



# JejuMUN X

## Background Guide

### World Health Organization

1 | Responding to the deficit of medical supplies in conflict zones

SDG: 3. Good Health and Well-being, 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, 17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal

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## Committee Introduction

The World Health Organization is a United Nations agency tasked with ensuring global public health. WHO was founded in 1948 in Switzerland, where it has its current headquarters. It collaborates with 194 member states and is present in over 150 locations. In straightforward terms, it seeks to ensure the health and stability of the international community. WHO has made global efforts and pledges to coordinate with interconnected regions to promote and disseminate healthier lives and stable societies. In the hopes of promoting health and well-being, it is almost always involved in medical emergencies and crises.

The World Health Assembly is the committee's decision-making body, accompanied by its member states. The WHO's work is heavily reliant on the Constitution, which contains the fundamental principles of equality and integrity. With the recent COVID 19 pandemic in particular, WHO has been busy working with countries to alleviate persistent and alarming health issues.

Since its inception, WHO has been engaged in a seemingly never-ending battle against medical emergencies. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been able to achieve significant milestones with the assistance of its partners and donors, resulting in not only momentous occurrences but also betterment of communities. In 2005, international health regulations were revised, which is an example of a change brought about by the WHO. This provided countries with clear and secure guidelines for outbreaks and response systems. This would declare itself to be extremely significant for self-evident reasons.

Although "long-term" health issues, such as cancer or epidemics, remain a top priority, emergencies never cease, and recent conflicts and crises necessitate that WHO meet and discuss potential solutions to grave problems. WHO is an integral part of the United Nations, and it is safe to say that the global health community would suffer in its absence.

## Agenda Introduction

In areas of conflict, medical emergencies and supply deficits are an everyday trouble. Insofar as people perish over the lack of supplies and medical attention, it is immediately in WHO's interest to respond to any core issues that are prompting more deaths than "necessary". As supplies are the most fundamental aspect of medical care, a shortage of them, especially in large quantities, poses a grave problem. Due to the fact that supplies are the most fundamental aspect of medical care, a severe problem arises when there is a shortage of them, particularly in large quantities. Given the number of casualties and the need for medical care, it is probable that there will be a shortage of medical supplies whenever there is armed conflict.

Deficiency in supply can manifest in various ways. It may apply, for instance, to healthcare professionals or general supplies like needles, syringes, etc. In either case, the supply of personnel and equipment falls short of the demand due to intense conflict and fighting, which inevitably results in injuries and extreme conditions. Syria's civil war is a clear indication that this issue requires a solution. Prior to the civil war, more than 90 percent of Syria's medical supplies and medications were produced locally, but in the wake of the conflict, there is a critical shortage of medications that are readily available in developed nations. Some surgeons reportedly even use torchlights while working, which is obviously a dangerous circumstance given the nature of the job.

Clearly, there are ethical concerns regarding the distribution of supplies and their scarcity in conflict zones. Not only do soldiers not receive the necessary care, but ordinary civilians frequently suffer as well. This is a common issue that has prevailed for a long time.. An estimated 800,000 people died during World War I due to a lack of supplies. Although the primary source of the problem is the large number of casualties, another central vessel contributes to the suffering. There are severe difficulties in providing aid in conflict areas, which causes these resources to be quite insecure.

Prioritization problems are another type of ethical issue. In the majority of instances, medical personnel will prioritize treating more severe injuries, leaving other cases untreated. Additionally, the first-come, first-served issue becomes a reverse issue. As such, the branch of this committee's agenda is extremely rooted in international affairs. However, there are certain zones or regions where delegates must prioritize due to the length of time the problem has existed and its severity.

# Letter from the Chairs

Dear esteemed delegates,

Welcome to JEJUMUN X! We are JunYoung Kim, Suvin Park, and Minnie Kim from St. Johnsbury Academy Jeju. We are greatly honored to be serving as your chairs for the WHO committee. We are looking forward to guiding you and making you enjoy MUN throughout the conference, so please feel free to reach out for help anytime.

Greetings delegate! I am JunYoung Kim, and I am greatly honored to serve as the head chair for this WHO committee. I started my MUN journey in 8th grade and I am still enjoying it. This committee will be my 4th time chairing but I still sometimes get nervous and make mistakes. So, delegates, don't worry too much about making mistakes. The key for having a long-term career is making improvements, not being perfectious. I hope all delegates could gain a unique and memorable experience at this conference.

