Position Paper for World Health Organization

The issues before the World Health Organization are: Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones; and Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. Brazil is devoted to these issues and realizes that these are very serious topics and hopes to help to solve or make these issues better.

I. Protecting Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

The issue of protecting healthcare workers in conflict zones has been a problem for many countries around the world, especially those in wars. Conflict zones are war zones that only last temporarily while the countries are fighting. The conflict zones play a huge role in this issue because they are where the healthcare workers are getting harmed in. The countries that are struggling most with this issue are Syria; due to their civil war, the war in Afghanistan, political stability in Iraq, there are territorial issues causing this problem near the South China Sea, the North Korea crisis, and there are some major tension issues in the East China sea, these are major places in the world causing this problem. Currently, the UN has passed some resolutions for this issue such as facilitating humanitarian access, developing domestic legal frameworks that protect health facilities and medical workers, training armed forces so they understand their obligations, and prosecuting those responsible for such attacks and other violations. The problem with these resolutions that they have put in place are that the people who attack these conflict zones don’t follow these resolutions because they feel like they should attack these areas anyways. This resolution is working in a way though because this problem is becoming less harsh now.

The problem that is in relation to Brazil is that they need to protect healthcare workers in conflict zones. In Brazil, this problem is not very relevant because they aren’t a conflict zone where healthcare workers have to worry about getting hurt. Brazil hasn’t done much to prevent this problem either, because they are not currently in a war and they don’t have to worry about dealing with this issue that is occurring. Brazil might have to worry about this issue in the future though, if they start wars and become a conflict zone, their healthcare workers could be in a lot of danger. This dilemma of protecting healthcare workers does not affect Brazil at all because all of the healthcare workers in Brazil are safe and are not getting attacked by dangerous armed murders.

When/if Brazil needs a solution to fix this harsh problem, our plan is to have lots of security inside and some outside of the healthcare places to protect the healthcare workers inside so they don’t get injured or even possibly die. Also, to protect the healthcare workers, the workers in the front, near the door where all people come at these places could be very particular and extremely careful on who they let into these places. If somehow, an armed and dangerous person manages to come in the building, there could be secret exits that only they know about to escape from the armed person. In order to make these solutions possible for the future if this problem ends up being reality, we will need security to completely protect these areas and safer ways to make sure people in the hospital are very safe. We will do this by
having security always present everywhere to further insure safety for these healthcare workers. We will also need to build the secret exits for the healthcare workers to escape from.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and treat Substance Abuse

Addressing the universal need to prevent substance abuse is needed for many countries around the world. Many people have been struggling to find healthcare and/or treatment for drug related problems, and in many cases the healthcare or treatment required is unavailable. Drugs and alcohol have been around for quite enough time to cause major issues worldwide concerning the well being of our citizens. Around 1800 trans-continental trade became popular, therefore drugs and alcohol did as well, making them more easy to access and buy. Although drugs were not yet illegal, and they became popular in societies around the world.

Addressing the universal need to prevent substance abuse is necessity in Brazil. Brazil has a continuing cocaine epidemic that consumes 18% of the world's cocaine (the second highest amount in the world). Brazil has emerged over the past decade as a privileged transit point for cocaine smuggling, thus affects drug trends and the number of illicit markets culminating in Brazil. Studies show that the total number of registered drug users in Brazil alone are 15,506,000 and there are a growing number of unregistered drug users that are rapidly consuming many of Brazil's cocaine, therefore adding to this epidemic. Most Brazilians who live in urban areas have available healthcare, such as services by specialized drug treatment facilities and Mental health care services for Brazilians struggling with drug related issues. Although currently, there's a lack of an epidemiological survey regarding the most current drug use, especially crack and ecstasy. In essence drug and alcohol abuse are prevalent in Brazil and are being treated for by near treatment facilities in urban areas widespread through Brazil.

Brazil's plan to solve and prevent substance abuse is to stop most of the cocaine shipments for Brazil and make getting cocaine harder to get access to drugs of that nature, by cutting off 75% of Brazil’s mainstream trans-continental shipments of narcotics and cocaine. Brazil, as a country is also going to limit alcohol purchases so mainstream buyers have a limit of alcoholic drink shipments. Brazil's healthcare will better for the greater good by offering free healthcare yearly, thus helping the brazilians in rehab, further bettering the future of our community.
Position paper for the World Health Organization

The issues that the World Health Organization is trying to address are: Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones, and Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. These topics are pressing issues in the modern world that we live in today, so it is important that we treat them as such. Canada believes that these are major problems nationally and internationally, therefore Canada feels that immediate action needs to be taken to resolve these issues.

I. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

For years, healthcare workers have been out trying to help the sick and wounded in conflict zones, sometimes they’re caught in the crossfire, but now they are being directly targeted. These acts of violence have now become customary in times of war, and this war crime will only grow in the future, if nothing is done. This has been an issue that Canada has seen for a while now because they are sending healthcare workers to conflict zones around the world for medical support. In doing so they can get injured or killed.

Canada feels that its healthcare workers should be better protected. At least 814 healthcare workers have died in the Syrian War in an attempt to assist those in need of medical attention, a portion of these are Canadian doctors and nurses. Canada believes that protection of the wounded and sick is very essential and that if more healthcare workers are being attacked in these conflict zones it will not be able to significantly deliver that service. Canada recognizes the review of international laws, policies, and procedures for healthcare worker protection is paramount, especially in armed combat. Canada wants the best protection for their medical personnel, and some changes might need to be made to make that happen. Canada also thinks that the citizens of a conflict area should have access to medical care, and that might not happen if medical workers are being assaulted.

Canada is working to find a solution to the growing problem of the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones. The country is supporting and funding evidence and documentation efforts in Syria to find out who is responsible for attacking healthcare workers and to hopefully put an end to these acts. Canada also donated over $1 billion to Syria for recovery efforts. International laws have been passed to give various protection aspects to healthcare workers. While it helps, it is still not sufficient Canada has notable efforts in helping others as well as to find out who is behind these offenses. Canada strives to gather more evidence to hopefully better protect their healthcare workers.

The government envisions healthcare workers to be provided with bulletproof vests, especially when in war zones. This is important so that the healthcare workers can not only protect their lives, but so they can protect the lives of others. Shatterproof windows in ambulances and hospitals would be a safety measure to everyone. Bullets will not be able to make it through as well as physical attacks. Canada is committed to aiding in financial support but strongly feels it must be a combined effort from various countries. The goal is that all stakeholders can stand united to solve this problem.
II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse

Prevention of substance abuse in Canada dates back to 1908 when Minister of Labor, Mackenzie King had the government enact the Opium Act. An act that made it illegal to import, manufacture, or sell opium. This led to an opium black market and more acts were passed in attempt to prevent abuse, but many were unsuccessful. Back in the 1900’s very many different drugs were stolen, illegally used, and sold, much to the stress of healthcare workers in the hospitals and clinics. Preventing and treating substance abuse is one of Canada’s top priorities.

