



SLRMUN 23



**World Health
Organization**

STUDY GUIDE

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Committee	3
Topic	3
Overview	4
History	5
Current Situation	6
Action Towards Peace and Impact	8
Future Possible Effects	10
Conclusion	11
Word From Chairs	11

Introduction



Committee

Apart from the 6 principal organs of the United Nations, there are 15 more United Nations specialized agencies including the World Health Organization (WHO). According to the WHO constitution, the primary objective of the committee is 'the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health'.

Since 2012, the WHO defines its universal role in public health as demonstrated below,

- Providing leadership on matters critical to the health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed
- Shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation, and dissemination of valuable knowledge
- Setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation
- Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options
- Providing technical support, catalyzing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity
- Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends
- CRVS (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics) to provide monitoring of vital events (birth, death, wedding, divorce)

The WHO is currently filled with 194 member states including all member states of the United Nations except Liechtenstein, Cook Islands, and Nieu. The authority of decision-making correlating to the movements of the WHO is undertaken by the World Health Assembly which is embodied by all member states delegations. Despite all UN member states, other countries are also eligible for WHO memberships when their application has been approved by a simple majority vote of the World Health Assembly.

Topic

Assessing health threats and the need to create responses that could minimize the effects of possible future pandemic outbreaks such as the monkey-pox virus.

Overview

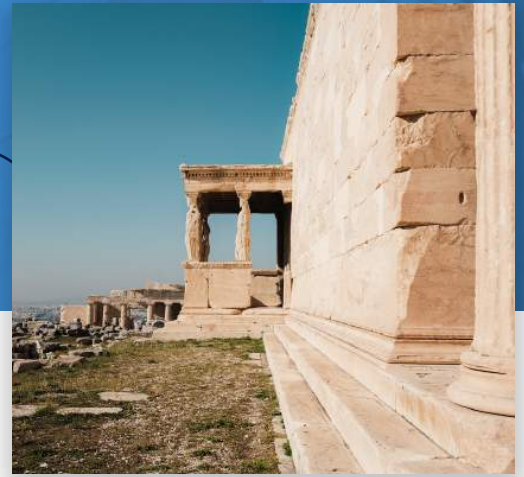
A pandemic is a worldwide situation of development and transmission of a new disease. In 2019, the coronavirus disease, also known as covid-19 was occurred and transmitted worldwide and the origin of the disease was initially identified in an outbreak in the Chinese city of Wuhan. The WHO declared the outburst as a 'public health emergency of international concern' on the 20th January of 2020 because the virus spread throughout Asia and latterly it was declared as a pandemic on the 11th March of 2020. According to recent records, covid-19 is announced as one of the most terrible pandemics in history reporting more than 668 million cases around the world consisting of 6.73 million confirmed deaths.

With the discovery of the transmitting media of the virus, social distancing, wearing masks, using sanitizers, and quarantining were introduced as self-preventing methods from infection. A series of covid-19 vaccines has been approved and distributed as the major prevention for the outbreak later in the year 2020. Furthermore, travel restrictions, business restrictions and closures, lockdowns, testing systems for the infected along with treatments were constituted with the intention of diminishing the disease.

The entire human race is still recovering from the aftermath of the above-mentioned pandemic situation which continued for more than a year. It has caused the largest global recession in history because of the great depression which created a severe economic disruption. Regarding that, there occurred supply shortages and food shortages all over the world. Moreover, social disruption, decrement in social gathering events, partial or full terminations of educational institutions and companies, broadcasting misinformation, an unexpected decrease in world population and various other malfunctions were provoked during the period of covid-19.

The condition is gradually concluding by now, giving space for humans to arise again and prepare for another pandemic without breaking down as an entire race in the future.

History



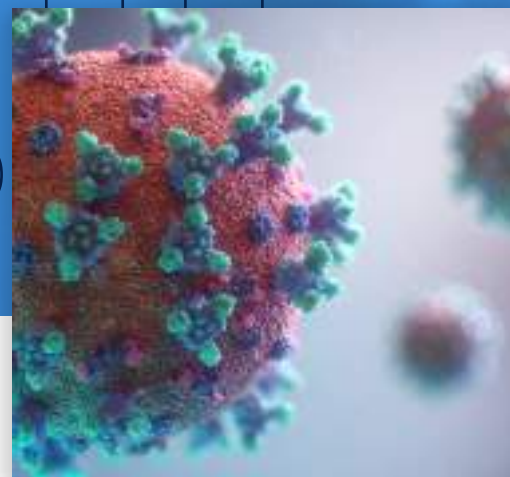
Several pandemics have been reported over the history of ancient times. A crucial fact that can be recognized throughout the history of pandemics is the drastic improvement in medications along with advanced technology.

