

Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations XXXI
Commission on Population and Development
March 10-11, 2017 Kennesaw, GA
Email: ksuhsmun2017@gmail.com

Greetings Distinguished Delegates,

It is my pleasure and privilege to welcome you to the 31st annual Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations. I am *James Risner* and I am the Director of the Commission on Population and Development. I am currently a junior at Kennesaw State working on a Bachelor of Science in Political Science. While this is my first year of Model UN, I was ranked eighth nationally for Parliamentary Style Debate, and have won awards in public speaking, from impromptu speeches to oratories. I am also involved in undergraduate research in economic policy outcomes of authoritarian regimes at the Kennesaw State University. I look forward to using my knowledge and experiences to generate smooth sailing as we edge closer to the conference.

Adam Green is the Assistant Director for the Commission on Population and Development. He is a Sophomore Business Management Major with an Entrepreneurship Minor. He is a Peer Leader/Member of the President's Emerging Global Scholars (PEGS). Adam is also a member of the Society for Global Diplomacy where he participates with Model United Nations (MUN). Adam's first competition was in November as part of KSU's Model United Nations for the 2016 Atlanta Southern Regional Model United Nations Conference's General Assembly First, representing Pakistan. Adam won an Outstanding Delegation in the GA First, and helped win a Outstanding Country award for Pakistan. Adam has an interest in traveling the world, with PEGS he has and will be going to 3 different countries such as Italy, Costa Rica, and the United Kingdom. Adam plans on being apart of the Coles Scholars Program for the Business school and graduating with summa cum laude in May 2019. Adam is very excited to be apart of High School Model United Nations, and is proud to see the young minds participating in such a globalized community. *Salvete Omnia!*

Kamran Sadiq is the Research Assistant for the Commission on Population and Development. He is a Sophomore History Major with a minor in Lusophone Studies. He is a member of the Society for Global Diplomacy, participating on the Model United Nations team, as well as, being captain of the Model Arab League team. Kamran has participated in conferences for Model Arab League, Model NATO, and the Model United Nations. Though he will not be at conference, he hopes you'll do productive work and enjoy your time.

As the Commission on Population and Development and using the Sustainable Developmental Goals the Dias has created the following topics to be discussed this conference:

- I. Re-purposing Abandoned and Unused Facilities**
- II. Improving Access to Health Services**

The background guide on the Commission on Population and Development, which the Dias has prepared for this committee, provides a very strong introduction to the committee and the topics discussed. This background guide should be used as a catalyst for the delegates' independent research. While the Dias has attempted to provide a very holistic view of the issues, the background guide should not be used as a single source of information for the topics. Delegates are expected to go above and beyond the background guide and utilize other sources of information from the respective Member States.

The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of the issues and externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for discussion on said topics at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than 2 pages and demonstrate a working knowledge of your Member State's position, policies, and solutions on each of the topics. Information for properly formatting the position papers as well as valuable advice for writing a quality paper can be found on our website <http://hsmun.hss.kennesaw.edu/> or by contacting the Director of your committee.

We are very excited to be your Dais for the Commission on Population and Development. We wish you the best of luck as you prepare for the conference and look forward to working with you in the near future. If you have any questions regarding the background guide or in general feel free to contact us at ksuhsmun2017@gmail.com.

History of the Commission on Population and Development

On the third of October 1946 the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations gathered to form the Commission on Population. This was renamed on 19 December 1994 as the Commission on Population and Development (CPD). The same resolution outlined the Commission's overview, stating that:

[t]he Commission on Population and Development should have a three tiered intergovernmental device that could act as the overhead and follow-up to the implementation of the Program of Action. Also, the Commission would monitor and overlook the implementation of Program Actions, assist the Council, and integrate it together.¹

The first responsibility of the CPD is to assist in arranging and advising the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on studies or agendas given. The commission researches issues relating to population trends and development strategies, integrating populations, and provisions on population assistance to developing countries. The commission also advises on any other population and development questions posed by ECOSOC, the principal or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations, or the specialized agencies.²

The second obligation of the CPD is to monitor, review, and implement the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at all levels of government. The third and final objective of the CPD is to provide ECOSOC with approved integrated reports on certain issues relating to the Programme of Action.³

