



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

President: Zyanya Valeria Toquiantzi Lara

Moderator: Mayte Georgina Castro Urrutia

Conference officer: Giselle Esmeralda Villegas Esquivel



"Courage is the resistance to fear, the mastery of fear, not the absence of fear."
– Mark Twain

Dear delegates,

It is an honor to welcome you to TOLMUN 2024, a particularly significant model as we celebrate its 30th anniversary, which for three decades has encouraged thousands of students to use their full potential for the well-being of the world in which we live. On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey and the Organizing Committee, we extend our greetings and our gratitude for being part of this important history.

For 30 years, TOLMUN has been a place where bold and committed young people become the leaders of tomorrow to dialogue, debate, and above all, to transform the world. This model has witnessed countless ideas that have challenged the status quo, brave voices that have raised their hands in favor of justice, and the construction of a better future.

This year, more than ever, we find ourselves at a moment where you, the delegates, have the opportunity to continue the story. It is not just about representing different nations, but about expressing your way of thinking and coming together as one to solve problems.

The heart of this model is you, the delegates, who motivate us year after year with your enthusiasm, talent and commitment that allows you to continue writing the history of TOLMUN and without realizing it you are already doing something that many others do not do; raising your voice and facing the challenges of the world.

Never stop participating, debating, and above all, daring. You are already changing the world. Let's celebrate 30 years of doing it together!

On behalf of the entire organizing committee, thank you very much for your participation in TOLMUN 2024, good luck delegates, we wish you much success.

Sincerely:

Valeria Tapia Morales
Secretaria General

Maria Fernanda Zenil Cruz
Subsecretaria General



WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear esteemed delegates,

We greet and send you our gratitude for accompanying us in this model, and it is our great pleasure to welcome you to the committee of World Health Organization.

We welcome you to TOLMUN 2024. It is a pleasure for us to acknowledge your sense of responsibility by joining this event. We hope that you get involved in a serious way, but we also want this experience as an opportunity for you to enjoy and learn many things on the topics that will be discussed. These type of models are a great opportunity for you to improve your dedication and commitment in order to address this challenges.

The World Health Organization has been the leader of the efforts to promote global health equity, strengthening global health care systems, and responding to health emergencies and possible threats. The role you will have during this model is a key part for deeply understanding the challenges faced by this organization as well as the efforts needed to overcome this problematics.

We are convinced that your decisions will be made based on a clear and rigorous analysis guided by a shared vision of a resilient and healthy future for all of us. We encourage you to make the best effort in order to engage with one and other nations for the greater good and success.

Each step in this process requires much meaningful preparation, as it demands a profound level of courage, diplomacy and respect of your part, because in order to come up with an effective solution, we always have to think that each nation has their own concerns and interests, so it will be a great challenge to negotiate and approve the final solution.

Once again, we are honored to have all of you as part of this model and we hope you are going to do your best job and put all your efforts into the debate, we trust you are going to have a productive and enlightening experience with us.

Sincerely,

President: Zyanya Valeria Toquiantzi Lara
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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The World Health Organization is a United Nations Agency founded in 1948 in order to connect nations and people to promote health and keep the world safe so everyone, everywhere can reach the highest level of health.

The World Health Organization leads and advocates global efforts to give every human being an equal chance to live a healthy life.

The WHO directs and coordinates the world's response to health emergencies by supporting countries to prepare for, detect, respond to and recover from health emergencies, including pandemics, disease outbreaks, natural disasters and humanitarian crises.

WHO mobilizes all sectors of society to address the origin causes of health problems, promote wellbeing and address physical, psychosocial and environmental health risks.

Currently, the percentage of population that do not receive the health care needed is really high, at least half of the world's population. WHO aims to improve this by some of its programs and partnerships that seek to help people reduce risks that may put in danger their health.

Also, WHO addresses rising prices of medicines and health products, and the growing problem of substandard falsified medical products.

In conclusion, the World Health Organization is a global institution that plays a key role in the global health, by leading international efforts to improve wellbeing.

As the world continues to grow and develop health issues, the WHO remains indispensable in ensuring a healthier and resilient future for every single one of us.

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- 1.- *Our work.* (s. f.). <https://www.who.int/our-work>
- 2.- Sundholm, M. (2018, November 19). *OMS: Organización Mundial de la Salud - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.* Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth. <https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/es/2013/09/oms-organizacion-mundial-de-la-salud/>



TOPIC A

LACK OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN THE GAZA STRIP

On October 7, 2023, Hamas and Palestinian armed groups mobilized a deadly attack on Israel. The attack took numerous people's lives and hostages. As a response, Israel began airstrikes and ground operations.

