FORUM:World Health Assembly

QUESTION OF:Measures to Provide Medical Services in Conflict

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Niger

SUBMITTED BY:France, Israel, Sweden

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the necessity of a comprehensive and collaborative approach to guarantee the delivery of necessary medical services and lessen the negative impacts of conflicts on public health,

*Expect* the international humanitarian law to be strictly followed, and urge all parties to conflicts to protect the impartiality and safety of medical professionals and facilities in order to promote an environment that is conducive to the supply of medical care,

*Concerned* about the restricted transportation of medical resources due to the fact that intentionally blocked roads and passways near the conflict-affected areas,

*Recognizing* the detrimental effects of armed conflicts on public health, including the disruption of healthcare services, population displacement, and increased risk of epidemics of diseases,

*Encouraging* global cooperation and supporting activities focused on improving the abilities of areas affected by conflict through enhancing capacity, with a particular focus on strengthening the local healthcare system, educating medical experts, and improving emergency response abilities,

*Fully aware* of the value of psychosocial support in conflict areas and push for the integration of mental health services into healthcare efforts in order to address the long-term effects of conflict on the health of impacted communities,

1. Encourages the World Health Organization, WHO to collaborate alongside appropriate humanitarian organizations and Member States to create or provide health-related infrastructures for the quick deployment of emergency medical teams and supplies of medications to regions that are impacted by conflict:
   1. Providing top priority to safeguarding the medical supply chains, hospitals, and clinics located in crisis areas by:
2. Engaging in media campaigns to highlight humanitarian causes and get public support for protective measures,
3. Adhering to International Humanitarian Law, IHL emphasizes parties about the importance of protecting medical facilities,
   1. Urging all parties engaged in armed circumstances to refrain from any actions that would prevent humanitarian access and maintain the principles of medical neutrality, which guarantee the secure and unrestricted delivery of medical services by:
4. Sending official letters urging them to use their influence to promote humanitarian access and medical neutrality,
5. Strengthening the advocacy efforts by working closely with humanitarian organizations such as the Red Cross, Médecins Sans Frontières MSF, and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);

1. Urges all Member States to lend a hand in the creation and maintenance of humanitarian supplies within basic need, supervised through the United Nations, UN in order to guarantee the safe medical professionals and convoys with the medical tools, permitting the successful as well as equitable tools of life-preserving supplies to those in need:
2. Establishing cooperative relationships with relevant humanitarian organizations to address the urgent need for humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected regions in such ways:
3. Facilitating the communication channels between humanitarian organizations and the WHO which can be achieved by enabling regular consultations and meetings,
4. Sharing the health-related data with humanitarian organizations to increase awareness and promote better-informed decision-making such as but not limited to Syria and Yemen,
5. Promoting health-related education or training focusing on the emergency response in order to increase the need for humanitarian supplies and medical systems in those areas affected by the conflict in such ways:
   * 1. Writing a letter or an email with a clarified proposal with concise evidence about the importance of health education to increase the need for medical supports,
     2. Getting in charge of the interviews and documentary to imply the message and put pressure on UNESCO’s decision-making,
     3. Providing some medical materials to inform people about their needs and mobilize supporters to take action,
     4. Provisioning the scholarships or mentorship initiatives,
     5. Reviewing and improving on national regulations and laws on occupational health and safety to ensure that all health workers are protected under regulation at work,
6. Creating humanitarian access coordination which is facilitated by the WHO, to streamline the movement of medical personnel, supplies, and equipment in and out of conflict zones by:
7. Discussing the proposal about the medical supplies with stakeholders like non-governmental organizations (NGO) to improve the humanitarian needs,
8. Participating in the relevant conferences or forums that are related to humanitarian needs and global health such as the Democratic Republic of Congo,
9. Providing Personal Protective Equipment and asking UNESCO to educate the use of PPE to people in conflict zones in order to prevent their self-contamination;

