



Background Paper

Committee: World Health Organization

Topic: The Obstacles And Solutions To Delivering Humanitarian Aid, Including Medical Supplies And Personnel, To Conflict-Affected Areas While Maintaining The Neutrality And Safety Of Aid Workers.

Chairs: Regina Vega González and Octavio Tadedo Holguin Casillas

Aid workers provide health, shelter, and safety for those in need. Health workers may suffer from several circumstances including bodily injury, psychological harm, economic loss, and even death. Attacks can destroy hospitals and other facilities, disrupt the delivery of essential supplies, interrupt service provision, and/or cause an organization to leave. Violent attacks can also discourage extending humanitarian assistance to where it is most needed. Aid workers and health organizations are often blamed for having to make tough choices, some between life and death, “at least 235 attacks were reported by Aid Worker Security Database in 2022, which resulted in 137 aid workers seriously injured, 182 kidnapped, and 125 killed” Aid Worker Security Report Figures at a Glance 2022 This has resulted in a greater issue. Humanitarian aid workers are exposed and face the dangers that arise when other countries send aid where wars are being waged and corruption prevails is a very difficult task we need to combat. The overall goal is to ensure that assistance reaches those who need it while reducing the risks faced by humanitarian workers in highly volatile environments.

Workers, who are employed by International Nongovernmental Organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or are health actors working outside the aid system, are the primary victims, yet they remain the least protected. Overall, recent data portrays that recorded violence against humanitarian aid workers has increased nearly four-fold over the last

decade, reaching a peak in 2013, and that the rise in the total number of attacks is not universal, but rather is driven by a few highly insecure contexts led over the last two decades by Afghanistan, followed by Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Sri Lanka, and Kenya. There has also been increased attention in recent years to attacks against healthcare workers and facilities, driven in part by the systematic targeting of healthcare in Syria.

Limited awareness of services and information, limited availability, and restrictions on eligibility are some barriers to humanitarian aid. Humanitarians need to continue to grow, with millions of people affected by conflicts, natural disasters, and other crises every year. Simultaneously, these shocks undermine development gains and block the path out of poverty and towards sustainable development. These negative events can destabilize neighboring countries and have regional or even global repercussions. Over the last five years, there has been a marked trend in humanitarian aid towards preventing or, at the very least, alleviating the worst effects of armed conflict. Direct and massive relief operations naturally remain necessary in certain situations, but there has also been a stepping-up of work to support local services essential to people's survival.

Helping in places with fighting is hard, and the safety of the people who assist is the biggest worry. It's more dangerous for them now, especially in insecure areas like Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, and Syria. Attacks on healthcare workers have gone up too, showing how urgent it is to deal with this problem. which takes into account people's need for assistance and protection, combines short-and medium-term strategies, and seeks to prevent the worst human consequences of armed conflict. To make things even more durable, aid workers face violence because of different reasons, like armed groups and pressures that affect how fair they can be. This issue has many challenges, it is a difficult task that requires a combination of diplomatic efforts, innovative solutions, and strong security measures.

There are also obstacles to giving aid, like not enough awareness, limited resources, and rules about who can get help.

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Background paper

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Topic: Maternal And Child Health In Developing Countries: Reducing Mortality Rates

Chair: Regina Vega González and Octavio Tadeo Holguin Casillas

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations charged with the mission of promoting health, preventing disease, and improving the well-being of all people worldwide. The goal of the World Health Organization (WHO) is to ensure that all people have the opportunity to enjoy the highest standard of health possible. This is an important issue since the health of mothers and children is fundamental to the sustainable development and well-being of all communities. Addressing this issue contributes to advancing health equity, and promoting more equal access to quality services for all people, no matter what. Reducing maternal and infant mortality rates is essential to achieving significant progress in developing populations. By focusing on reducing mortality rates, we aim to ensure that mothers and children have access to adequate health care, preventive health services, and living conditions that are conducive to their well-being.

Over the years, governments, The World Health Organization, and other organizations have realized the urgency of addressing these problems and doing something about them. Everything that has been done to combat this problem has developed over time from the most basic of specific health interventions to broader socio-economic development initiatives. It is essential to recognize that this problem is not just a matter of medical intervention, but also addresses social, economic, and cultural factors in many ways. Throughout history, maternal and infant mortality rates have been significantly high in developing countries due to various factors, such as lack of proper health infrastructure, limited access to essential medical services,

socioeconomic challenges, and cultural elements.

It is very meaningful to address this for many reasons: first of all, the high rates of maternal and infant mortality reflect a great humanitarian problem. Also, this issue and many others is equity, global health equity, at the moment that guarantees to all people regardless of their socioeconomic situation that they have quality health care is fundamental to achieve this equity. Finally, this is the great impact this will have in the long term. Healthy children are more likely to become productive adults, and thus break the cycle of ill health and poverty for future generations.

Attempting to reduce maternal mortality by 75% by 2015 has been a widely recognized development goal at numerous international meetings. This target was chosen because of the significant impact of poor maternal health on the well-being of women in developing countries. Maternal mortality is considered to be a major contributor to the overall disease burden faced by women in these regions, particularly in low-income countries, where a woman's lifetime risk of maternal death is substantially higher than in wealthier nations. Community-based health workers play an essential role in providing essential medical services and education. Efforts are also being made to improve access to quality health facilities, especially in rural areas, by improving infrastructure and ensuring the presence of qualified professionals. The efforts also focus on improving access to quality health facilities, especially in rural areas, by improving infrastructure and ensuring the presence of qualified health professionals. Governments often collaborate with international organizations and donor agencies to access funding and resources and play a crucial role in developing policies and legislation that prioritize maternal and child health.

Nowadays many programs are focused on solving this issue, a great example is that WHO along with other organizations has the initiative to improve maternal and child health around the world. Vaccination campaigns are very active and remain a priority to prevent vaccine-preventable childhood diseases. Other campaigns are trying to strengthen all health systems in general, including the training of health professionals, the improvement of infrastructures, and the availability of essential drugs and equipment.

This is an extremely significant issue in our day-to-day lives, this discussion aims to find a solution and also to highlight the potential for positive change. through holistic strategies and this takes a great and interconnected approach. With such a balanced debate, we will open the way to lasting improvements, resilience in the face of health crises, and a healthier future for mothers and children in developing countries. If we all work together and come together to find a solution, we can combat this. Focus on the problem and give it your all to solve it.

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