The Commission on Population and Development is composed of a body of 47 member states elected by the Economic and Social Council for four year terms based on geographic location. Representatives must have a relevant background in research related to population and development. They meet annually and discuss the above three tiers.⁴

The United Nations Population Division, serves as the Secretariat of the Commission Population and Development, helping the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in delegating its duties as a member of the Global Mitigation Group. The Commission facilitates programmatic support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development. In addition, the Commission co-chairs the Population cluster of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA).⁵

Within the CPD are three different branches or sections. The first is the Office of Director, whose position is to oversee the leadership and management of the UN Population Division. The director also represents the Secretary-General of Population in the United Nations.⁶

The next branch is the demographic analysis branch, which includes many topics such as: the Fertility and Family Planning Section, Population Policy Section, and Migration Section. All of these encompass moving populations or some sort of population control. The branch itself analyzes these demographics holistically and determines potential applications for all Member States.⁷

The last branch of the Commission on Population and Development is the Population Studies branch. This branch researches different topics themselves on the Population and Development Section, Population Estimates and

¹ United Nations Population Division | Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (n.d.). Retrieved November 26, 2016, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml>.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

Projections Section, and Mortality Section. Each of these encompasses different aspects on the effects of population on the development of each Member State. Again each one can be applied to any Member State.⁸

I. Re-purposing Abandoned and Unused Facilities

Introduction

In recent years, due to the exorbitant costs of hosting such grand sporting and creative spectacles, the Commission on Population and Development has sought a more aggressive stance in requesting Member States to revitalize idle and unused venues left behind from the World Cup,⁹ the Olympics,¹⁰ as well as, the World's Fair and Exposition (World's Fair & Expo). With high levels of debt and inadequacy in prior city and regional planning, it is critical to the political, social, and economic well-being of both public and private interests, within urban cores and metros, to create a framework outlining serious attempts to repurpose dilapidated structures. Though many nations find hosting the conference cost prohibitive, all UN Member States should make it a priority to abide by the recommendations of the Commission on Population and Development.

For the entire history of the world, shelter has always been a basic need for almost everything in life. Animals seek shelter, building dams and nests to protect themselves from the elements. Humans do this as well, seeking shelter from the elements. But while many animals can build their homes, many humans cannot. For this purpose, it is the mission of the United Nations Committee on Human Development to develop solutions to these problems, and to propose those solutions in hopes that one day, no human is in need of shelter. With this in mind, it is prudent to turn to the issue of the abandonment of structures and the capacity to re-purpose them with the aspiration that they will be helpful to those in need.¹¹

Current Issues

World events such as the Fédération Internationale de Football Association's (FIFA's) World Cup, the Olympics, and the World's Fair & Expo, have the capacity to generate massive amounts of revenue for the nations and cities hosting such events, though that isn't always the case.¹² Though they may create tens of thousands of jobs, bolster a nation's economy, and propel underdeveloped nations onto the world stage, there are many dire consequences for those states who cut political, social, and environmental corners, including: the abandonment of brand new arenas and equipment, an increase in unemployment and homelessness in central city districts,¹³ and a general sense of antipathy among the public against said intergovernmental organizations. A thick air of hostility forms between parties involved when nations incur billions in debt clearing prospective sites or building all new infrastructure and then subsequently use public funds to pay off debts; not to mention the bastion of unforeseen complications that can emerge afterwards¹⁴.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ James Young, "South Africa, Brazil World Cup stadia largely remain national burdens" (February 2, 2015) retrieved December 1, 2016, <http://www.si.com/planet-futbol/2015/02/02/world-cup-stadiums-brazil-south-africa-fifa-white-elephants>.

¹⁰ Darren Weaver and Emmett Knowlton, "What abandoned Olympic venues from around the world look like today" (August 12, 2016) retrieved December 1, 2016, <http://www.businessinsider.com/empty-olympic-stadiums-today-athens-sarajevo-beijing-2016-8>.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Binyamin Appelbaum, "Does hosting the Olympics actually pay off?" (August 5, 2014) retrieved December 1, 2016, <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/10/magazine/does-hosting-the-olympics-actually-pay-off.html>.