Although Canada has made many attempts to treat and prevent substance abuse, it is still a major problem in many areas. In 2016 about 21.6% of Canadian citizens suffered from substance use, that is about 8 million people. 77,000 of those people had to be hospitalized which is 77,000 beds that civilians were unable to use for the medical attention they needed. Canada knows firsthand how deleterious this can truly be. All over the world the amount of illegal use of substances has been decreasing steadily, but it’s still a pressing problem in Canada. The most common excuse for substance abuse is, “I’m not hurting anyone but myself.” which is a very inaccurate sentence, because not only do they cause harm but can also cause deaths. On average four people in Canada die a day due to crashes involving drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Many financial resources have been flooded into detoxification and rehabilitation centers. A solution would be to shut down the websites that are illegally dealing harmful substances to citizens. It is also encouraged for parents to more safely shut away their medications so no one can access them and possibly take them. Further educating, not only students, but everyone is crucial in stopping illegal use of these substances.

As an outcome of this, Canada only hopes for the best, for those that have this disorder, and for those who are working to treat it. The hard work being exerted by Canadian healthcare workers is deeply appreciated by all citizens. The hope is that the amount of teens consuming these harmful substances will decrease significantly in the next few years. With all solutions in place, the goal is hoping to quickly improve the condition of the civilians in Canada.
Egypt has done a lot with the Model United Nations program. Egypt is being faced with these two main problems: Discussing the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones and Addressing the need to prevent and treat substance abuse. Since 1945, Egypt has been working with the World Health Organization to help find solutions to these problems. A lot of other countries are also facing these problems and Egypt plans to help them. But first, they have to find answers to these big and bad problems.

I. Discussing the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones

Egypt has a problem. Healthcare workers are struggling to be able to help in conflict zones. Egypt has been struggling with the safety of healthcare workers for a some time. In 2006, the World Health Organization proposed the idea to Egypt about the safety of healthcare workers. Egypt agreed with the idea and in many conflict zones healthcare workers can’t get to the people who need medical help because healthcare workers are a target in conflict zones. In 2016 the UN Security Council decided to protect healthcare buildings, patients and workers.

They may have a hard time helping other people but healthcare workers have a harder time keeping patients and themselves safe. Healthcare buildings in conflict zones are being targeted by bombs and gas, killing everyone inside. Healthcare workers and facilities are constantly under relentless attack. A coalition of more than 30 non-governmental organizations found evidence that ambulances and hospitals were specifically targeted in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Thailand, Syria, Iraq, Mali, and Central African Republic.

In Syria and Yemen airstrikes take down hospitals with people inside. Safer hospitals are needed. Everyone would benefit from this. Although, it is very complicated. They would have to be built underground. That way a bomb would only reach them if another bomb had already blown away a hole in the surface. An underground bunker would be a perfect way to keep healthcare workers and patients safe.

The problem with underground hospitals is they are difficult to build because they will take some time to dig and furnish. They would have to be built with much preparation. But if a government was planning a war with its own country they wouldn’t fund them., that doesn’t really happen so it would most likely work.

II. Addressing the need to prevent and treat substance abuse

According to StepFeed, about 10% of people in Egypt have done drugs. Of that percentage, 8% of people in Egypt that do drugs are high schoolers. Egypt is trying very hard to help decrease this number. This is not only a problem in Egypt. Iran, Russia, United States, and Afghanistan also have this issue which means that this is a globally-spreading problem. Actually, that is how Egypt got worse, because Egyptians
would visit other countries and bring back a new substance that is addicting. Substance abuse is something that President Sisi and his government are working towards achieving.

Egypt is one of Africa’s top cultivators for substances. President Sisi has mixed feelings about this. They are frustrated because the drug problem isn’t getting better but the number of alcoholics decreased as of 2017. Although this happened, Egyptian citizens still continued to purchase drugs. The problem significantly increased in the 1980s, when China’s taxes increased by 8% and they got more money to be able to produce drugs to Egypt. The president in 2007, Hosni Mubarak, tried hard to stop the shipments from China. He failed to do this though because the Chinese government would not listen. Soon after, in 2014, Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, became the new president of Egypt. He tried to fix this problem but he also failed to do so. That leads to now, Egypt’s government is continuing to try to fix this problem and the citizens are continuing not to listen to new laws being put in place.

Egypt has already done a lot to help with this problem. In 2011, they made it a law that Tramadol could only be produced with a doctor's prescription. Tramadol is one of the cheapest drugs but most addictive one. It is mainly a pain medicine that lots of Egyptians take but then those same people came addicted to it. After this, citizens became very angry and went against this rule by buying it off the streets instead of in a gas stations or at the doctor’s office. These people ended up sentenced in jail for long periods of time or even getting killed. Another thing that Egypt has done to try and solve this problem was they asked doctors and dentists to make posters and hang them up around the city to hopefully spread the word and educate people. Unfortunately, the citizens would just put graffiti on them.

Egypt could do a lot more to help with this problem. A solution could be to have laws on selling drugs off the streets because right now there are none. People think it is acceptable to sell drugs without permission on the streets. Instead of having the law for just Tramadol, they should have it for all substances, including alcohol. It is estimated that addicts are spending $2.9 billion a year on substances. They could increase the price on those substances or they could make the citizens aware of that number, so that Egypt citizens can tell how bad the situation is. Another idea could be offering more jobs in the major cities because when people don’t have a job and have nothing to do, they tend to be more likely to sell drugs. This is because they are bored out of there mind and don’t have a lot of money, so selling drugs will cure there boredom and get them money. If they have job offers maybe they will realize that getting a job is more healthier than selling nasty drugs.

Substance abuse is a problem that Egypt is working towards helping. We are willing to work with other countries to help this problem. But we still need all the help we could get. In the future, I hope Egypt comes up with more solutions to eventually solve this problem.
Delegation From: Ethiopia  
Represented By: All-Saints  

Position Paper for The World Health Organization

The issues before the World Health Organization are: Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones; and Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. The delegation of Ethiopia expresses its hope for advancement in the healthcare of all people and wishes to resolve these issues as soon as possible.

I. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

Ethiopia has had a recent spike in recent diagnosis’ of HIV and AIDS. This spike was followed by a new outbreak in government administration of these diseases. This was followed by many healthcare workers being exposed to these growing sicknesses’. Ethiopia has the second largest population in South-Saharan Africa, by this statistic many are at exposure to treatable diseases. The young and vulnerable are at risk, to otherwise treatable and defendable diseases and treatment of this issue is and should be aided by healthcare workers. Ethiopia's position on this issue is one of need and continued help. With the UN’s support over 2500 health facilities and 400 government facilities, have been opened to help those in need.

Ethiopia in the past 20 years has experienced a dramatic spike in disease with this has come the rise of national and international support. To staunch the flow of disease and preventable outbreak. Ethiopia’s past priorities and present focus’ are as follows: Nutrition, Maternal and Neonatal health, Family Planning, and Health Systems. Ethiopia has been active in the improved livelihood of the populous. We have strengthened the Health Ministry, providing a stable infrastructure for sick to refrain to in need. The UN has supplied 38,000 health extension workers which have aided tremendously and over 4,000 health workers.

To address the pressing issue of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, we propose various documentation systems to keep check on the location and or health and well being. Enforcing health codes among workers could lead to safer precautions against contagious diseases. Taking conflict out of the conflict zones equation could solve the whole problem together. We as a delegation hope to collaborate with other delegations in order to solve this issue. Ethiopia believes that healthcare workers deserve governmental protection against conflicts in the zone they are working in.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse

Ethiopia realizes that this is a pressing issue that needs to be addressed on a global scale. The Ethiopian delegation believes that substance abuse is an issue that affects millions of people,
according to the World Health Organization website, which states that an estimated 275 million people used at least one illicit drug in 2016. Substance abuse is a disease that plagues millions of people across the world, and it needs to be prevented and treated before thousands more lives are lost.

Ethiopia has put many laws in place to combat substance abuse. Many drugs have been made illegal, including cannabis, heroin, and cocaine. These have been outlawed due to healthcare, social, and economic reasons. Many citizens of the country have addressed the need for substance abuse prevention. For example, the president of the Ethiopian Science Academy, Professor Tsige Gebremariam, has spoken about it. On one occasion, he stated: “We have to have national consensus regarding this issue before they go out of control and affect the most productive sector of the society. We need to have national campaign by preparing long term and short term plans to eradicate this problem.” Many other influential people, including the senior psychiatrist and the Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at Addis Ababa University, have spoken against substance abuse. The citizens of Ethiopia are strongly opposed to substance abuse, which shows the need to prevent and treat it.

In order to address and solve the issue of substance abuse, the delegation of Ethiopia proposes a summit to prevent and treat substance abuse. We believe that the best ways to combat these problems are education and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation centers may exist throughout the world, but as the need for help grows, so does the need for these centers. And education-wise, many people around the world do not know the life-threatening consequences of substance abuse. These tactics could drastically influence the world of substance abuse.
Delegation from: France
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the World Health Organization (WHO)

The issues before the World Health Organization are: The Dangers Healthcare Workers Face In Conflict Zones and Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. The delegation of France is looking forward to peacefully reaching a solution with other nations that can erase the danger healthcare workers face and help in the recovery process for those struggling with substance abuse.

I. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

France is a strong advocate for the protection of healthcare workers in conflict zones. The delegation has taken numerous actions in the past to guarantee and advocate for the safety of healthcare workers, our participation in the Geneva conventions and our continuous support towards Yemen cement our commitment. The delegation of France is extremely invested in the elimination of all dangers healthcare workers face in conflict zones and hopes to see measures being taken against the tragedies medical workers face on the frontlines.

France believes allowing healthcare workers, those with Médecins Sans Frontièress and the Red Cross, should be protected, the U.N needs to raise awareness about the assaults on hospitals, attacks aren’t mentioned and ended up being forgotten, leading to countries getting away with murdering those seeking medical care and their doctors. Hospitals need to be informed and well protected, many believe that all hospitals are safe, they are by the laws of war supposed to be, but as past attacks have shown medical personnel need to be better protected, hospitals in war zones are no longer safe spaces. By increasing the general knowledge about the tragedies being committed against hospitals and allowing safe communication and travel between military bases and hospitals will be able to protect themselves better.

The U.N can no longer disregard the necessity that is the safety of healthcare workers. The U.N can no longer stand by and watch the attacks and blatant disregard to the of the millions of citizens no longer able to access healthcare because of hospital closings and destructions. Countries still refusing to cooperate need to be persecuted for their actions, the U.N needs to focus funding toward prevention and informing people so they can take proper measures in the case of an attack.

France proposes that doctors and other healthcare workers be given military protection. There needs to be soldiers provided by the country doctors are working in or soldiers from their home country allowed to come in. If countries wish not to have outside military infringe on their land, then hospitals should be built near military bases or have constant communication and protection from nearby military bases. While having guarded entry into hospitals may make it harder for patients in critical conditions, there needs to be a method to prevent small-scale attacks and to limit unauthorized personnel from threatening the hospitals. The delegation of France believes that to protect healthcare workers in high conflict zones it is necessary to sacrifice a small portion of accessibility.

Nations supplying doctors and nations receiving doctors both need to help aid in the cost of protecting healthcare workers, it is senseless to allow doctors to work in areas where they will surely be killed without protection, and countries should be willing to provide funding to protect their people. If they refuse then there will potentially be restricted access to healthcare workers to that country.

The U.N has done little to nothing to implement passed resolutions in response to attacks on healthcare workers, action needs to be taken against countries committing glaringly harsh war crimes. War crimes are no longer being treated as the despicable actions that they are and the constant attacks need to be at the very least brought to light. There are very few functioning hospitals left in Yemen and something needs to be done about it, the U.N has barely acknowledged the dangers people face trying to get medical care and there is something extremely wrong with that. France wants to immediately end these attacks and implement precautionary measures to prevent large-scale damage that could render hospitals completely non-operational.
II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse

The delegation of France understands the importance of addressing substance abuse, the delegation seeks to eradicate harmful use of illicit substances while also retaining the culture that surrounds them. France hopes to work with other nations to find the most effective way to deal with substance abuse.

France has some of the strictest laws on substance abuse in Europe and has seen a rise in drug use within its population because of its criminalization. France is currently seeking to lower the offense of drug usage, seeing increased usage with illicit substances through harsher laws. France hopes to lower the number of people with substance abuse by instead allowing them more open access to help. By decriminalizing the use drugs and alternatively pushing for the recovery instead of imprisonment of abusers, France believes that issues pertaining to substance abuse could be resolved. France’s police system is overwhelmed with the number of arrests being done for people dealing with drug abuse, by instead opening rehabilitation centers France hopes to more productively deal with abusers.