Welcome! This is Suvin Park, your deputy chair. MUN grew in significance for me after that, expanding beyond its initial objective as an extracurricular activity. I strongly urge you to attend this conference and see it as a venue for critical idea exchange and communication. I sincerely hope that your attendance at this conference will assist you in better understanding the agenda. Delegates, this is your stage. If you have questions or concerns, please get in touch with us.

Hello, this is your associate chair, Minnie Kim from SJAJ. This is my 2nd time chairing and 8th conference including chairing experience. MUN can be daunting at times, whether you are a novice or experienced delegate. Take MUN for a long enough time, you'll come to realize that MUN is diplomacy-heavy activity. That is to say that although some of you will emerge as "a better delegate", the matter at hand will remain a global interest. Remember that with conflicts being muddled with politics, lives are at stake. I look forward to seeing fruitful debate and discussions.

Sincerely,

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## Key Terms

### Medical Apparatus

Medical apparatus, also known as medical devices, is an article or instrument used to assist in the treatment and prevention of remedial medication or medical diagnoses. The lack of medical equipment is a major concern given the nature of the conflict.

### Medical Crises

In cases of severe supply deficits or an epidemic, for instance, medical crises can occur even though they are not directly related to war. This committee's primary focus is on the medical crises that arise when there is an inadequate supply of medical devices in conflict zones.

### Assistive Products

The term "assistive products" refers to equipment that promotes the health and independence of individuals. Although this is less important than emergency equipment, it still plays an important role in conflict zones where injuries can easily become permanent.

### Health Technology

Health technology, also known as health care technology, is a system of organized knowledge and skills that health personnel may use to elaborate on a health problem or attempt to enhance life quality.

### Patient Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a set of interventions designed to optimize functioning and reduce disability in individuals with health conditions interacting with their environment.

### Civilian Casualties

Civilian casualties occur when non-civilians, primarily law enforcement officers, military personnel, rebel group forces, or militants, murder or injure civilians. With regard to the law of war, it refers to civilians who are killed or injured as a consequence of wartime actions. Generally, the expression is applied to situations in which violence is committed for political purposes.

### Micronutrient deficiencies

Micronutrients are vitamins and minerals that the body requires in minute quantities. However, their effects on the body's health are crucial, and deficiency in any of them can result in severe and potentially fatal conditions. They provide the body with the ability to produce enzymes, hormones, and other substances required for normal growth and development.

# Historical Background

## **1949 August 12th: Geneva Convention (IV) on Civilians - Article 55 was signed**

Article 55 of Geneva Convention regards the food and medical supplies for the population in conflict zones. More specifically, the occupying forces are obliged to ensure the supply of food and medicine to the populace, especially if the occupied territory has insufficient resources, to bring in the necessary food, medicine and other items. Occupying forces cannot exploit food, supplies or medical supplies available in occupied territories, and under the provisions of other international agreements, the occupying power must take steps to ensure that fair value is paid for the items requested. As such, Geneva Convention Article 55 is recognized for its importance as the most basic international commitment to guarantee medical supply in conflict zones.

## **2005 December 8th: Additional Protocol (III) to the Geneva Conventions was signed**

The Geneva Conventions were amended in 2005 by Additional Protocol (III), which is regarded with the adoption of a distinctive emblem. In accordance with the protocol, medical and religious workers may show the protective sign of the Red Crystal during times of conflict. All parties to the conflict must provide protection for anyone wearing one of these protective symbols because they are providing a humanitarian service. This additional protocol was added to continuously support medical supplies even in battlefields by guaranteeing the safety of medical service workers.

## **2016 May 3rd: Security Council Adopts Resolution 2286**

The Security Council adopted Resolution 2286 (2016) strongly condemning attacks on health facilities and personnel in conflict situations. ICRC President Peter Maurer said over the past three years, 2,400 targeted attacks have been carried out in 11 countries, targeting patients, healthcare workers, transports and centers. Resolution 2286 condemned acts of violence, attacks, and threats, against medical personnel, humanitarian personnel engaged in medical duties, and medical facilities in armed conflicts. Emphasizing the need for safe passage and unimpeded access to medical supplies, it urges its member states to develop preventive measures.

