the vaccine,
 - e. telling citizens in videos or commercials how the vaccines work, along with how they can help protect from COVID-19;
2. Encourages governments of all nations including low- and middle-income countries to cooperate with United Nation Organization (UNO), International Organization (ILO) related to vaccine support and health, including, World Health Organization (WHO), Affordable Care Act (ACA), National Academies of Medicine (NAM), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the purpose of:
- a. providing vaccines that are free regardless of:
 - i. individual immigration,
 - ii. health insurance status,
 - b. NGO's help in providing less developed countries:
 - i. social services and capacity building and development work,
 - ii. seek to inform the mobilize scientists and work partnership with persons living in poverty and with public institutions to access by the poor countries,
 - c. expanding vaccine manufacturing capacity through ways such as:
 - i. producing vaccines that are readily available to the public,
 - ii. Seek to inform the mobilize scientists and work partnership with persons living in poverty and with public institutions to access by the poor countries,
 - iii. harmonizing vaccine production;
3. Suggests the government to rank the numbers of people getting vaccine due to their purchasing power and provide proper treatment:
- a. determine the amount of people who need the vaccine by giving it to the people who are at higher risk of infection first,
 - b. ways to improve the inequities by giving more vaccines to the elder, poor people;
4. Encourages individual nations to form a specific department focusing on the problems of vaccination about COVID-19,
- a. ask experts around the world to form a specific plan for citizens to get vaccine including think about financial problems,
 - b. allow the government to form a specific organization regarding the

financial problems about covid 19 vaccination;

5. Establishes a new policy through the UN with the government to support others that are not able to get medical supplies:
 - a. providing free mask to someone with hard conditions or who is in need but not able to access masks,
 - b. reduces the price of overall medical supplies and donate vaccines to other countries with low vaccine rates,
 - c. providing free vaccine to someone with in hard conditions or who are in need but not able to,
 - d. gathering money from vaccine development expenses, and donating them to other countries with low rates of vaccination, or to people in the situation that they are unable for vaccination,
 - e. equal distribution of vaccination according to each nations' population;
6. Further recommends that all member states, of the UN, take appropriate steps to prevent, investigate, and redress any forms of abuse to rights to public health through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. adopting legislation, policies, regulations, or any possible legislative measures to ensure that private actors, including companies, conform with human rights standards when providing health care or other medical services,
 - b. ensure that vaccine developers' operations extend access to COVID-19 vaccines and do not impede their own and other states' ability to ensure access for all,
 - c. ensure that vaccine developers' operations from the local government to extend access to COVID-19 vaccines and do not impede their own and other states' ability to ensure access for all;
7. Further suggests that all member states and pharmaceutical companies to meet their corporate responsibilities to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for vaccine allocation through means such as but not limited to;
 - a. removing all obstacles and refraining from any action that unduly impacts on state's ability to make COVID-19 vaccines available to all,
 - b. developing and implementing policy on access to medicines and taking obstacles of member states in urgent need of vaccine allocation.