

## Global Health and Peace Initiative

The Second GMWHO World Health Assembly,

Recalling Article Declaration 1 and Article 25 of the Declaration of Human Rights, which state that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,” and everyone has the “right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being;

Understanding that health diplomacy and partnerships are a priority for undermining the lack of proper aid management and shortage of basic health services, which are a detriment to the proliferation of healthcare services;

Bearing in mind the lack of healthcare infrastructure and its specific components, by means of ensuring accessible and equitable medical services to all persons placed in fragile settings;

Recalling the International Health Regulations (2005), part VI health document, VII Charges, part VIII (General Provisions) with emphasis on article 44 [collaboration and assistance - Global Cooperation], which details the issues caused by migration, the rules of migration are causing brain drain, especially in their domestic states, due to the lack of qualified medical personnel that results in inefficient health coverage hence prolonging the suffering of the patient;

Inspired by Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), which ensures the provision of effective health supplies, and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), which promotes health as an essential component of both positive and negative global peace;

Acknowledging that providing humanitarian aid through health officials and equipment health and peace services is essential for undermining health inequality is essential for promoting health equality, increasing the efficiency of health services, combating global social and political violence attributable to terror groups political violence attributable to terror groups, and respecting the human rights of citizens in conflict-affected communities, contributing to the fulfilment of The Peace Approach;

Understanding that fostering social cohesion, community empowerment, and conflict resolutions are fundamental steps towards attaining peace in all communities as they require localised solutions that solely address their struggles, funded by local and international establishments;

Stressing the need for international cooperation to address the lack of-universal healthcare, recognizing the disease-affected areas, and passing health-related programs like the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

Having considered the consolidated report by the Director General, being aware of the unreliability of healthcare systems around the world and recognizing the importance of quality healthcare for the rest of the world in conflict;

Considering that the core components of the Health and Peace approach are peace and conflict-sensitive and peace-responsive programs, operating in national and local contexts as detailed in the Roadmap for the Global Health and Peace Initiative (2023) which was noted by the 76th World Health Assembly (WHA),

1. URGES Member-states:

- (1) to participate in the policy of regularly engaging in healthy diplomatic talks and negotiations regarding international and multilateral health policies and also by advising the pharmaceutical industry to lower costs and remove financial barriers, ensuring access to various medicine options;
- (2) to increase developed training and retention programs for medical and conflict mediation staff in fragile areas and involve community leaders in health initiatives to promote awareness and education about access to healthcare;
- (3) to encourage health financing and funding by allocating the appropriate percentage for healthcare funds, providing communities with the necessary support, permitting sustainable development, and implementing immunisation and vaccination programs that strengthen equality;
- (4) to ensure an inclusive government focusing on underserved and rural areas by implementing policies which include the elimination of economic and geographical barriers, fostering collaboration between government, NGOs and local communities, training community health workers and offering subsidies and aid for low-income patients;
- (5) to collaborate with member-states on the delivery of medical equipment and ensuring the safety of medical personnel as well as the civilian population through the means of creating and respecting humanitarian corridors;

(6) to recommend mobilising knowledge and expertise from member states to establish training and retention programs for medical personnel in fragile areas to ensure efficient healthcare services;

(7) to recommend member-states enforce capacity building in health administration and strategies, to distribute medical resources equally throughout the affected regions' health systems that can cope with crises and maintain essential services necessary for sustaining universal health care (UHC);

(8) to implement Humanitarian Efforts to Achieve Liberalised Treatment in Healthcare (HEALTH), a policy that requests the removal of sanctions on life-saving medicine in countries that have inadequate access to healthcare and provides healthcare and supplies to countries with inadequate access due to sanctions and conflicts and also includes the implementation of ECOFIN recommended targeted sanctions instead of conventional sanctions wherever possible as this does not cause collateral damage to the population;

(9) to allocate a necessary percentage of their healthcare funds, if capable, to support themselves and other developing countries in improving their current immunisation and vaccination programs and to provide vaccines to the entire population equitably and transparently;

2. CALLS UPON international organizations and important stakeholders:

(1) to create regional/state-based agencies equipped to administer necessary medical assistance, de-escalate violent situations around them, and aim for affordable local coverage and access for all local citizens within the region to provide adequate services at affordable or no cost;

