During its seventeenth meeting held on 22 May 1981, Committee B decided to recommend to the Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly the adoption of the attached resolutions relating to the following agenda items:

42. Collaboration with the United Nations system
   42.1 General matters - Health assistance to refugees in Africa

21. Health for all by the year 2000
   21.1 Global strategy

Two resolutions have been adopted on this agenda item:
- Global strategy for health for all by the year 2000
- Resources for strategies for health for all by the year 2000

21.2 The contribution of health to socioeconomic development and peace - implementation of resolution 34/58 of the United Nations General Assembly and of resolutions WHA32.24 and WHA33.24

Two resolutions have been adopted on this agenda item:
- The role of physicians and other health workers in the preservation and promotion of peace as the most significant factor for the attainment of health for all
- Material war remnants
THIRTY-FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM - GENERAL MATTERS

Health assistance to refugees in Africa

The Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.814 (XXXV) adopted by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of the African Unity at its 17th Session held at Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 1 to 4 July 1980 and the United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/42, on the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA);

Deeply concerned about the plight of refugees in Africa and their ever increasing numbers which now constitute over half the population of the refugees in the world;

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened a successful International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, in Geneva on 9 and 10 April 1981;

Appreciating the assistance given to refugees in Africa by those who participated in the Conference and by international and voluntary organizations;

Mindful of the essential principle contained in the WHO Constitution which provides that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security;

1. DECIDES to give high priority to the assistance provided to refugees in Africa in the area of competence of WHO;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to continue and intensify his cooperation, within his fields of competence, with the UNHCR and other concerned organizations in implementation and follow-up of the conclusions of ICARA;

(2) to report to the sixty-ninth session of the Executive Board and Thirty-fifth World Health Assembly on the measures taken by the Organization to assist the African refugees.
The Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Recalling WHO's constitutional objective of the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health, the Declaration of Alma-Ata, and resolutions WHA30.43, WHA32.30, and WHA33.24 concerning health for all by the year 2000 and the formulation of strategies for attaining that goal, as well as resolution 34/58 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning health as an integral part of development;

Having reviewed the Strategy submitted to it by the Executive Board in the document entitled "Global Strategy for Health for All by the year 2000";¹

Considering this Strategy to be an invaluable basis for attaining the goal of health for all by the year 2000 through the solemnly agreed, combined efforts of governments, people and WHO;

1. ADOPTS the Global Strategy for Health for All by the year 2000;
2. PLEDGES WHO’s total commitment to the fulfilment of its part in this solemn agreement for health;
3. DECIDES to monitor the progress and evaluate the effectiveness of the Strategy at regular intervals;
4. INVITES Member States:
   (1) to enter into this solemn agreement for health of their own volition, to formulate or strengthen, and implement, their strategies for health for all accordingly, and to monitor their progress and evaluate their effectiveness, using appropriate indicators to this end;
   (2) to enlist the involvement of people in all walks of life, including individuals, families, communities, all categories of health workers, nongovernmental organizations and other associations of people concerned;
5. REQUESTS the Executive Board:
   (1) to prepare without delay a plan of action for the immediate implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy, and submit it, in the light of the observations of the regional committees, to the Thirty-fifth World Health Assembly;
   (2) to monitor and evaluate the Strategy at regular intervals;
   (3) to formulate the Seventh and subsequent General Programmes of Work as WHO's support to the Strategy;

¹ Document A34/5.
6. REQUESTS the Regional Committees:

(1) to review their regional strategies, update them as necessary in the light of the Global Strategy, and monitor and evaluate them at regular intervals;

(2) to review the Executive Board's draft plan of action for implementing the Strategy and submit their comments to the Board in time for it to consider them at its sixty-ninth session in January 1982;

7. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(1) to ensure that the Secretariat at all operational levels provides the necessary support to Member States for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy;

(2) to follow up all aspects of the implementation of the Strategy on behalf of the Organization's governing bodies, and to report annually to the Executive Board on progress made and problems encountered;

(3) to present the Strategy to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and General Assembly in 1981, and report to them subsequently at regular intervals on progress made in implementing it as well as resolution UNGA34/58.
The Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Recalling resolution WHA30.43, which defined the goal of health for all by the year 2000, resolutions WHA32.30 and WHA33.24, which endorsed the Declaration of Alma-Ata and urged Member States to formulate national strategies for attaining health for all through primary health care as part of a comprehensive national health system, and resolution 34/58 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning health as an integral part of development;

Also recalling resolutions WHA27.29 and WHA29.32, which requested the Director-General to strengthen WHO's mechanisms for attracting and coordinating an increasing volume of bilateral and multilateral aid for health;

Noting with satisfaction the decision taken by the Executive Board at its sixty-seventh session concerning the establishment of a Health Resources Group;

Aware that some countries have encountered difficulties in developing and implementing their national strategy for health for all, and convinced that these countries urgently require special support to enable them to overcome their difficulties;

1. WELCOMES the efforts being made by Member States to prepare and implement national strategies for health for all through the development of health systems based on primary health care;

2. URGES all Member States to allocate adequate resources for health and in particular for primary health care and the supporting levels of the health system;

3. URGES Member States that are in a position to do so to increase substantially their voluntary contributions, whether to WHO or through all other appropriate channels, for activities in developing countries that form part of a well-defined strategy for health for all, and to cooperate with these countries and support them in overcoming the obstacles impeding the development of their strategies for health for all;

4. INVITES the relevant agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, as well as other bodies concerned, to provide financial and other support to developing countries for the implementation of national strategies to achieve health for all by the year 2000;