The delegation of France looks to Portugal to establish a standard, by offering free public treatment to people they have seen massive declines in drug abuse and drug-related crime and injury. The use of illicit drugs is significantly more prominent in lower-income communities. Allowing for low cost or free care centers would allow for more people to work through their substance reliance. Allowing international campaigns against the use of drugs, especially in these impoverished areas, would assist in preventing the use of drugs in countries that do not currently recognize substance abuse as a public health issue without infringing on their autonomy.

Seeing the increase of illicit substances through stricter laws the delegation of France seeks to lower the amount of people with substance abuse by instead allow them more open access to help. By decriminalizing the use drugs and alternatively pushing for the recovery instead of imprisonment of abusers the delegation of France believes that issues pertaining drug abuse could be resolved.

As current efforts have proven to be very costly and do not provide results, funding could be pulled from the current prevention efforts and be moved to the creation of care centers along with their promotion and access. NGOs are also currently helping or willing to help with the push for the prevention of drug use through a wide range of fundraisers and other awareness-raising events.

The delegation of France believes that focusing efforts towards the recovery of current users of illicit substances and promoting awareness against it for younger generations would prove to be more effective than the currently implemented solutions. Looking at drug abuse as a public health issue instead of a crime would help to decline current numbers as shown through the efforts of other countries.
Delegation from: The Republic of Ghana  
Represented By: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the World Health Organization

The issues before the world health organization are: Discussing the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones; and addressing the universal need to prevent and treat substance abuse. Ghana is one of the places affected by these devastating issues and has high hopes that we can protect other countries from suffering as well.

I: Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

Two-hundred-twenty-one healthcare workers died treating people in battle between the dates of January first and March 31, 2018, due to attacks on their healthcare facilities, as well as several more injuries. These horrendous acts occurred in thirteen different countries, with 678 attacks in Syria alone since 2014. These attacks have caused the deaths of many innocent people. They need to stop now. Several attacks have been by bomb, and the number of attacks will only grow if we don’t stop them. We cannot let this keep happening to us. We can’t let millions of deaths occur because we are unprepared. We need to take action now.

With the rising number of attacks on healthcare workers in conflict zones, we all need to take action. Horrible attacks like this occur frequently and they are incredibly deadly. The Republic of Ghana has suffered five attacks on healthcare workers, itself. Due to these attacks, we have not been able to take measures to prevent things like this from happening again. Since we haven’t been able to take measures to prevent these attacks, who’s to say it won’t happen again? Attacks on healthcare workers are devastating. Currently, Ghana has only three psychiatric hospitals, two of which have suffered these explosive attacks. These attacks have occurred in many other nations as well, many more devastating than the attacks on Ghana’s healthcare. We need to prevent as many attacks on healthcare workers as we can. With the help of the UN and other countries, we could prevent many future attacks from occurring.

These attacks are causing innocent people to be killed each and every day. Each one of the countries affected by these attacks needs to do something as well as countries that have not been affected. We need laws preventing these attacks that state that any group that attacks the health care workers should be sentenced to 10 years plus 1 year for each life they take. We should make the healthcare inside buildings, with law enforcement at the doors. If we do that it would probably reduce the number of attacks by about 30 %. At this point, any little bit would help. There should be nobody except for law enforcement, patients, or doctors and nurses allowed within 600 feet of the healthcare facility. This measure would cost nothing, but could still help a lot. With these changes, we would lower the number of attacks by a large amount. If we just took these simple measures, we could save thousands of innocent lives. That is what we should do to help prevent the attacks on healthcare workers in conflict zones.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse
Substance abuse is affecting millions of people throughout the world. “World Drug, (World Drug is a United Nations office on drugs and crime) reports, “29.5 million people globally suffer from drug use disorders.” Many drugs affect your mind, taking away certain memories and slowing people’s thoughts down. Opioids are one of the most harmful of the drugs used. 257 million people worldwide use drugs with at least 34 million people using Opioids and 19 million used opiates. Alcohol abuse causes 3.3 million deaths worldwide. Ghana’s substance abuse is one of the highest in the world, ranks third in marijuana use around the globe. People use drugs for many reasons, to experiment, rebel or just to escape from family and societal problems. Many of the people affected by drug use have health disorders from the addictions; 1.3 million people are living with HIV, 5.5 million with hepatitis C and 1 million with both HIV and Hepatitis C.

Many people need to get help and some already are. There are substance abuse prevention centers in Africa that are trying to assist like, “The Hopeful Way Foundation.” The Hopeful Way Foundation (HWF) has an intention to assist recovery centers. Throughout the world, people are struggling with addiction and trying to stop. Our country is interested in developing programs and opportunities to address treatment to those in need. Treatment centers like, “West Africa Behavioral Health Addictions and Recovery Management” (WABHARM) which is a non-profit, social enterprise focused on providing behavioral health preventing substance misuse, treatment and recovery management. Around 22% of youth are involved in drug abuse. Ghana will be the first African country to seek drug use as a mental illness more than a crime. The bill will now be placing health, wellbeing and human rights of people who use drugs, which could reduce stigma and discrimination.

There are drug abuse problems similar to these everywhere. People who are caught illegally abusing substances are sent to prison and treated like criminals when the problem of addictions is really mental illness. These people should not go to prison but instead go into rehabilitation centers or a hospital to get the help they need. “A Recovery Movement,” can change our perceptions on the disease and share the word that there is hope for addicts or someone you love. Our first recommendation for this committee is to provide education on mental illnesses and address the causes of drug use. Our second recommendation is to reduce the amount of illegal drugs being distributed and treat the addiction. This program will provide a solution to the increase of substance abuse and could be very effective. If we cut down on distribution of these drugs then we could reduce the amount of people getting addicted. These are some possible ways to address drug addiction and reduce the cost of incarceration while restoring dignity to recovering addicts.
Delegation from: Indonesia
Represented by: Hathaway Brown School

Position Paper for the World Health Organization

The issues presented to the World Health Organization are: Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones; and Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. Indonesia has taken many measures to provide for the well-being and safety of its people.

I. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

Health and healthcare are something that most people lack. In many conflicts zones where help is administered healthcare workers die because of the dangerous zones that they are performing the tasks. This causes several issues when dealing with the conflict of getting healthcare to those in need of it.

