



WCDMUN 2023 Briefing Papers

Health & Youth





Topic 1: TQO the Right to Education for Displaced Persons

The issue of the right to education for displaced persons is a critical concern that demands urgent attention from the international community. The unprecedented rise in global displacement due to conflict, persecution, and environmental disasters has resulted in millions of individuals being deprived of their fundamental right to education. This briefing paper aims to provide an overview of the challenges faced by displaced persons in accessing education. Displaced persons encompass a diverse group, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). These individuals have been forced to flee their homes due to various reasons, such as armed conflict, human rights violations, or natural disasters.

Education is a fundamental human right enshrined in various international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 26). Access to quality education is crucial for displaced persons as it allows for integration and a gateway to political participation. Displaced persons often face significant barriers in accessing education. Limited resources, insufficient infrastructure, and discriminatory policies in host countries contribute to the denial of this basic right. Even when access is available, the quality of education for displaced persons is often compromised. Overcrowded classrooms, inadequate teaching materials, and the absence of qualified teachers contribute to a substandard educational experience. Legal and administrative obstacles, such as restrictions on documentation and recognition of qualifications, further hinder displaced persons from accessing formal education systems. In many member states these resources are not readily available. Displaced persons also face challenges such as speaking a different language than the people of their host country and little political representation.

The right to education is a universal human right that must be upheld for all individuals, including displaced persons. By addressing the challenges and implementing the proposed solutions, the international community can contribute to empowering displaced persons through education, fostering their integration, and ultimately building more resilient and inclusive societies. The Health & Youth committee focuses on providing better life outcomes for all people. The topic of education for displaced persons relates greatly to the needs of young displaced persons who require a good education to assist them in achieving a good standard of living.



Topic 2: TQO Global Overpopulation

The issue of global overpopulation is a multifaceted challenge that requires careful consideration and comprehensive strategies from the international community. As the world's population continues to grow, the implications for resource depletion, environmental degradation, and socio-economic stability become increasingly apparent. This briefing paper aims to provide an overview of the challenges associated with global overpopulation.

The global population has grown rapidly in recent years reaching 8 billion people in 2022. This surge in population has been driven by factors such as increased life expectancy, improved healthcare, and higher birth rates in certain regions. Overpopulation poses various challenges, including problems in housing supply, food and water scarcity, increased competition for jobs, and pressure on healthcare and education systems.

Overpopulation in certain regions may lead to rural-to-urban migration as people seek better opportunities. This can result in the rapid growth of urban areas, posing additional challenges for infrastructure and services. Overpopulated areas may struggle to provide quality education to all residents. Insufficient educational resources and infrastructure can hinder the development of human capital and limit opportunities for individuals. Overpopulation can contribute to the spread of diseases as crowded living conditions facilitate the transmission of infections. Limited access to healthcare services can exacerbate public health challenges. Overpopulation can strain social services, create unemployment, and exacerbate economic inequalities, potentially leading to social unrest and political instability. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals particularly those related to health and wellbeing and designing sustainable communities.

Collaboration among nations is essential to address the global nature of overpopulation. Sharing best practices, technology, and resources can contribute to sustainable population management. Global overpopulation is a complex issue that requires coordinated efforts and shared responsibility. By addressing the root causes and implementing sustainable solutions, the international community can work towards a future where population growth is balanced with environmental, social, and economic considerations. Delegates are encouraged to consider the unique circumstances of their assigned country and work collaboratively to develop solutions that balance the need for population control with respect for human rights and individual choices. Sustainable, equitable, and culturally sensitive strategies should be prioritized in addressing the question of global overpopulation.



Topic 3: TQO Prenatal and Postnatal Services in LDCs

The provision of adequate pre and post natal services is a critical component of global efforts to improve maternal and child health. However, many Less Developed Countries (LDCs) face significant challenges in ensuring the availability, accessibility, and quality of such services. This briefing paper aims to highlight the key issues surrounding pregnancy health services in LDCs. LDCs often experience higher maternal mortality rates due to inadequate access to quality antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth remain a leading cause of mortality among women in these regions. Many LDCs lack sufficient healthcare infrastructure, leading to limited access to essential maternal health services. Services that are critical for the health of a baby and mother are in many instances absent. These include proper nutrition plans, regular check-ups and updated vaccines to prevent infections.

In Peru many women do not have access to sufficient care services which lead to a high mortality rate for pregnant women and young mothers. As a result of international cooperation the use of vaccines and vitamin supplements caused a decrease in these deaths.

Remote locations, lack of transportation, and economic barriers contribute to the challenges faced by pregnant women. Limited availability and utilization of antenatal care contribute to preventable complications during pregnancy. Early detection and management of risks are crucial to ensuring a healthy pregnancy and safe delivery. The shortage of skilled healthcare professionals, particularly midwives and obstetricians, in LDCs hampers the provision of safe delivery services, leading to higher risks for both mothers and newborns. Postnatal care is often overlooked, with many women and newborns not receiving the necessary follow-up support and services. This neglect contributes to long-term health issues and infant mortality.

The establishment of well-equipped maternity facilities and training programs for healthcare professionals are a key healthcare infrastructure in many MDCs (More Developed Countries). Investing in education and awareness programs, particularly in rural areas, can empower communities with knowledge about the importance of maternal health services, antenatal care, and family planning. LDCs require financial support to improve their healthcare systems. Donor countries and international organizations should provide aid and resources to strengthen maternal health services, ensuring that they are affordable and accessible to all. Ensuring the availability of comprehensive pregnancy health services in LDCs is crucial for achieving global health and development goals.