According to the research, the first-ever pandemic in history is the plague of Justinian. It occurred in Egypt and spread to the Eastern Roman empire containing Constantinople. The death toll is estimated at 100 million. This initial pandemic was followed by the plague of the black death which swept across Asia and Europe causing approximately 200 million deaths.

In 1817, the first endemic case of cholera was reported from India and transmitted to other regions of the world creating another universal pandemic situation. It is considered that developing globalization increased the speed of transmission of bacteria. Cholera is a disease that is caused by a comma-shaped bacteria named 'Vibrio Cholerae'. It is infected by using the polluted water for drinking and cooking purposes. The cholera disease arose 7 times before it faded away from history as a pandemic.

Prior to the coronavirus, there were several outbreaks related to the influenza virus. Subsequently, in 2019 corona disease was identified as covid-19 pandemic and the virus endured for years by varying according to the conditions.

Current Situation



Last fall the Omicron variant of SARS-CoV-2 was on its way to dominating the trajectory of the pandemic. Although COVID-19 vaccines had been widely available in high-income countries since mid-2021, the vast inequality of vaccine access was highly problematic. For instance, less than 10% of health care workers in Africa were vaccinated by the start of 2022. While [COVAX](#) — the UN-led global partnership to accelerate equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines — helped bend the curve and ensure that over 68% of the world population received a vaccine by December 2022, it was not enough. Only a quarter of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose, and lives were needlessly lost. That prompted many people to decry the dissonance between political leaders’ rhetoric and their decisions, and many, especially populations in lower-income countries, to feel disillusioned about a level playing field.

Global solidarity was challenged in several other ways this year, including by Russia’s attack on Ukraine and the food, fuel, and increasing fiscal crises it spawned. Although COVID-19 cases declined through much of 2022, due to combined natural and vaccine-induced immunity, cases once again peaked in November in Australia, China, France, the United States, and elsewhere. By the end of this year, political attention and resources to stop the disease, which has now killed more than [6.6 million](#) people worldwide, have waned considerably. Epidemiologists and others are watching China carefully as it lifts its longstanding “zero-COVID” strategy, which holds unknown risks for potential future epidemiological shifts for the rest of the world.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic has become less threatening in the global public consciousness, its impacts are still being deeply felt. It has exacerbated inequality within and between countries, eroded global solidarity and trust, and caused dramatic backsliding on key health outcomes due to disrupted access to essential health services. Despite the lessons learned from this pandemic, gaps in outbreak preparedness and response remain widespread, as evidenced by the global spread of mpox earlier this year and numerous epidemics of polio, measles, and other vaccine-preventable diseases in previously controlled areas. Thankfully, leaders are recognizing the need for increased international cooperation on health matters and initiating changes in this direction.

One of the most notable, and worrying, impacts of the pandemic has been the drastic drop in routine childhood immunization rates worldwide. In 2021, the world experienced the largest sustained decline in childhood vaccinations in approximately 30 years, according to [data](#) released by WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) this summer. Twenty-six vaccine-preventable disease (VPD) immunization campaigns in 22 countries have been postponed over the course of the pandemic, according to provisional data.

While the COVID-19 pandemic is not over, as we mark the midway point for the SDGs, the focus in 2023 must be on accelerating equitable, scaled solutions for resilient health systems at community, country, and global levels. Several high-stakes moments on the next year's agenda will set the course for the next phase in the global recovery and whether we can get the SDGs back on track.

Action Towards Peace and Impact



The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is responsible for promoting health and well-being around the world. The organization plays a critical role in promoting peace and security through its various actions and programs, particularly in the face of global health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. In this guide, we will explore the ways in which the WHO has been working towards peace during the pandemic, with a focus on multiple case studies that highlight the organization's efforts to support countries and communities around the world.

One of the key ways in which the WHO is working towards peace during the pandemic is by coordinating the global response to the outbreak. As the lead agency responsible for responding to infectious disease outbreaks, the WHO has been working closely with governments, health organizations, and other stakeholders to slow the spread of the virus and protect public health. This has involved providing guidance and support to countries on how to respond to the outbreak, as well as working to ensure that information and resources are shared among countries and organizations.