## **Late 2000s and early 2010s ~ Present: Crisis in Venezuela**

The Crisis in Venezuela is an ongoing socio-economic and political crisis with hyperinflation, rising hunger, disease, crime and death rates, resulting in massive immigration from the country. On January 27, 2016, the National Assembly of Venezuela declared a "humanitarian health crisis" due to problems facing Venezuela's health care system. The Venezuelan congress called on the government of Nicolás Maduro to "immediately ensure access to a list of essential medicines that are basic, essential, essential and must always be accessible". This reflects Venezuela's severely broken health care system, which, according to the Federation of Venezuelan Pharmaceutical Societies,

says that eight out of ten pharmacies in the country are unable to get basic medicines due to the economic crisis Venezuela is experiencing.

### **2011 March 15th ~ Present: Syrian War**

Unrest in Syria began as part of the widespread Arab Spring protests that stemmed from dissatisfaction with the Syrian government, eventually escalating into a long-lasting armed conflict. Since the outbreak of the war, Syria has been dealing with the world's largest humanitarian crisis since World War II, and access to medical treatments is extremely limited. To address this situation, WHO and the Ministry of Health are working together to strengthen Syria's healthcare supply chain. WHO said they will do their best to cooperate with the Ministry of Health and their partners to ensure all Syrians have access to quality health care.

### **2014 September 16th ~ Present: Yemeni Civil War**

The Yemeni Civil War, which began with rebels opposing the Sunni government, has exacerbated Yemen's humanitarian crisis. Hospitals are reducing their medical services while other medical supplies such as vaccines are in extreme shortages. A doctor with Doctors without Borders (MSF) said, "We are quite sure that people are left to die in their homes because they aren't able to receive treatment", emphasizing that more than 25 million Yemeni people are already living in poverty and having lack of access to basic health care. In a statement released by WHO in 2015, it said the number of people in Yemen needing urgent medical care had reached 8.6 million. The civil war in Yemen, which started in 2014 and has emerged as a serious issue in the past, is a representative example of the ongoing medical supply deficit in 2023.



## Current State of Affairs

COVID-19, which has dominated the world since 2020, caused a worldwide shortage of hospital gowns, gloves, surgical masks, and ventilators in the early stages of the pandemic. China increased imports and reduced exports of these medical supplies which added more concerns to deterioration in global medical supply. Furthermore, the European Union also has banned the export of vaccines produced inside of the EU, causing a bigger wave. The pandemic has demonstrated that countries can adjust medical supply through controlling pharmaceutical companies if their national interests are at stake.

In the current conflict zone of Ukraine, there is a more severe medical supply deficit than the pandemic situation. The deficit has already reached critical levels as the ongoing war, which has forced people to flee their homes, disrupted health care. WHO spokesman Tarik Jasarevic said routine vaccination and outbreak control efforts against polio had been halted in Ukraine because of the fighting. In October 2021, Ukraine reported a 17-month-old infant with polio, the first case in Europe in five years, and another case of paralysis in January. A national polio vaccination campaign to reach 100,000 unprotected children was launched, but soon got canceled after the war began.

As the war in Ukraine enters its 10th month, on December 23, 2022, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), with financial support from the EU, worked with the Ukrainian government to procure and deliver urgently needed medical supplies. In the most recent shipment, the UN organization delivered 390 Negative Pressure Wound Therapies (NPWTs) - active wound closure systems that shortens the healing time from crucial injuries. The UN's policy on medical supply deficits in the conflict zones is to immediately procure and deliver urgently needed medical supplies and equipment in order to minimize the unnecessary civilian cost.

# Stances of Parties

## Afghanistan

Since the resurgence of the Taliban in Afghanistan, there has been a significant transformation in the state of the country's medical supply. In the aftermath of the Taliban's takeover of Kabul, the capital city of Afghanistan, a significant development occurred on August 23, 2021. The Taliban, having assumed control, obstructed the delivery of over 500 tons of crucial medical supplies, encompassing surgical equipment and malnutrition kits, intended for distribution within Afghanistan. The Taliban's prioritization of profit over the well-being and medical care of their people has been observed.

