

1 **AMWHO 2014**

2 **Americas Regional Block**

3 **Topic:** “Terms of Procedure for the Distribution of Healthcare Resources in Areas of Need for
4 Conflict Preparedness”

5 **Sponsors:** Peru, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Nicaragua

6 **Signatories:** United States of America, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Oriental Republic of
7 Uruguay, United Mexican States

8 **Humanitarian Index Score: 33%**

9

10 *Recognizing* that health care workers are an essential part of creating a strong health
11 infrastructure, impacting the health of our citizens most directly,

12

13 *Having considered* that there are diverse needs for health care and that it is necessary to assess
14 and evaluate the priorities of each nation or region,

15

16 *Believing* a stronger health care infrastructure improves quality of life for all and fosters an
17 environment for peace,

18

19 *Guided by* the assertion that stronger health systems prepare a nation for the negative impacts of
20 conflict,

21

22 *Aware that* healthcare workers cannot provide services without adequate supplies, including but
23 not limited to medical supplies, food, and clean water,

24

25 *Recalling* the basic right of access to health-promoting resources such as healthcare workers.

26

27 1. *Calls for* each WHO regional block to create a Healthcare and Needs Assessment

28 Commission tasked with regularly evaluating the distribution of health personnel and

29 supplies of the region:

30 a. The commission should consist of individual bodies in each nation, which produce a
31 national needs assessment of healthcare personnel and supplies and report back to the
32 regional commission;

33 b. This commission encourages participation of both state and non-state actors in order to
34 create cohesion and coordinate parallel healthcare systems;

35

36 2. *Requests* that the definition of healthcare personnel include community health workers,
37 anthropologists, epidemiologists, social workers, and other professionals who are trained in
38 mediating interaction and communicating the needs of the people in that specific region;

39

40 3. *Strongly urges* governments with a shortage of healthcare personnel to make efforts to
41 strengthen their health workforce:

42 a. Such measures may include increasing the number of health training centers, at both the
43 community health and medical professional levels;

44 b. Governments should provide incentives for national retention and geographical equity of
45 healthcare worker distribution;

46

- 47 4. *Recommends* the use of evidence-based mechanisms to evaluate the efficiency and
48 sustainability of resource distribution and use those results to inform policy:
49 a. Such resources include healthcare workers and medical supplies including vaccinations,
50 essential medications, personal protective equipment, vitamins, pediatric medications,
51 and basic surgical supplies;
52
- 53 5. *Strongly urges* governments of developed nations to contribute 0.02-0.1% of their GDP to
54 the Healthcare and Needs Assessment Commission for the provision of medical supplies to
55 countries experiencing deficits;
56
- 57 6. *Further invites* governments of developed nations to assist countries experiencing a shortage
58 of healthcare workers by providing appropriate personnel for aid in training health workers;
59
- 60 7. *Urges* governmental bodies to ensure the safety of their healthcare workers, which may mean
61 creating neutral spaces (immunity) and/or ensuring workers have support from neutral
62 systems if the political environment is unstable.