¹³ Kieron Monks, "From regeneration to homelessness: The blessing and curse of London's Olympic legacy" (September 6, 2016) retrieved December 1, 2016, <http://www.cnn.com/2016/08/15/world/olympic-legacy/>.

¹⁴ Claire Provost and Simone Lai, "Occupy Turin: Refugees find a home in Italy's abandoned Olympic Village" (March 2, 2016) retrieved Dec. 1, 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/mar/02/turin-refugees-italy-abandoned-olympic-village>.

Weaving Unused Structures into the Urban Fabric

While many cities have experienced debt crises after hosting the Olympics, such as the cases of Montreal and Atlanta, there are some cities that have dedicated entire economic zones and public works to combating the disuse of new stadiums, along with the creation, maintenance, and revival of previously dilapidated city districts. Member States would do well to follow the examples set by cities such as Sydney, Barcelona, and London, for bringing social life back into urban cores, providing stable employment, and fostering economic development. In the case of Barcelona,¹⁵ the Spanish city known for its good weather, beaches, and architectural treasures, many of the attractions that bring in over 7 million tourists a year are the result of the well executed 1992 Summer Olympics. The famous beaches, along with a modern marina, were all constructed after destroying the old industrial warehouses on the seafront, as a part of the city's long-term goal of revitalization.¹⁶ From the initial endeavour, Barcelona has increased its beach and park space by 78 percent, implemented new sewage systems, and increased its tourism revenue by 25 percent.¹⁷ By far, Barcelona has been both the most well executed modern Olympics, as well as the one city that continues to reap many positive benefits from its urban transformation.

Increasing the Use & Maintenance of Public Transportation

To see the impacts of poor judgement and the lack of prior civic planning in preparation for the World Cup and the Summer Olympics, one only needs to investigate the tribulations of Brazil. Many barriers and problems arose before and during preparations for both the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Summer Olympic Games which have blemished Brazil's representation at home and abroad. Political chaos, a Zika virus scare, and the failed efforts to try and pull the nation out of a deep depression,¹⁸ have all worked against some of Brazil's best efforts to counteract and mitigate such economic, social, and construction-oriented mistakes. Concerning transportation, parts of Rio de Janeiro actually received what they asked and paid for: over 100 miles of rapid bus lanes, a needed extension to the subway system, and a new light rail system, just to name a few.¹⁹ The new light rail system and rapid bus lanes were much needed, but were concentrated by wealthy developers in some of the most upscale neighborhoods of the city, isolating even more all of the favelas and poorer neighborhoods within walking distance of the Olympic village and venues. Only time will tell if Rio will make long-term improvements in the way that London and Barcelona have, or like Athens, fall to the Olympic wayside.

Case Study: Homelessness in China

With a homelessness population of more than three million people,²⁰ the People's Republic of China has a low homelessness population relative to its general size. However, this homeless population remains chronic and has many root causes within the system. Chinese internal migrants, seeking opportunity in the larger cities often become homeless in pursuit of a new and better life. Massive wealth inequality drives the need for people to seek opportunity in the cities and as a result, poor agrarian farmers with no money to pay for shelter take up residence within the cities in China, sleeping on the streets with almost no aid.

Current aid programs in China range from deportation back to their original farming village where services in education, health care and food aid are almost non-existent,¹⁶ to the government subcontracting out work aiding the homeless to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide food, shelter and education to the homeless in order to help them acclimate to the more prosperous society in the city. These NGOs are underfunded and

¹⁵ Adam Taylor, How the Olympic Games Changed Barcelona Forever (July 26, 2012) Retrieved December 8, 2016 from <http://www.businessinsider.com/how-the-olympic-games-changed-barcelona-forever-2012-7>.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Shannon Sims, What's Next for Brazil, Post-Olympics? A Cheat Sheet (August 22, 2016) Retrieved December 8, 2016 from <http://www.forbes.com/sites/shannonsims/2016/08/22/whats-next-for-brazil-post-olympics-a-cheat-sheet/#4cf94fe32cd0>.