## Australia

In a display of solidarity, Australia has dispatched essential medical supplies to Ukraine, a nation embroiled in a conflict with Russia. The provision of these supplies aims to support Ukraine in its ongoing struggle against the adversities posed by the war. The Australian Prime Minister, Scott Morrison, has expressed the country's willingness to offer non-lethal military equipment and medical supplies to Ukraine. He emphasized that due to Australia's geographical distance from Ukraine, the most efficient approach would be to coordinate these efforts through their NATO partners. Australia's approach to medical support was characterized by a selective focus on Ukraine, rather than a comprehensive commitment to borderless assistance.

## China

The Chinese government has asserted its commitment to addressing public health conditions in areas affected by conflict. In October 2021, the People's Republic of China extended its humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Somalia, offering crucial medical support. The assistance package included the provision of 1000 tents, 50,000 mosquito nets, 20,000 aid kits, as well as essential medical equipment such as baby scales, stethoscopes, and thermometers. China emphasizes the critical importance of political determination and financial assistance from prominent nations, including China itself. The urgent need to reinforce multilateral cooperation and humanitarian frameworks in conflict zones to improve the medical situation is emphasized.

## Finland

Finland, in its commitment to addressing acute distress, has generously provided humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the nation has taken significant measures to enhance and adapt its development cooperation endeavors, with the aim of effectively addressing Ukraine's immediate needs and fortifying its resilience against the aggression displayed by Russia. The Republic of Finland remains committed to extending its support to Ukraine in accordance with the latter's specific requests.

## **France**

France has made a commitment to provide further military support to Ukraine. This assistance encompasses the provision of light tanks, armored vehicles, and training for soldiers, among other forms of aid. The decision was reached during unexpected discussions held in Paris on May 15, 2023, between the presidents of Ukraine and France. The primary objective behind this bolstering of support is to enable the Ukrainian forces to prepare for a counteroffensive against the Russian forces. The Standing with the Ukrainian People international conference witnessed a significant commitment of financial support, with pledges exceeding €1 billion.

## **Germany**

In collaboration with the Government of Germany, the World Health Organization (WHO) and INTERSOS have joined forces to provide assistance to six health facilities located in the Far Al-Udayn and Hazm Al-Udayn districts of Ibb governorate. The provision of support involves the delivery of urgent primary and secondary healthcare and nutrition services, as well as the strengthening of outreach and referral systems through the utilization of a network of community health volunteers.

## **India**

India has been providing vital humanitarian assistance to Ukraine since the onset of the conflict, encompassing essential medical supplies and pharmaceuticals. In a compelling address delivered at the esteemed Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi, Emine Dzhaparova, the First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of Ukraine, expressed her belief that India possesses the potential to assume a more significant and influential position on the global stage. Dzhaparova emphasized the importance of resolving the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and extended a warm invitation to India to contribute its efforts towards achieving a peaceful resolution.

## **Iran**

In Iran, the significant impact of sanctions on the availability of vital medical supplies and drugs cannot be denied. In a recent occurrence, Iran finds itself at the center of a grave situation, one that has been exacerbated by its own internal mismanagement. However, it is important to note that this mismanagement, while contributing to the problem, is not the underlying cause of it; amidst a myriad of complex challenges, the primary cause behind the supply shortage lies in the formidable barriers imposed by sanctions, which have impeded Iran's ability to conduct essential banking activities and restricted its access to valuable foreign currency.

## **Iraq**

In a development that has captured global attention, the Ministry of Health of Iraq has encountered a series of formidable obstacles in its quest to acquire and distribute essential medicines and medical supplies promptly, thus fulfilling the nation's pressing

requirements. The current predicament has arisen due to a confluence of circumstances, encompassing the prolonged series of crises that have beset the nation, notably the recent outbreak of armed conflict and the onslaught of attacks perpetrated by armed factions. These unfortunate events have precipitated an unparalleled wave of displacement across various regions, namely Ninewa, Anbar, Salah Al-Din, and Kirkuk.

## **Israel**

In a remarkable display of international solidarity, medical personnel hailing from Israel's United Hatzalah organization have arrived in Romania, marking the initial phase of their mission to provide crucial support to three field hospitals situated along the Moldovan border. These medical facilities have been established to cater to the urgent needs of Ukrainian refugees who have been forced to flee their homes due to the ongoing Russian invasion. Officials have announced that the scope of humanitarian assistance may be expanded, if deemed necessary. Nonetheless, they have made it clear that military aid will not be dispatched to Ukraine. This decision is primarily influenced by Israel's intricate relationship with Russia, particularly concerning security operations in Syria.