Steps have been taken to help solve the issue of keeping healthcare workers safe in conflict zones. The world health organization started by passing a resolution that calls the WHO director-general for leadership in documenting evidence of attacks against healthcare workers, facilities, and patients in situations of at, we conflict. By having these documents there can be strategies to prevent more attacks from happening. The resolution also demanded that the government take action towards protecting healthcare workers. Though the government had taken major steps such as reform military practice, investigate and prosecute those responsible for the attacks and stop arms sales to perpetrators. The issue still remains quite prominent.

Many steps have been taken to stop attacks on health care workers. The issue still has not been solved. Though the problem will never fully be solved major steps must be taken to prevent attacks from happening so frequently. In the future, the resolution must be expanded on and the documents must be used to help strategize a plan on how to deal with the attacks when they do come about. The resolution also must expand learning and recording all of the incidents that happen throughout the world. Stats of assault and killings will be lowered when these steps are taken and improvements are made.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse

According to the World Health Organization, “Substance abuse is defined as the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, or other psychoactive substances in a harmful way that often leads to a physical dependence on the substance.” Substance abuse is an issue that affects every country in the world. Death rates are rising, more than 27,000 people died from drug overdoses in 2017, in the United States alone. Indonesia, with the focus primarily on drug abuse and addictions, believes that great measures are essential and must be taken in order to help aid and treat those with drug addictions.

Indonesia has taken many measures to deal with substance abuse, and more specifically drugs. Indonesia chose to implement harsh punishments for drug traffickers and dealers. For example, a person can serve up to 20 years in jail if they are caught with marijuana. Further, capital
punishment is legal, and would be used for drug traffickers and dealers. In 2007, the Indonesian Constitution Court decided to keep the death penalty as a punishment for drug cases by a vote of six to three. President Joko Widodo is a vocal supporter of using harsh measures to tackle the problem of drug use. In 2014, he declared the return of the death penalty and execution. However, President Joko Widodo has been urged multiple times to change drug crime punishments to life sentences. The president defends his views by stating, “Indonesia is in a narcotics emergency position.”

Indonesia believes harsh punishments can prevent people from using illicit drugs. Additionally, capital punishment should be legal for drug traffickers and dealers in order to prevent the selling of illegal substances. If the death penalty is not used, life sentences can be implemented, for the appropriate cases. Indonesia government also believes people caught using drugs should face time in jail, as a deterrent for future use. Overall, 943,000 people in Indonesia are addicted to drugs, and 40-50 people are reportedly dying every day from drug abuse. By utilizing harsh punishments, the number of drug traffickers and dealers will hopefully decrease, and people will avoid using drugs in the first place. Indonesia would like to follow in the footsteps of Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte who successfully utilised harsh punishments to prevent widespread drug abuse. Indonesia does not view drug abuse as a mental health issue, rather as a personal decision. Therefore, harsh punishments serve as a reminder to avoid drugs as well as a deterrent to embarking in the drug trade.
Delegation From: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
Represented By: Laurel School  

Position Paper for World Health Organization  
The problem facing the World Health Organization are: Addressing the Universal Need to Treat and Prevent Substance Abuse; and Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones. These topic are immensely important and deserves the World Health Organization utmost attention. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is entirely willing to support a resolution and work in conjunction as a coalition.

I: Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones  
The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is pleased by the opportunity to discuss the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan strongly believes that the safety of healthcare workers is in danger. Many doctors and nurses are even perturbed to go to work because of the attacks. We are working towards creating more awareness of this issue, and protection of the healthcare workers. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan believes that protecting these people could save numerous lives in conflict zones all over the globe, and create peace within our country.

In 2014, 1,561 healthcare workers were either killed or injured These awful events are happening in 32 countries, including Pakistan. Losing these workers is even harder when other people need help. As Jim Campbell stated, “Protecting Healthcare workers is one of the most pressing responsibilities of the international community” (WHO). Ever since 2012, 32 healthcare workers have been killed attempting to vaccinate people for polio. These attacks are heartbreaking and unfair for the people who are trying to help patients get better.

Healthcare workers are afraid to go to work because they are scared to get hurt. During this time, 90,000 “Lady Healthcare workers” have saved the lives of many people, by going to places where doctors won’t. They travel to very poor areas where most of our people live. Although these women are helping patients all over the country, they are also spreading health awareness towards communities that don't have healthcare.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan believes strongly that solving this problem as soon as possible will save the lives of many doctors and nurses. It will also save the lives of many of the patients in need of treatment, and strengthen the healthcare community. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is open to any new ideas on how to solve this problem and is open to volunteers helping to fight this problem.

II: Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse  
The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is immensely honored to discuss the topic of Addressing the Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. Substance abuse is a devastating problem that ruins millions of lives every year, all over the planet. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been trying to eradicate
the problem of substance abuse for years by depositing money towards helping these citizens out of addiction. Every year, money is spent on every single addict in Pakistan. Multiple hospitals are dedicated to rehabilitating addicted citizens. We have established programs that help addicts all over Pakistan. But, we can not fight this problem alone.

Millions of innocent people are addicted to drugs in Pakistan, and the main substances being abused in Pakistan are heroin, cannabis, and opium. While our efforts to fighting this epidemic have been great, there are 800,000 heroin addicted citizens in Pakistan. The issue of drug abuse causes 700 people to die from drugs each day in Pakistan. Approximately 4.3 million people across our country use needles to inject the substances into themselves, and 73% of these citizens don’t have access to sterile needles. Diseases like HIV and HCV can be transmitted through these unsanitary needles, making more people susceptible to these fatal diseases each day.

In 2015, Major General Hanif informed the press that 106 drug gangs, including 13 international gangs, had been convicted that year with drug possession. The total amount if drugs found in possession of the convicted in 2015 was 550 million pounds. Around 344 people were prosecuted for drug trafficking in 2015, while 426 were prosecuted in 2014. In 2013, 540 were incarcerated; and 552 people in 2012. In this span of four years 1,682 people had been convicted for the possession of illegal substances.

If the World Health Organization provided money for the sole use of fighting substance addiction, the problem might be solved faster, and more people would be assisted all over the globe. If we were given funds to fight substance abuse, we could prevent the loss of more innocent lives, and we could begin programs against drugs, which would assist in the enlightenment of our children about the dangers of drugs.
Delegation from: The Republic of Korea  
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the World Health Organization

The issues before the World Health Organization are: The first issue is making sure the doctors and people that go into conflict zones to help people are safe while they are providing these services. The second issue is discussing how we need to stop and prevent or provide treatment for substance abuse. We, the Republic of Korea would like to find peaceful solutions for those topics, we are looking forward to working with the other delegates.

I. Safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones

Our Country's take on the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones is by having multiple nurses trained like the navy, sailors, or soldiers. Our country has not had many conflict zones, but we have had some. One of the biggest times that we have had conflict zones was in the Korean war and in this we deployed the nurses in case of emergencies. There were about 7,000 nurses ready for action in this war, and they were all trained to help. All these 7,000 nurses were females, because men were not allowed to be nurses until a couple of years, when this war was over.

In the South Korean city of Seoul, there are 11 hospitals. Seoul and New York city are almost the same size, but Seoul is smaller, and has 2 million more people, meaning that 11 hospitals isn't a lot comparing to the amount of people. In another South Korean city, Busan, there are no hospitals, only one doctor, and if you need to go to a hospital you must go by ktx, a speed train, and that takes 2½-3 hours. The problem with this is that is that over half of the population, 86% to be exact, of the Koreans has used medicine, meaning it is very easy to get sick, and there are a lot of diseases. But on the other hand South Korea is a very quick industrializing country. Along with this came universal health insurance. In 12 years the Republic of Korea went from private healthcare to universal healthcare. In the national health insurance acupuncture a type of needle massage, moxibustion a form of burning dried mugwort, and lastly cupping, using suction cup shaped objects, 68 types of herbal medicine, and 3 physical therapies.

Healthcare workers that are coming or have came to South Korea have not been completely safe, they have been harmed. Regarding the fact that in the Korean war they had to train even nurses to be deployed and prepared for war. In general in these conflict zones around the world a database records 112 deaths of health care workers and 185 patients that occurred as a part of more than 200 attacks that happened on healthcare facilities along with transport vehicles in the governorates in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, and Idlib in 2016.

Our recommendation on resolving this issue is by gathering a specific group to build underground hospitals, and bullet proofing them, while bulletproofing the older ones, also having quick escape and quick transportation, having more hospitals in cities and maintaining some away from the cities.
II. Addressing the Universal need to prevent and treat substance abuse

Our Country's take on the universal need to prevent and treat substance abuse is banning drugs in the Republic of Korea. We have banned smoking in public places in 2013 and in November of 2018. Since we have banned drugs, the numbers of people that have been using drugs have declined. Along with drugs, there is also a control on regular drugs that other countries, like in the United States, they can get them over the counter and head to a drug store to buy them. In the Republic of Korea, you cannot get the drugs without a prescription.

Our country's policy is that no matter where you are in the world, like in Canada where marijuana is legal, you can get arrested and go to jail if you used drugs. The charges if you get caught can be up to five years in prison. Those five years would be extended if you got caught supplying and giving people drugs. If foreigners were to be caught doing drugs, the foreigners would be put on trial, and would need an English to Korea translator, which would be very expensive for them. If you don't pass the trial, you can go to jail, which is all Korean and not pleasant. Before the Republic of Korea put the ban of drugs, about 12,000 arrests were made because of drug abuse.

The Republic of Korea’s number of arrests has gone down, and now only a small population of the upper and middle class do drugs. In many of the main cities, there is a health care center and the doctors that work there help people who have drug issues. The alcohol in North Korea is not much of a problem; therefore there is not a ban on alcohol.

Our recommendation for further resolving this issue is to not ban all drugs and alcohol, but to only ban the legal drugs, and give restrictions on the legal drugs. If there is not a problem with alcohol, only put restrictions and make sure that there are guidelines or restrictions for people to use alcohol safely. Another recommendation is to make more treatment centers to help people get better and to help them with any addiction they have.
Delegation from: Russia  
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy  

Position Paper for the World Health Organization (WHO)

The issues before the World Health Organization are Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones and Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. Russia is devoted to providing healthcare to all healthcare workers and their patients and to prohibit substance abuse. We are looking forward to work with all of you and are excited to make progress on these issues.

I. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

We are interested in improving the safety of doctors and their patients in conflict zones, and providing free healthcare for all citizens. We are also interested in lowering the number of attacks, injuries, and deaths of all future attacks on hospitals and conflict zones without shutting down the programs or refusing treatment for anyone. We would like to prevent future attacks and lower the amount of attacks on healthcare facilities, primarily in the Middle East.

We are also working diligently to make our healthcare workers more productive and more affordable to people. We expect that as our hospitals improve, so will our economic record to help healthcare workers in conflict zones. Alongside this, the office in Moscow for the World Health Organization is working to improve the Russian healthcare policy and making sure that Russia is an all around safer place to be.

Russia is working to team up with other nations to raise the amount of healthcare workers in conflict zones. We also work to make the medical teams more prepared to go into these areas by choosing the more self-sufficient groups. This work of ours will lead to the rise of 200 medical teams in conflict zones.

Another way our country helps these groups is by providing much support in development of the World Health Organization.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse

Although substance abuse has risen drastically in Russia, we are working as hard as we can to prevent future drug purchasing and selling. We are working to improve our help centers for drug addicts and making it possible for any person to access healthcare for their problems. As well as healthcare, we are also interested in providing better financial services to the citizens of Russia to allow more people to afford help with their issues and illnesses.
Delegation from: Saudi Arabia  
Represented by: Roxboro Middle School

Position Paper for the World Health Organization

The issues before the World Health Organization are: Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones; and Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse. Saudi Arabia believes that the UN should promote the safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones and work to confront the issue of substance abuse.

I. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

In the past, targeting healthcare workers in conflict zones was considered unacceptable and off limits. Due to recent occurrences, it has been labeled as regular by multiple health organizations. According to the World Health Organization, GHWA member Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) have documented that more than 700 health care workers have been shot, tortured to death, or otherwise killed in the Syrian conflict. WHO also stated that there have been 126 separate attacks on healthcare workers since the Syrian conflict began. From 2015 to 2018 there has been 1,110 attacks, 1,365 deaths, and 1,647 injuries to healthcare workers in conflict zones worldwide. In Saudi Arabia, a Medécins Sans Frontiéres, (MSF) clinic was bombed on December 2nd of 2015. It caused the fatalities of numerous MSF staff members. An MSF clinic is an international, independent medical organization that provides emergency aid to those who have been injured due to armed conflict, epidemics, natural disasters and more. Since 2012, almost 60% of hospitals in Saudi Arabia have been partially or completely destroyed because of enemies targeting healthcare workers. More than half of the health workers have either fled or been killed. For this reason, Saudi Arabia wishes to protect their healthcare workers and ensure their absolute safety and we are prepared to make changes in order to achieve this.