¹⁹ Andrew Jacobs, After Olympics, Rio is Altered if not Reborn (August 21, 2016) Retrieved December 8, 2016 from http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/22/world/americas/rio-olympics.html?_r=0.

²⁰ Menglu, S., Yan, L., & Huaiyan, L. (2015). China Can't Help Its Homeless Alone—and It's Finally Asking for Aid. Retrieved December 08, 2016, http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/caixin/2015/11/china_s_local_governments_collaborate_with_ngos_to_better_homeless_care.html.

overworked, lacking the resources to cope with the almost three million homeless people spread across China. The Chinese government tentatively funds these NGOs that are in need of even more cash, however NGOs are uncertain as to what to do involving the “chronically homeless,” individuals who are constantly out on the streets in such a manner that seems to denote those individuals working the system.²¹

Within China, many development projects exist that have been abandoned or remain dramatically under capacity. One famous example would be Ordos, China. Located in the province of Inner Mongolia, Ordos exists as a brand new, modern city built for the mining operation that is central to many Chinese cities. With coal production being so common and desirable within China, it is not unusual for corporate towns to spring up to house many hundreds of thousands of people, all centered around one industry. With the advent of the decline in coal production as well as the cheapening of the natural resource, Ordos remains largely empty from its planned 300,000 inhabitants. Ordos is just one example of many cities in China that were built in hopes of urbanizing the population and contributing to the economic development of the people of China.

Given the large number of homeless individuals and the large abundance of housing available in urban environments, this Commission would like to see a solution that would result in an equitable solution for all parties involved.

Examples of Successful Building Re-purposing:

In historic cities such as New York and San Francisco, building re-purposing has taken on an avant garde allure. In San Francisco, California, Ghirardelli Square was turned from a factory wharf in the city to an upscale specialty shopping center for tourists, generating revenue for the city and adding local flavor to the area.²² In instances in which local area rehabilitation has taken place to turn former industrial zones into upscale outings for consumers, property values increased and generated positive revenue streams for private entities and public entities. In this sense, the re-purposing of abandoned buildings was not only aesthetically desirable, but also profitable for all parties involved. This process helps abandoned industrial spaces transition into a more desirable and productive community district. This process has been replicated in many larger cities around the world such as, New York City, New York and Austin, Texas. However building re-purposing is perhaps more evident in small towns in the United States, where evolving cities shifting from an industrial economy to a service based economy result in the retooling of the American workforce, and with that adapting space used for manufacturing to space used for shopping, parks and housing.²³

While many developers and homeowners have praised this new developing trend of building re-purposing, critics suggest that this is just a method of driving out the poor from urban environments. Critics say that while improving the area may seem nice, often times it prices residents already living there out of their own homes.²⁴

Committee Directives

Delegates before further research should consider the following questions and thoroughly answer them based on their Member State’s position:

1. How can the reuse of abandoned and disused buildings help to prevent urban decay and revitalize urban areas?
2. What is your Member State’s financial-economic position and is there a high or low priority for reusing facilities? Should funding go to other stages of economic development or sustainability?
3. Should Member States who have hosted the Olympics re-use the facilities built to better improve the citizens living in that area? If so, what could be some alternative functions to those facilities?

²¹ Ibid.

²² History - Ghirardelli Square. (n.d.). Retrieved December 08, 2016, <http://www.ghirardellisq.com/explore/history/>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ McArdle, M. (n.d.). Why Gentrification Matters. Retrieved December 08, 2016, from <https://www.bloomberg.com/view/articles/2015-03-30/why-gentrification-matters>.

4. Should international governmental agencies facilitate the development of policies to preserve the re-purposing of abandoned buildings?
5. What cases of successes or failures of reusing abandoned structures has your Member State experienced? Could these experiences serve as good or bad models for the Commission on Population and Development (CPD)?
6. How can Member States balance developing and re-purposing abandoned developments against gentrification?