A notable example of this is the WHO's work in providing guidance and support to countries in Africa in their response to the pandemic. The continent has been disproportionately affected by COVID-19, with many countries facing challenges such as limited healthcare infrastructure and a lack of access to testing and treatment. The WHO has been working closely with African governments and other partners to provide technical assistance and resources, including testing kits and personal protective equipment, to help countries respond to the outbreak. In addition, the WHO has also been working to increase awareness of the pandemic in Africa and to provide information on how to prevent the spread of the virus.

Another example of the WHO's efforts to coordinate the global response to COVID-19 is its work in supporting countries in the Western Pacific region. The region has been hit hard by the pandemic, with several countries experiencing large outbreaks of the virus. The WHO has been working closely with governments and other partners in the region to provide guidance and support on how to respond to the outbreak, as well as working to ensure that information and resources are shared among countries. This has included providing testing kits and personal protective equipment, as well as offering technical assistance to help countries implement effective public health measures.

In addition to these efforts to coordinate the global response to the pandemic, the WHO has also been working to promote mental health and well-being during the pandemic. The pandemic has had a significant impact on mental health, with many people experiencing increased levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. The WHO has been working to address this issue by providing guidance on mental health support during the pandemic and working to ensure that mental health services are available to those who need them

In India, the WHO has been working closely with the government and other partners to provide mental health support to those affected by the pandemic. The organization has been training healthcare workers on how to provide mental health services, and has also been working to raise awareness about the importance of mental health during the pandemic. The WHO has also been working with partners to provide mental health support to frontline health workers, who have been at increased risk of developing mental health problems due to the stress and trauma of working during the pandemic.

In Latin America, the WHO has also been working to address mental health during the pandemic. The organization has been providing guidance on how to support people with mental health conditions during the pandemic, and has been working to ensure that mental health services are available to those who need them. The WHO has also been working to raise awareness about the impact of the pandemic on mental health, and to promote the importance of addressing mental health during the pandemic.

In addition to these specific efforts, the WHO has also been working to promote peace and security during the pandemic by working to ensure that information about the virus and its spread is accurate and reliable. Misinformation and false information about the virus can lead to mistrust and fear, and can make it more difficult for governments and organizations to respond to the outbreak. The WHO has been working to combat misinformation by providing accurate and up-to-date information about the virus, and by working with partners to promote accurate information about the pandemic.

For example, in Ethiopia, the WHO has been working closely with the government and other partners to combat misinformation about the virus. The organization has been providing accurate information about the virus and its spread to the public, and has been working to promote accurate information through social media and other channels. The WHO has also been working with partners to train journalists and other media professionals on how to report on the pandemic in an accurate and responsible way.

In Brazil, the WHO has also been working to combat misinformation about the virus. The organization has been providing accurate information about the virus and its spread to the public, and has been working to promote accurate information through social media and other channels. The WHO has also been working with partners to train journalists and other media professionals on how to report on the pandemic in an accurate and responsible way.

Future Possible Effects.

With the light of Covid-19 slowly diminishing, the world is on its way back to normal. However, there has been an increase in certain cases reported with regard to other minor diseases spreading across the globe, which has the risk of other potential global pandemics.

The Covid Pandemic too has come into effect with many other variants as discussed above. That too can cause a massive issue in the long-run if not acted upon. This too, on one hand, has a direct effect on developing/under-developed countries when compared with developed countries.

Conclusion



In conclusion, the World Health Organization has been playing a critical role in promoting peace and security during the COVID-19 pandemic. By coordinating the global response to the outbreak, providing guidance and support to countries, and working to promote mental health and well-being, the WHO has been working to support communities and countries around the world during this difficult time. Additionally, the WHO has been working to combat misinformation about the virus and promote accurate information which helps to promote trust and confidence in the government and organizations' response to the outbreak. These case studies illustrate the WHO's efforts in different regions of the world and show that the organization's actions have a real impact on the ground.

It would be wise to reconsider and develop the strategies used to tackle the covid pandemic with more practicality to ensure a safety net in the world in the near future.

Word from chairs

As chairs of the WHO committee, we require all delegates to research and think out of the box to plan solutions for the future of the health sector. Also, make sure that the solutions you bring to the committee are practical to the whole world and are abiding by the current technological achievements.

Good luck and see you at the conference.