(2) to aim for affordable local coverage and access for all local citizens based on equity and solidarity within the region, to provide an adequate scope of healthcare and services and level of costs covered, as well as comprehensive and affordable preventive services through the strengthening of equitable and sustainable financial resource budgeting;

(3) to assist member states in enhancing capacity for quality research through funding and by inviting and collaborating with diverse perspectives, including governments and local communities, providing nations' respective leadership with recommendations and policies of nations;

(4) to regulate the misuse of medical supplies, which may lead to the proliferation of infectious diseases and prescription medication abuse, to ensure appropriate treatments are provided, adhering to International Health Regulations;

(5) to assist conflict-affected countries in establishing local production of essential medical supplies by identifying and partnering with local manufacturers already involved in related sectors and helping them pivot their operations towards producing medical supplies, along with the rest of their goods;

(6) to organise and develop campaigns through television, radio, social media and seminars towards raising awareness with regard to refugees and displaced people placed in areas of ongoing conflicts and aid in favour of the improvement of communication between other local fund-raising and non-governmental organisations to achieve optimal systemization of healthcare-related local economic cooperation;

(7) to strengthen public and private partnerships in the health sector by encouraging collaborations between NGOs and governments with MNCs in enhancing medical services and health policies around the globe;

### 3. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to call upon community leaders to assist with violence causing displacement, mental health issues, the lack of humanitarian aid and the lack of essential services to prevent radicalisation of vulnerable youth;

(2) to set up campaigns that promote Peace (and not just peace) to enable the development of youth-led initiatives and to strengthen the cooperation between the respective regional groups and organisations; especially those that are conflict-affected;

(3) to create a platform (preferably online) which specifically collects records about the health status of all citizens of the respective member nations, provides first aid instructions for all the citizens, doctor on demand button for emergency cases and emotional wellness and counselling, completely funded by the government and local NGOs;

(4) to ensure the protection of health infrastructures, in all war-affiliated nations, by highlighting the significance of such places for the safety and practical recovery of a nation;

- (5) to recommend humanitarian access and support by implementing action Frameworks and policies as stated in the Roadmap to Global Health and Peace Initiative and to support the creation of a panel which contains numerous law enforcing body members, health officers and councillors to check upon issues including but not limited to child soldiers, sexual harassment of females and illegal drug and weapon trafficking with a 24/7 available helpline;
- (6) to invite and allocate funds for civilians in conflict zones that will be used to establish local organisations in places that require healthcare and social cohesion and aid in the improvement of communication between other fundraising and non-governmental organisations to achieve optimal systemization of funding;
- (7) to incorporate actions to be done by relevant stakeholders such as but not limited to local health agencies and other relevant humanitarian organisations, within the Global Health and Peace Initiative Roadmap, including the administration of medical services in conflict-affected regions which details key social, cultural, and political factors for consideration during activities in the region, fostering social cohesion, and preserving the safety of health workers;
- (8) to implement, Rehabilitation, Empowerment, and Support for Trauma-Oriented Recovery and Engagement (RESTORE), a policy that will direct donor funding to strengthen comprehensive, community-based, mental, social and primary health programs which are fully equipped to treatment of health issues in conflict-affected nations through the development of contingency plans, to ensure that healthcare services remain;
- (9) to develop global guidelines for crisis health interventions which should cover the rapid establishment of healthcare facilities, provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and the reinforcement of the principle of medical neutrality and equality, mainly towards fragile nations;
- (10) to develop systemized healthcare assistance provided by WHO, conducting mission visits and offering technical guidance on health and peace programming, developing each of its stages, and encouraging national leadership of member states towards Global Health goals;
- (11) To submit an annually updated report which shares ideas and knowledge, exchanges and disseminates best practices, and promotes mutual learning which would help reduce patient harm and thereby strengthen the healthcare of nations worldwide;

(12) to invest in and strengthen the healthcare providers along with the health-delivery systems in the local regions, in particular, primary healthcare;

(13) to advertise awareness and provide support for communities by allocating funds within the World Health Organisation for the development of new programs, including coverage of humanitarian needs, that can monitor the countries on their progress in providing equitable access to healthcare and prevention of violence.