II. Improving Access to Health Services

Introduction

For decades, the Commission on Population and Development has made strides to uphold the fundamental human right to health. According to the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the right to receive expedited, affordable, and quality healthcare is critical to every stage of human development, regardless of: gender, race, age, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, or sexual orientation. In order to maintain the personal freedom to pursue health and wellness, all people must attain an equal opportunity to treatment in every Member State. Despite extensive strides made by various UN committees, the global coverage of health services is inadequate. Many people are still blocked by cost barriers, a severe lack of nearby clinics, and social expectations that hinder proper delivery of health services to disadvantaged populations.²⁵

Current Issues

Improving access to health care has been a central initiative for all members of the United Nations, for it correlates directly to an increase in population health and satisfaction.²⁶ In a vast majority of Member States, there is an array of varying conflicts between treatment seekers and the medical services they seek. For many, cost of healthcare deters vulnerable people from seeking medical attention. From cost of doctor visits to pharmaceutical goods, the cost for patients tower high above the international poverty line, discriminating health services against the impoverished worldwide. In order to make patient costs easier to manage, Member States continue to adopt more public and private health care plans. The right to health should never be violated by marginalizing those who cannot afford treatment. In order to crumble the cost barrier to treatment, Member States must come together to establish and improve viable options to make health services more affordable for all people, rather than dividing access among socioeconomic lines.²⁷

Noting that universal coverage is not fully available and economically viable in certain regions, such as developing Member States, there are other methods to subsidize healthcare costs. In the past, Member States may have used supply-side strategies to enable service providers to save money, such as public health policies that indirectly result in lower cost barriers to patients. Other strategies used include demand-side strategies that provides healthcare financing to all people in a Member State, commonly referred to as universal healthcare, ensuring that everyone is able to be admitted to medical facilities at a moment's notice. Both approaches identify and attempt to advance the improvement of health care services, with successful proponents on both sides.²⁸

In the dimension of geographic accessibility, individuals may be inhibited in that they are not able to reach the health service location due to the high transport costs the trip may require. In the dimension of availability, individuals may be inhibited by long waiting times due to high patient count; the wages and quality of staff; or lack

²⁵ China's Education Gap - A Surprising Factor of Rural Poverty. (2016). Retrieved December 08, 2016, <http://projectpartner.org/poverty/chinas-education-gap-a-surprising-factor-in-rural-poverty/>.

²⁶ United Nations Population Division | Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (n.d.). Retrieved November 26, 2016, <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index>.

²⁷ How is poverty related to access to care and preventive healthcare? - UC Davis Center for Poverty Research. (n.d.). Retrieved November 26, 2016, <http://poverty.ucdavis.edu/faq/how-poverty-related-access-care-and-preventive-healthcare>.

²⁸ Richard, F., Witter, S., & Brouwere, V. D. (2010). Innovative Approaches to Reducing Financial Barriers to Obstetric Care in Low-Income Countries. Retrieved November 26, 2016, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936984/>.

of information on health care providers. In the dimension of affordability, individuals may be inhibited by the cost and prices of services; household resources and willingness to pay; or opportunity costs. In the dimension of acceptability, individuals may be inhibited by the individual's perceptions on the services provided; technology; management and staff efficiency; household expectations; or community and cultural preferences, attitudes, and norms.²⁹

In the supply-side approach, Member States and health service organizations may take the route of increasing the supply of health service professionals, such as doctors and specialized physicians, as well as the shortage of pharmaceutical goods. Interventions to combat the scarcity include community participation and community-based intervention, such as volunteership, as well as donations of such pharmaceutical goods by NGOs. In the demand-side approach, Member States and health service organizations may take the route of adjusting the population of individuals in need of such health services.³⁰

The Centre for Public Health is one such NGO that advocates for and participates in improving access to health services. The mission stated for the Centre for Public Health is to reduce the mortality rates in developing Member States and provide relief efforts to individuals at risk through means of prevention and control of diseases and disease outbreaks.³¹

Although urban citizens tend to have access to nearby health clinics, rural communities still struggle to supply service. Facilities are too far and few in between, leaving villages and over half of the global population unable to access licensed facilities. With the inability to physically travel to clinics and hospitals, maternal care in rural communities faces significant challenges. Despite efforts to combat infant and maternal mortality, mother's encounter difficulty traveling the often vast distances required to seek service.³²

As families grow larger and people live longer, care for the elderly is becoming of greater and greater concern for all Member States. While some Member States have praised retirement centers for taking care of their elders, others criticise that the very notion is unethical and an abandonment of family values.³³