## **Italy**

The collection of health and sanitary goods is being overseen by the Italian Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Health National Service. These goods will be shipped by Italy's Civil Protection through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (EUCPM) to various locations in Ukraine's neighboring countries. A daily assessment of hospital bed capacity in various settings, including ICU, oncology, pediatrics and neonatology, dialysis, and burn centers, has been established to ensure their availability via the EUCPM. Italy, in its benevolent spirit, is graciously extending its support to alleviate the humanitarian plight of the Ukrainian people. The Italian Cooperation has donated nearly 5 tons of healthcare supplies to the Italian Red Cross, with the noble intention of subsequently delivering them to their Ukrainian counterparts.

## **Japan**

In response to Russia's aggression against Ukraine, Japan has taken measures to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to Ukraine and its neighboring countries. This assistance includes health and medical care, food, and protection. Japan has allocated a total of US\$ 200 million for this purpose. Additionally, Japan has opted to offer supplementary budget assistance of approximately US\$ 900 million to cover humanitarian assistance and recovery costs.

## **Kazakhstan**

Kazakhstan generously delivered a shipment of 25 medicines valued at a remarkable US\$2.25 million to Ukraine, following the esteemed decision of the country's esteemed Commission on International Humanitarian Aid, as officially announced by the esteemed Kazakh government on their esteemed Telegram channel. As this unnecessary conflict engulfs cities and civilians, people are watching with keen interest. In addition to

the ongoing events in Ukraine, there is an added sense of apprehension regarding the potential ramifications on the global stage. UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, in his address to the esteemed UN Security Council on Monday, expressed his inclusion within this particular category.

## **Nigeria**

Significant and severe humanitarian needs plague Nigeria, as poverty, exacerbated by soaring inflation, lack of access to basic services, feeble rule of law, rampant insecurity and criminality, and the repercussions of climate change, take their toll. The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is a framework utilized by the UN, international and national NGOs, civil society, and the private sector to collaboratively address the needs of affected individuals in Nigeria, while providing focused and prioritized assistance in support of the government.

## **North Korea**

Since the mid-1990s, North Korea has unfortunately experienced chronic and massive material shortages. Humanitarian aid, equitably provided by China and South Korea, has played a crucial role in bridging the gap. On occasion, the United States also has extended modest quantities of medical aid to North Korea. The assistance primarily focused on enhancing their electrical supplies, as well as providing essential medical equipment and training. It has come to light that the Obama Administration generously allocated approximately \$600,000 towards the provision of relief items, including medicine, to North Korea, in response to the unfortunate localized floods that occurred during the summer of 2010.

## **Norway**

In a remarkable display of unity, Norway has dispatched a contingent of esteemed experts to the esteemed European Union's esteemed crisis coordination centre, with the noble purpose of providing invaluable assistance in the realm of medical evacuation. Others have been deployed to the medical hub in Poland, bringing aid and support to those in need. Norwegian assistance in the medical evacuation of patients from Ukraine to hospitals in Europe is causing quite a stir in the EU and Ukraine. The agreement between Norway and Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) for patient transport has been extended from 1 May to 31 August.

## **Portugal**

The Portuguese Government is graciously coordinating the customary dispatch of humanitarian aid – encompassing medicine, medical supplies, and humanitarian assistance – in accordance with the needs identified by Ukraine and under the esteemed EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Prime Minister António Costa has once again expressed Portugal's unwavering support to the Ukrainian President, emphasizing the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. He underscored the potential global ramifications if Russia were to emerge victorious, deeming it a tragic outcome.

## **South Africa**

Humanitarian workers hailing from ALIMA (the esteemed Alliance for International Medical Action), in which South Africa plays a significant role, have valiantly dedicated themselves to serving the most vulnerable regions of Africa for an impressive span of 13 years. Their noble mission entails providing crucial medical assistance to communities in dire need, while fostering harmonious collaboration with esteemed national governments and esteemed health workers.

## **South Korea**

In a show of solidarity, the Korean government generously dispatched approximately 20 tons of humanitarian aid to Ukraine on April 19th. This compassionate gesture aims to support the Ukrainian people and refugees who are grappling with the dire consequences of an ongoing invasion by Russia. This assistance is a part of the additional humanitarian assistance of US\$30 million announced by the Korean government, in addition to the previously implemented humanitarian assistance of US\$10 million in March.