This topic relates to Saudi Arabia because there have been countless events that have jeopardized the safety of their healthcare workers. These events include the bombing of a hospital in Saudi Arabia. This bombing resulted in the deaths of 14 health workers and the injury of 37. The World Health Organization developed a new system that has been tested in the Central African Republic, Syrian Arab Republic, West Bank, and Gaza Strip. “Every time a doctor is too afraid to come to work, or a hospital is bombed, or supplies are looted, it impedes access to health care.” says Erin Kelly, who manages the WHO project that developed a new tracking system that collects data to recognize patterns of attacks on healthcare workers, and find ways to avoid them. In 2015, the UN made a resolution on Global Health & Foreign Policy on Safety of Health Workers. The WHO strongly urges countries, like Saudi Arabia, who’s healthcare workers are stationed in conflict zones, to make every effort possible to investigate and express complete disapproval of attacks against health workers. The WHO also encourages countries to take the opportunity to come forward in any international recommendations on protecting health care personnel in conflict zones.

Saudi Arabia has many desired outcomes for this issue. Those outcomes include ensuring that healthcare workers are protected and can provide health care in a safe environment, opposing sides to conflict understand and follow their responsibilities under the International Humanitarian Law. They also wish to ensure that all forms of violence against healthcare stop. Saudi Arabia plans to do this by calling upon all countries that have trouble with their healthcare workers being targeted in their conflict zones including Yemen, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Africa and many more. We will call upon them to speak more about the issue so more action can be taken against it. We also wish to raise awareness for this issue globally.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse

In 2017, according to drugabuse.com, the U.S. has been home to well over 70,000 drug overdose deaths and, according to the CDC, over 33,000 alcohol abuse deaths in 2015, including vehicular accidents and homicides. Saudi Arabia also has some substance abuse issues, terrorists turn to the selling of drugs to fund their horrific
acts. According to the NCD Alliance, alcohol dependence can lead to cancers and cardiovascular diseases. Also, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), globally there are over 3.3 million alcohol abuse related deaths annually and over 31 million people have a drug use disorder. 11 million of the 31 million inject, 1.3 million of these people have acquired HIV, 5.5 million have hepatitis C, and 1 million have both. Hepatitis C can lead to severe diseases like chronic liver disease and cancers which are highly fatal. HIV can lead to AIDS. According to hiv.gov AIDS is callously fatal and damage immune systems so intensely that it can lead to other illnesses called opportunistic infections. This has caused Saudi Arabia to strongly believe in keeping illicit drugs out of the hands of citizens, even if that includes enforcing strict laws to prevent a possibility for any substance abuse of any kind.

This topic relates to Saudi Arabia because “[In Saudi Arabia] Terrorists are using drugs to support their work,” says Aba Al-Khail, in an ARAB NEWS interview, and the Saudi government aims to decrease terrorism in our country. A resolution the UN has passed that Saudi Arabia has signed, to reduce terrorism globally includes A/RES/60/288, which was put in place to bring to justice anyone who supports or participates in the planning and/or perpetration of any terrorist act. The WHO has already assembled a program, SAFER is an alcohol control initiative, its agenda is to prevent any alcohol-related harm which includes; abuse of alcohol and disability. The WHO has also started the Non-communicable Disease (NCD) alliance that has an agenda to refine global NCD control and prevention which contains diseases gained by alcohol and drug dependence. In June of 2017, the first WHO forum on drugs, alcohol and addictive behaviors was held. Its agenda was to “enhance public health actions in these areas, [drug and alcohol abuse], by strengthening partnerships and collaboration among public health oriented organizations, networks and institutions” says a WHO representative who attended to the forum.

The WHO would like every country to recognize that they have a substance abuse issue and take action in preventing it and to promote treatment of it in their country. While not every country can afford treatment services the WHO is prepared to create a separate party named SAPTA (substance abuse prevention and treatment act) which will have an agenda to send trained personnel to help with any service regarding the treatment of a substance abuse accident or, a disability caused by substance misuse. Saudi Arabia would like to have a big role in the ISAA, our country would like to be the of the leading country to promote and participate in it. The WHO would also like the UN to contribute to the promotion of substance abuse prevention and treatment to every country. To promote this by continuing to support forums regarding the damage that substance abuse has caused. The WHO would like to acknowledge the UN for it’s recognition of the substance abuse issues among youth. Our government would like to see major improvement of this issue in our country in the future. The WHO would like to also sponsor a global youth substance abuse hotline. In all, The delegation of Saudi Arabia and the WHO would like to see an improvement in substance abuse awareness globally.
Delegation From: The Republic of South Africa  
Represented by: Roxboro Middle School  

Position Paper for the World Health Organisation

The issues that the World Health organization is voting on are Discussing the safety of healthcare workers in Conflict Zones, and Addressing the Universal need to prevent and treat substance abuse. South Africa values modern health care workers and does not want them to be in danger, and is very supportive of finding ways to decrease the number of people who suffer from drug addiction.

I. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

South Africa takes part in modern healthcare and cares about healthcare workers in conflict zones, and their well being. For people working in health care in conflict zones such as Syria, safety is not common. For example, Joël Nganafeï works at the Bangui community hospital, the only open hospital in the area, in the Central African Republic and faces threats daily. Intentional or unintentional attacks on hospitals have been a serious problem in the last couple of years. An example of attacks is how ambulances are being attacked in Syria as war tactics. According to WHO, since October 17, 2018, there have been 81 attacks on healthcare workers in that year, 33 of these attacks happened in Syria, and another 9 happened in South Sudan. In these attacks, there have been 50 people killed and 59 people injured. This makes working for health care in conflict zones much more dangerous than in other positions.

Currently, People are “developing a body of evidence to better understand the extent and nature of the problem and its consequences to healthcare delivery.” Dr. Hyo Jeong Kim, the program coordinator of the Attacks on Health Care Initiative in WHO Headquarters, is gathering information from an attack in Afghanistan to help prevent other attacks. Hospitals in Syrian conflict zones have thought of is going into basements and caves to stay out of easily attackable areas. South Africa thinks this is not a good idea because a closed area without boundaries can lead to diseases spreading. PLOS medicine stated “We developed a mobile data collection questionnaire to collect data on incidents of attacks on healthcare directly from the field.” According to Security Council Resolution 2286 in 2016, “the need for all actors engaged in the provision of such assistance in situations of armed conflict to promote and fully respect these principles.”

