**Committee: World Health Organization**

**Topic: Reviewing and discussion upon the implementation of Immunization Agenda 2030 with special emphasis on LEDCs**

**Country: Republic of Belarus**

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The Republic of Belarus firmly believes that immunization is an essential component of primary health care and a basic human right. It's also one of the best health investments and vaccines are important in preventing and controlling infectious disease outbreaks. They support global health security and will be critical in the fight against antimicrobial resistance. Vaccination programmes have been enormously successful in countries such as China, India, and the United States, whereas LEDCs countries have a high number of unvaccinated citizens. This puts them at high risk of contracting pathogens. Belarus in collaboration with WHO is extending its support to LEDC countries in improving the health care system.

Belarus holds a leading position in health and demographic indicators and gets high respect of the global health community. Unlike many other neighbouring countries, Belarus did not impose a national lockdown during COVID 19 and it was the only country in the region which kept its borders open. The Belarusian society organized several measures independently, with companies introducing remote work opportunities and volunteers providing personal protection equipment to healthcare workers which led to the effective handling of the pandemic situation.

Despite all the efforts made in improving health care, Belarus had the highest proportion of MDR-TB infections among previously untreated patients. These are mostly poor people, often isolated because of their disease and mostly very afraid. The Belarus national tuberculosis programme began treatment with bedaquiline-containing regimens in June 2015.

Belarus is working with various organisation like WHO, The Global Fund , etc to fight MDR- TB. It is also working to remove treatment barriers, one of which is the high cost of the medications used.

The EU and WHO Europe are currently implementing joint programmes in the six Eastern Partnership countries, including Belarus that complements ongoing work in these countries through global and regional solidarity initiatives, such as the WHO co-led COVAX Facility and the EU vaccine-sharing mechanism.

The programmes cover logistical planning, coordination efforts, community involvement activities, training of healthcare staff involved in vaccination campaigns, and vaccine supply chain management assistance. Following that, assistance is provided for effective vaccination data collecting and vaccine roll-out safety monitoring, all of which contribute to the overall strengthening of routine immunisation systems.

If the implementation of immunization agenda 2030 with special emphasis on LEDCs passes, it will help in the following ways :

* Belarus is developing its own Covid-19 vaccinations and can supply low-cost vaccinations to LEDCs.
* Belarus is emphasising the importance of catching up on routine vaccinations such as polio measles and smallpox that may have been delayed or missed due to the pandemic as well as ensuring that those at the highest risk receive Covid booster doses . Mortality and morbidity rate from diseases can be drastically reduced with the help of vaccines.
* Promote universal access to primary healthcare, sustainable development and improve immunisation practises to ensure the health and well-being of all people.
* Establish an E-health system and implement ICT( information and communication technology) based clinical decision support tools for quality improvement in health care sector