1. Asks for Infection Prevention and Control, IPC or Association for Profession in Infection Control and Epidemiology, APICE to strengthen the health systems to help people in the conflict zone by using pragmatic, evidence-based approaches which are used to promote effective measures to protect facility managers, healthcare workers, and those who access health services;
   1. Recommends all members from the NGOs or humanitarian organizations to promote and encourage the individual workers in the conflict zone to get vaccinated in order to prevent widespread infections which also might affect the neighboring countries by:
2. Asking The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to promote the internet system in a conflict zone where online usage is extremely prohibited,
3. Advertising the announcement about the individual vaccination through social media such as but not limited to YouTube or Facebook,
4. Raising awareness by promoting the education hosted by UNESCO about the importance of the hygiene effect,
5. Asking the World Health Organization, WHO to round up several groups of scientists to collect data and encourage the International Vaccine Institute, (IVI) to promote making a vaccine suitable for a virus that exists in the field by:
6. Fundraising from higher-GDP countries to support making a visual advertisement about the fact of inferior vaccination conditions in the conflict zone,
7. Encouraging the International Au Pair Association, IAPA to promote the interaction between the conflict zone and other areas,
8. Wishing the United Nations (UN) to provide well-educated participants who are used to medical systems such as nurses or receptionists to be fully engaged in recording the number of patients and individuals with their vaccination and reminding those participants to avoid recording the wrong number of vaccinations by:
9. Raising fundraise or increasing taxes from higher-GDP countries in the participant payments,
10. Checking specific individuals’ body conditions after being vaccinated and incorporating the allergies;
11. Further suggests The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) keep an eye on the cleanliness of medical tools and work on developing and establishing the tools in medical usage such as synergies between health worker safety and patient safety policies and strategies, maintaining those tools are safe and clean which also prevent any other types of infections which might disperse into neighboring areas:
12. Recognizes the importance of ensuring the safety of both health workers and patients in healthcare settings, particularly in conflict-affected areas where resources may be limited which leads to encouraging the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to promote and facilitate the development of synergies between health worker safety and patient safety policies and strategies in conflict settings:
13. Creating a fascinating visual video or illustration that would potentially have a big impact on people and help them understand the importance of medical usage,
14. Announce the seriousness of medical tool improvement by attending conferences in the United Nations (UN),
15. Facilitate the safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian organizations and medical personnel to conflict-affected areas, ensuring their ability to deliver life-saving medical assistance and supplies;
16. Encourages the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to member states in the development and implementation of effective disease surveillance programs in conflict-affected areas:
17. Fully encouraged in fostering agreement and support for the resolution and holding diplomatic talks and consultations with other members including regional consultations, and interaction with pertinent World Health Assembly committees are a few examples of this:
18. Writing a formal letter about the time and schedule to host the meeting or participate in the meeting,
19. Proving the necessity of their resources and technical know-how,
20. Presenting a strong argument backed up by instances and proof,
21. Urges Member States to provide the WHO and other pertinent international health agencies with timely and accurate health data regarding disease outbreaks in conflict zones by:
22. Hosting a regular meeting to share the data,
23. Communicating through online activity including but not limited to email;
24. Further encourages Member States to work together with humanitarian organizations as well as appropriate international organizations to establish secure and effective medical transportation systems, such as the establishment of designated air and ground corridors, in order to make it easier for medical personnel, supplies, and equipment to enter and exit conflict zones quickly and safely:
25. Fully encourages collaboration with the International Road Transport Union, about the road conditions in the conflict zone where the government has prohibited the entrance of exteriors by:
    1. Advertising the seriousness of the medical condition in the conflict zone by providing visual effects and scientific data,
    2. Scheduling a meeting with those governments who restricted the whole transportation,
26. Urges Member States to guarantee the safety of humanitarian actors delivering medical aid as well as the safe and secure movement of humanitarian personnel and supplies, including medical convoys, into and out of war zones by:
    1. Highlighting how crucial it is to respect the medical neutrality principles like political affiliations and make sure that medical staff, facilities, and transports are protected,
27. International cooperation,
28. Emphasizing the humanitarian law;
29. Requests the WHO, who to work together with other Member States as well as other appropriate organizations in order to establish policies and procedures for the safe movement of medical supplies and equipment through areas of conflict:
30. Ask the UN to organize a meeting related to the policies and procedures of medical tool transportation by:
31. Contacting other appropriate organizations such as the International Road Transportation Union (IRU) to collaborate with this condition,
32. Attending every meeting hosted by those, related to medical transportation, and exclaiming the proposal,
33. Ask the International Public Policy Association (IPPA) to prohibit unauthorized disclosure of personal information, including medical records, collected through insurance applications and claims resolution.