Committee Directives

Delegates before further research should consider the following questions and answer thoroughly based on their Member State's position:

1. Should universal healthcare be held accountable at an international level, or should programs or NGOs be used for the implementation of regional agendas and incentives?
2. What levels of healthcare and goals should this commission aim to achieve?
3. Do healthcare disparities across Member States matter or affect your Member State?
4. What successful or failing cases of healthcare systems has your Member State experienced which could serve as good or bad models for the CPD?
5. Member States should consider multiple aspects of healthcare, such as: affordability, distribution (logistics, the distance between people of poverty and a licensed facility), the supply-side, demand-side, and more to help develop a position or strategy to improve health and wellbeing for as many people as possible.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Centre for Public Health. (n.d.). Retrieved November 26, 2016, from <http://www.cph.org.uk/>.

³² Richard, F., Witter, S., & Brouwere, V. D. (2010). Innovative Approaches to Reducing Financial Barriers to Obstetric Care in Low-Income Countries. Retrieved November 26, 2016, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2936984/>.

³³ Menglu, S., Yan, L., & Huaiyan, L. (2015). China Can't Help Its Homeless Alone—and It's Finally Asking for Aid. Retrieved December 08, 2016, http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/caixin/2015/11/china_s_local_governments_collaborate_with_ngos_to_better_homeless_care.html.

Research Appendix

For more information on the Commission on Population and Development and our topics, please use these resources to further understand the Commission's work:

General Resources

United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs:

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/index.shtml>

United Nations Economic and Social Council: <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/>

I. Re-purposing Abandoned and Unused Facilities

Business Insider: <http://www.businessinsider.com/abandoned-olympic-venues-around-the-world-photos-2015-8>

This section talks about the emptying of Olympic Stadiums and what people could do to repurpose them

Arch Daily: <http://www.archdaily.com/tag/adaptive-reuse>

This website shows the re-purposing of certain buildings from around the world and gives articles on each.

Urban Ghosts Media: <http://www.urbanghostsmedia.com/2014/09/10-abandoned-international-airports-of-the-world/>

This website allows the user to view abandoned airports from around the world

Urban Ghosts Media: <http://www.urbanghostsmedia.com/2015/02/adaptive-reuse-10-repurposed-industrial-buildings-abandoned/3/>

This website talks about the reuse of certain facilities to something new.

OpenIdeo: <https://challenges.openideo.com/challenge/vibrant-cities/applause/reduce-city-expenditures-by-repurposing-vacant-buildings-into-homes-for-the-homeless>

This is talking about how research into making vacant homes available to the homeless and its impact on community

ide.Sevilla: http://sig.urbanismosevilla.org/Sevilla.art/SevLab/r001US2_files/r001_US_1.pdf

This article provides details at historical buildings being repurposed for adaptive use.

Adaptive Reuse and Restoration of a Chettinadu Mansion, Pudukottai, Tamilnadu, India:

<http://www.hms.civil.uminho.pt/sahc/2014/topic12-fullpaper005.pdf>

This Scholarly article is a case study done on adaptive reuse of certain buildings in India

II. Improving Access to Health Services

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>

This is always a good start to understand the topic more, the sustainable development goals are the backbone of improving health services.

Rural Health Info: <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/healthcare-access>

This is good source for certain countries where the rural areas need access and provides research on how to provide that.

United States Healthy People Website: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/>

This website provides a good foundation into research of the certain access families have to healthcare and options.

The Global Economic Symposium: <http://www.global-economic-symposium.org/knowledgebase/the-global-society/financing-health-care-for-the-poor/proposals/improving-access-to-health-care-for-the-poor-especially-in-developing-countriesh>

This website draws many different conclusions in how to provide healthcare to those who are less fortunate.

NP Alliance Organization: <http://npalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/GlobalAccess-HiRes.pdf>

This article provides basic outline and addresses the global challenges of providing healthcare

Global Issues: <http://www.globalissues.org/article/774/health-care-around-the-world>

This article provides a basic foundation on Global Healthcare and is very indepth

The Central Intelligence Agency's World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

The World FactBook is a great place to start research on your country