5. URGES those Member States that, for the implementation of their strategies for health for all, require external sources of funds in addition to their own resources, to identify those needs and report thereon to their regional committees;
6. INVITES the regional committees to review regularly the needs of Member States in the Region for external resources in support of well-defined strategies for health for all and report thereon to the Executive Board;

7. REQUESTS the Executive Board to review regularly the international flow of resources in support of the strategy for health for all, to ensure that such resources are effectively and efficiently used for that purpose, and to report thereon to the Health Assembly;

8. DECIDES that the World Health Assembly will review from time to time the international flow of resources for health and will encourage those Member States that are in a position to do so to ensure an adequate level of transfer;

9. REQUESTS the Director-General:

   (1) to support developing countries as required in preparing proposals for external funding for health;

   (2) to take appropriate measures for identifying external resource requirements in support of well-defined strategies for health for all, for matching available resources to such needs, for rationalizing the use of such resources, and for mobilizing additional resources if necessary;

   (3) to report regularly to the Executive Board on the measures he has taken and the results he has obtained.
HEALTH FOR ALL BY THE YEAR 2000 -
THE CONTRIBUTION OF HEALTH TO SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE -
IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 34/58 OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND OF RESOLUTIONS WHA32.24 AND WHA33.24

The role of physicians and other health workers in the preservation and promotion of peace as the most significant factor for the attainment of health for all

The Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Executive Board and of the Director-General on the global strategy for the attainment of health for all by the year 2000 and the contribution of public health sector to the socioeconomic development, especially in developing countries, as well as for maintenance and promotion of peace being the most significant factor for the protection of peoples' life and health;

Taking into consideration the provisions of the WHO Constitution that attainment of the highest possible standard of health of peoples on the basis of full cooperation of individuals and states is one of the fundamental factors for peace and security, and recalling resolution 34/58 of the United Nations General Assembly stating that peace and security, in their turn, are of the utmost importance for preservation and improvement of health of all people and that cooperation between states on the vital problems of public health can to a great extent contribute to the cause of peace;

Recalling the provision of the Alma-Ata Declaration emphasizing that an "acceptable level of health can be attained for all the people of the world by the year 2000 through a fuller and better use of the world's resources, a considerable part of which is now spent on armaments and military conflicts";

Recalling resolutions WHA13.56, WHA13.67, WHA15.51, WHA17.45, WHA20.54, WHA22.58, WHA23.53, WHA32.24, WHA32.30, WHA33.24 and others concerning the role of physicians for preservation and promotion of peace, protection of mankind against nuclear radiation, reduction of military expenditures and allocation of released resources to socioeconomic development including public health, especially in developing countries;

Considering the aggravation of international situation at present and the growing danger of thermonuclear conflict, whose unleashing in any form and on any scale will inevitably lead to irreversible destruction of the environment, death of hundreds of millions of people, carrying also grave consequences for the life and health of population of all countries of the world without exception and future generations of mankind, which will undermine the efforts of the States and WHO to achieve health for all by the year 2000.

1 Document A34/5.
2 Document A34/6.
Noting further the growing concern of physicians and other health workers in many countries at the mounting danger of thermonuclear war as the most serious threat to the life and health of all populations and their desire to prevent thermonuclear disaster which is an indication of the increased awareness among physicians and other health workers of their moral, professional and social duties and responsibilities to safeguard life and to improve human health, and to apply every means and resources to attaining health for all;

1. REASSERTS most strongly its appeal to Member States to multiply their efforts for the purpose of consolidating peace in the world, reinforcing détente and achieving disarmament in order to so create conditions for release of resources for the development of world public health;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(a) to expedite and intensify the study of the contribution that WHO as a United Nations specialized agency could and should make to economic and social development in order to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on strengthening of peace, détente and disarmament and prevention of thermonuclear conflict and for this purpose, invites him to create an international committee composed of prominent experts of medical science and public health;

(b) to continue collaboration with the United Nations Secretary General, other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to the extent required, in establishing a large and competent international committee of scientists and experts for comprehensive study and elucidation of the threat of thermonuclear war and its potentially fatal consequences for the life and health of peoples of the world.
Material war remnants

The Thirty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Recalling the principles contained in the preamble of the Constitution of WHO that "health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being", that "the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security", and that "the achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all";

Noting that material of World War remnants, especially mines, are still present in some countries;

Deeply concerned by the resulting losses of lives and the mutilization and disfiguration of civilians and the other dramatic effects on agriculture, transportation, housing, oil and mineral resources, development planning and development itself;

Recalling WHO’s function to promote the prevention of accidental injuries and to generally take all necessary action to attain its objective;

Recalling that this year 1981 is declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Disabled Persons, and that the role of WHO in preventing disabilities due to such injuries is of paramount significance;

Recalling resolution 34/58 of the United Nations General Assembly and resolutions WHA32.24 and WHA33.24 concerning the contribution of health to socioeconomic development and peace;

Emphasizing the urge not only to prevent war but also to alleviate the dramatic health conditions resulting therefrom;

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3435 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 calling upon responsible Member States to carry out their obligations by removing those remnants and redressing the damage caused by their existence;

Bearing in mind that this matter will be further considered by the United Nations General Assembly at its 36th session;

1. REQUESTS States to clear the material war remnants, especially mines;

2. REQUESTS the States that laid these mines to cooperate in this process as far as possible by providing appropriate assistance and information regarding the types and exact location of the mines and other explosives, and regarding other relevant questions;
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to report to this Assembly at its Thirty-sixth session on the situation related to health and the progress achieved.