

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA/III/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Southern Africa Humanitarian Crisis

SUBMITTED TO: World Health Assembly

SUBMITTED BY: Italy, Congo, Ghana, United Kingdom, France, Croatia, Nigeria, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Somalia, Columbia, Malaysia, Algeria, Norway, Cuba, Georgia

World Health Assembly

1 *Aware* of the cycle that is causing this crisis in the Southern African region which includes
2 Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Malawi, but not excluding other African
3 countries who are suffering from the similar economic and health related crises,

4 *Fully believing* this devastating cycle can be broken and Africa will be able to develop,

5 *Recognizing* the plight of women in African nations in need of assistance,

6 *Affirms* that the problems of the humanitarian crisis lie chiefly in the areas of AIDS/HIV, food
7 shortage, sanitation, child abuse, poverty and treatment of women,

8 *Supporting* the efforts of United Nations Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office,

9 *Expressing deep appreciation* of UN and related organizations such as UNAID, UNICEF,
10 UNDCP, SADC, NEPAD, FAO,

11 *Welcomes* the support of all nations in the 3 by 5" program in which by 2005 3million people
12 living with HIV infection in developing countries will be on antiretroviral therapy,

13 *Guided by* the Millennium Declaration and its developmental goals,

14 1. *Requests* that HIV/AIDS awareness be a main concern, through which education on
15 HIV/AIDS can be given, to but not limited to, the people with accordance to member states
16 governments;

17 (a) *Endorses* member states to allow non-governmental organizations to come into the countries
18 and help to educate the people about HIV/AIDS;

19 (b) *Emphasizes* the need for education about preventative measures planning that remains

20 culturally sensitive by using such programs as School in a Box and community groups;

21 2. *Recognizing* the need for improving access and distribution to medications for people living
22 with HIV/AIDS as well as other diseases;

23 (a) *Endorses* increased negotiations between patent drug holding companies, the United States
24 and other member states as well as the WHO regarding the price of drugs;

25 (b) *Suggests* that the ECOSOC re-evaluate the T.R.I.P.S. accords reflecting any new agreements
26 concerning the price of drugs;

27 3. *Emphasizes* the need for stable governments to foster sustainable development and use
28 humanitarian aid appropriately;

29 4. *Emphasizes* the need to develop infrastructure that will improve sanitation in the areas of
30 water access and quality and to improve agriculture/irrigation infrastructures;

31 5. *Supports* the use of grass roots programs used by the Economic and Social Council as a way
32 of combating famine;

33 6. *Expresses* its hope that attention will be given to, but not limited to, the suffering of children
34 and orphans from forced prostitution, child abuse, parental death, disease and famine by:

35 (a) *Increased* effort to develop community programs which will serve as a support network;

36 (b) *Strongly recommends* an increased focus by all organizations presently addressing this issue;

37 7. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to work on a form of supervising and guidance
38 for the use of humanitarian aid and financial aid;

39 8. *Requests* an increase in humanitarian aid for those countries in Africa that are currently in
40 high need due to natural circumstances such as drought and floods;

41 9. *Draws attention to* the need for humanitarian aid that is in the form of food, clothes, medical
42 supplies, and other items that foster development.

43 10. *Invites* organizations such as Johnson and Johnson, IRC, and Medecins sans Frontieres to
44 establish scholarships for citizens of these Southern African Countries for training in different fields of
45 the medical profession

46 (a) These scholarships would give these citizens otherwise nonexistent opportunities to get an
47 education in the medical profession

48 (b) After attaining that education, the recipients of these scholarships must use that education in
49 a rural region of their country for an amount of time that is in proportion to the amount of education
50 they received.