The ongoing attack has devastated the entire civilian population of Gaza. As a result of this, seventy five percent of the population has been displaced multiple times, and the entire region needs humanitarian assistance. This major conflict has led to catastrophic suffering for more than two million Palestinians, who are now without clean water, food and vital medical services.

Insecurity caused by the fighting also makes it hard for humanitarian agencies to safely provide aids to the population.

No health care system functions without the adequate medical equipment. Yet in Gaza medical devices are broken, out of date or there are even missing parts, so the doctors can not respond to the health needs of the population.

Important movement restrictions on people and goods are caused by the Israeli blockade of Gaza and Egypt's closure of the Rafah border, also the lower health outlay from the Palestinian authority consequently reduced donations for aids, because this has led to massive amounts of trucks and delays in the delivery of humanitarian assistance across Gaza. Insecurity often does not allow humanitarian organisations to get it where it is desperately needed.

In conclusion, this ongoing lack of medical supplies in Gaza Strip remains as a critical humanitarian crisis, aggravating the suffering of an entire population, by the conflict, poverty, and very limited access to basic services. This situation not only leaves a huge deal within the delivery of basic goods, but also presents significant health risks, as their living conditions continue to be relatively low.

In order to address this situation, it requires an urgent intervention from other countries and a commitment to ensure the delivery of the aids the other countries are sending. It is a must to prioritize humanitarian assistance and work together towards a solution that do not diminishes the crisis, but also builds an effective and appropriate healthcare system capable of providing the necessary support to those civilians who need it.



Key questions:

- 1.- What role do surrounding countries play in facilitating the delivery of medical supplies?
- 2.- What measures could alleviate the impact of the blockade imposed on Gaza?
- 3.- How does the lack of medical supplies affect vulnerable individuals?
- 4.- What diplomatic measures can be taken to ensure reliable access to medical supplies in Gaza?
- 5.- In what ways can the healthcare infrastructure in Gaza be strengthened?

References:

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TOPIC B

VACCINE ACCESS INEQUITIES: LESSONS FROM COVID-19 DISTRIBUTION

In 2021 the WHO set the goal to achieve the 70% global vaccination and coverage by 2022. During this time, the WHO prioritized the vaccination for high risk populations like older adults, healthcare workers, and persons with co-morbidities including immunocompromised persons.

The World Health Organization choose 20 countries that are part lower middle- and low-income countries (LMIC) and made an analyses, the analyses found that if the doses of the Covid-19 vaccine had been administered early and at a higher dose, several deaths would have been avoided. If the countries analyzed had been given the same treatment as countries with higher economies, approximately 50% of deaths could have been avoided.

In January 2021 approximately 39 million doses were administrated in more than 49 countries with higher-income but just 25 dose were given to one lowest-income countries and this inequalities kept going on 2022, said by Health Palace (2023)

This is a perfect example of the way we are not taking advantage of our resources, the use of the money to invest in more vaccines and to keep administrating them constantly.

Primary vaccination rates of COVID-19 vary between countries and regions. Africa has the lower absorption with only 60 doses for 100,000 habitants since may 2023, meanwhile Australia has 250 doses for every 100,000. Two generalized explanations for the variation in vaccine absorption between countries refer to the twin challenges of the supply and demand side factors

Key questions:

- 1.- What role should high income countries play by supporting the distribution of vaccines?
- 2.- What strategies can be adopted to ensure that vulnerable populations receive timely access to vaccination?
- 3.- What were the factors that led the inequality of distribution of vaccines?
- 4.- How can countries build stronger healthcare infrastructure to protect vaccine delivery?
- 5.- How can transparency and cooperation lead to ensure the distribution of vaccines are based on accurate needs?



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3. Privor-Dumm, L., Jean-Louis Excler, Gilbert, S., Salim, Hotez, P. J., Thompson, D., & Kim, J. H. (2023). Vaccine access, equity and justice: COVID-19 vaccines and vaccination. *BMJ Global Health*, 8(6), e011881–e011881. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2023-011881>
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NOTA: Busca en el siguiente drive el comité al que perteneces y sube en ese espacio tu hoja de posición.
Fecha límite 1ro de Octubre

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/16l0Z2VXVKdyKHpMpRlohiVofHLX_TZ1C?usp=sharing