## **Turkiye**

The European Union, in its ongoing efforts, provides funding for humanitarian projects in Türkiye to assist vulnerable refugees and their host communities in receiving the necessary support, while maintaining close coordination with the Turkish authorities. Since the year 2012, the European Union has openly allocated a staggering amount of €3.46 billion in humanitarian funding. Since 2016, humanitarian organizations, in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent and Turkish government institutions, have been facilitating the acquisition of essential items for refugee families through the utilization of debit cards funded by the European Union.

## **United Kingdom**

The UK is dispatching crucial medical supplies to civilians and soldiers affected by the Ukraine War, aiming to provide assistance in treating casualties resulting from the Russian offensive. Over 70 pallets of bandages, crutches, wheelchairs, and other essential supplies are being generously donated by the UK to civilians affected by Russian attacks during the Ukraine war. These much-needed items will be received by UK-Med, a dedicated frontline medical NGO.

## **United States of America**

On March 24th, the President made an announcement regarding the United States' readiness to allocate over \$1 billion in fresh funding for humanitarian aid to those impacted by Russia's war in Ukraine and its consequential global effects. The United States, boasting the title of the largest single country donor, extends its humanitarian assistance to Ukraine.

This additional assistance shall furnish secure potable water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene provisions, indispensable medical resources and healthcare services, as well as coordination assistance for the humanitarian community. The Disaster Assistance Response Team of USAID, stationed in the region, remains at the forefront of the humanitarian response efforts of USAID, diligently collaborating with our esteemed partners to address the pressing requirements of the most vulnerable individuals.

### **Uzbekistan**

In an exceptional portrayal of compassion, an impressive quantity of humanitarian aid, surpassing 34 tons in weight, was transported to the Zakarpatska region in the western Ukraine, fondly referred to as Transcarpathia, during the month of April in the year 2022. The aid, consisting primarily of essential supplies like medicines, first aid kits, and food, was provided. This magnanimous contribution has its origins in the esteemed nation of Uzbekistan. The aid from Uzbekistan gracefully joins the flowing stream of assistance, which is channeled into Ukraine from diverse humanitarian aid hubs established by the European Union in countries situated on Ukraine's western frontier.

# Possible Solutions

## Reform Supply Allocation Strategies

Given that eradicating the deficit of the supplies per se is near impossible, especially in areas of conflict, a possible solution would be to implement legal boundaries or policies reforming the supply allocation strategies. Strategy is almost non-existent in battlefields. The first come first serve approach often yields the misuse of most resources so that when a treatable patient comes in, there is simply no medical personnel or equipment to tend to their needs. Rationing and making departments / sections for an equal division and longevity-focused care center would be a fundamental starting point to an issue as such.

## Open More Supply Chains

In a more political outlook, it would be in the best interest of the country to open up more supply chains from neighboring countries. It is likely that the deficit stems from the constant occupation and strain in the country's original medical supplies. Although some countries are already engaging in such solutions, it may be wise to rehash diplomatic relations by the request of more equipment from various countries. Technology and medical knowledge is always available for friendly dissemination. Needless to say, this solution may be more difficult to apply in certain circumstances such as hostile countries.

## Monetary Solutions

Injuries and death are always prevalent in conflict zones, but some governments are simply not aware of the shortages that are killing more than needed. A decent understanding of the issue is always a prerequisite to any solution, but this one particularly given the fact that it is the government's responsibility to provide the best medical care to its soldiers. In light of the shortage of medical professionals, financial return is always a motivator. In other cases such as medical supplies, an abundance only derives from the government's willingness to spend money. A conference of such could help to essentially converse with the departments of medicine for a better monetary policy for supplies and a smarter way to deal with shortages.



## Questions to Consider

- What is/are the fundamental reason(s) of why medical supplies became deficit in conflict zones?
- What are your country's stances on ongoing conflict zones? Is there a political involvement or diplomatic bonds that may alter your stance in utility?
- Who should be prioritized in getting medical supplies?
- How can the WHO collaborate with NGOs and other humanitarian agencies to ensure effective and efficient distribution of medical supplies?
- How might the political and economic interests of your country affect the willingness to provide medical assistance in the conflict zones?
- Considering the challenges of security and safety in conflict zones, what security strategies can the WHO implement to protect medical supply routes and ensure the safety of healthcare personnel?

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