South Africa believes that there are not a lot of ways to make working in healthcare safe in conflict zones, but an idea we could bring to the table is to bring helicopters from hospitals out of the conflict zones to conflict zones to pick up people who need proper healthcare. These helicopters will have enough room to house 9 patients as well as the driver. In case anyone is trying to shot these helicopters down they have backup engines and propellers. The health workers will be given jobs at the hospital sending the helicopters. The hospital in the conflict zone will close while its workers move to the other hospital, with a home for them and their family closer to the hospital to live until they can buy another one. When/If the conflict stops the closed hospital. These helicopters will be made with government helicopters. The Ambulances from the old hospital will stay with the hospital if the hospital can be used again. The helicopters will fly low so it is less seen. South Africa urges the U.N. to take action using their ideas on the problem of attacks on health workers.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse.

South Africa supports that there should be something done about the abuse of drugs. It is a major problem in many parts of the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), some 31 million persons have drug use disorders throughout the world. 1.3 million are living with HIV, 5.5 million with
hepatitis C, and 1 million living with both. Using them can lead to lung or heart disease, stroke, cancer, or mental health conditions. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), drug trade also finances terrorist organizations. It is also a big problem in our country. One in every five adults in South Africa abuses mind-altering substances. Almost 4 million people in our country use some sort of drug.

Substance abuse is something our country is trying to stop at every measure and is helping to prevent these events. South Africa spends 8 billion annually on alcohol abuse alone. We have revised a national drug master plan that hopefully will improve treatment for addicts and reduce the supply and demand of drugs. But the implementation is impeded by a lack of funding. It was noted in the World Health Assembly 23.42, that “Member States promote preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitative and research programmes” in the field of substance abuse. WHO is also launching an alcohol control initiative called SAFER that is planned to reduce the harmful use of alcohol by 10% by 2025. Within our own country, Dr. Eugene Allers, a member of the South African Society of Psychiatrists (SASOP), suggests “unless the country drastically changes its approach hundreds of thousands of South African will continue to be trapped in a cycle of substance abuse.”

South Africa thinks that this issue should be addressed by focusing on the treatment of addicts, and lessening the needs for drugs. We want an outcome that has the supply and demand for drugs limited so that fewer people become addicts and we can focus on treating the people that are. The number of people that take drugs that get viruses from dirty needle injections should also be lessened. Many places where there are drug problems don’t have the resources to make any large decrease in usage happen so there needs to be help provided especially to those places. We have two ideas for getting to these outcomes. One is to have there be more buildings designated to treat the people that are addicted where there are none in the first place or high rates of drug related crime and addiction. Places like Iran, and Afghanistan that have huge drug problems. At least 2 per major city. There would be far fewer people struggling with addiction that aren’t getting good treatment. Furthermore, the decrease in members of societies that have problems with drugs would increase the workforce, and reduce the demand for drugs. The other is to give addicts clean needles so that they do not contract diseases like HIV and hepatitis C. There should be a program in the major cities of many countries that supplies clean needles and lets people take them under regulation while they are getting treatment. Depending on the amount of the population using drugs, there should be a certain number of clean needles sent but there should be around 10,000 per city per batch of needles sent. Combining these ideas would allow anyone with an addiction to have their treatment focused on just their addiction so that fewer resources are used treating people of infections. Whatever method is used, We want it to be partly based in our country because of the rampant drug problem there. By taking action to lessen the supply and demand of drugs, improve treatment, and lessen disease of drug users, the U.N. will get our full support in anything done.
Delegation from: United States  
Represented by: Beachwood Middle School

Committee: World Health Organization

The problems in front of the WHO committee include ‘Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones’ and ‘Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse.’ The United States of America strongly supports safer conditions for health care workers and creating ways to prevent substance abuse.

1. Discussing the Safety of Healthcare Workers in Conflict Zones

Safety of healthcare workers in conflict zones is very essential, and the United States of America strongly supports safe conditions for health care workers globally. Healthcare workers help people with illnesses and people with injuries. Currently, there are a lot of conflict zones where the United States has troops. This means that there are a higher number of healthcare workers in conflict zones. But, recently there have been many attacks on healthcare workers that are in the conflict zones.

In 2018’s Q3, third taxing quarter, healthcare workers have experienced 69 attacks, 27 deaths, and 44 injuries. This is horrible for the safety of the workers and the safety of our troops in the war zones who need help from the workers. The safety of the military depends on the safety of healthcare workers, this means that the United States of America needs to have ways for the workers to be in safer conditions.

One way that this can be done in the United States can create a safer place for the healthcare workers to stay in while they are in the conflict zones. This facility would include high security and tough barriers on the outside. This could help the safety of the workers because it would impede some of the attackers. Another way to help the safety is that the workers should be trained what to do if they ever are attacked and procedures to follow if something were to happen. This would help the safety because more people would be prepared, if and when an attack would take place. Also getting other countries to help the US out with this matter with improving safety if they work with other countries to create an international code of safety. This will help the safety because then other countries will not attack if they are apart of the code. These things will help the United States workers stay and become safer in conflict zones.

II. Addressing the Universal Need to Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse

Dating as far back as the 1800s substance abuse has been a systematic issue affecting the world at large. According to a World Drug Report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 15.3 million people globally suffer from drug use disorders. In the past, addiction has been miscategorized as a
personal issue reflecting lack of strength and discipline. However, now substance abuse is more commonly understood as a health concern that must be addressed with the same urgency as those illnesses deemed as socially acceptable diseases. Likewise, drug addiction must be combatted at from various levels. For example, a two-prong approach that focuses on both prevention and treatment is necessary. Accordingly, the delegation of The United States of America seeks to implement this two-prong approach by introducing (1) k-12 mandatory drug awareness sessions and (2) universal equal treatment facilities.

In recent years, drug overdose deaths have been at an all-time high. This drug epidemic does not discriminate. Here in the United States were seeing it across all races, ethnicities, genders, economic classes, and neighborhoods. Ranging from what is known as “rich kid syndrom” to abuse of prescription drugs to drug dealers utilizing their own supply, the drug problem in the U.S is very complex. With such a multi-fact issue, there is not just one solution.

The U.S would like to carry out both a proactive and reactive approach. It is essential for impressionable youth to know how serious substance abuse can be and the very harmful consequences that come with it. To that end, the implementation of k-12 mandatory drug awareness sessions can be used to address a problem before it really exists. This should be required in all schools, private, public, charter ext. If it is taught and enforced to kids at a young age they're far less likely to indulge in drug use. In response to those who may have already fallen victim to addiction, there should be equal treatment facilities. Facilities should not be cost prohibitive nor should the level and intensity of treatment be based upon one's ability to pay. According to a World Drug Report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), only 1 out of 6 people who suffer from substance abuse have access to viable treatment options. This further demonstrates, the need for accessibility to equal treatment. The delegation of The United States believes that by putting these actions into place real change will start to occur.