

Reassessing the World Health Organization Role and Authority

Forum: Virtual World Health Organization

Student Officer: JiHo Jeong, Deputy Chair

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) was officially established in 1948 after ratification by 26 member states after signing the World Health Organization Charter in 61 countries in 1946. The League of Nations Health Organization and the International Office of Public Health, founded in 1923 and 1909 respectively, standardized drugs, controlled infectious diseases, and quarantined them. WHO takes over this task and aims for global citizens to reach the highest level of physical and mental health. To this end, they are responsible for the central quarantine service and the providing of research materials, sponsoring measures for epidemic diseases and infectious diseases, and supporting member countries to strengthen and expanding public health-related administration.

The Charter defines health as a state of complete happiness physically, mentally, and socially, not simply referring to disease. Major institutions include the General Assembly, the Board of Directors, and the Secretariat. The General Assembly is the decision-making body of major policies and holds meetings every year, and the board of directors consists of about 30 health experts and the board of directors consists of about 30 health experts who are elected every three years. The secretariat has regional offices set up around the world and administrative personnel working in each field. In addition, the secretariat has regional offices set up with administrative personnel working in each field around the world. The finances are covered by donations from governments of the member states.

Background

61 countries, including 51 member states of the United Nations, signed the charter on July 22, 1946 and ratified it on November 26, 1948.

As of September 1998, 191 full member states and two semi-member states were registered. The organization consists of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, and the Secretariat. Among the total members, there are 32 executive board members with a three-year term. The General Assembly consists of a regular general meeting and an executive board meeting once a year, or a special meeting convened at the request of a majority of the member states. The Executive Board shall hold meetings at least twice a year and the meeting place shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

In addition, six Regional Committees were formed according to the Charter, and each region has a Regional Office as an executive body of the Regional Commission. The six regions are the Western Pacific, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Europe, South and North America, and Africa. The organization has carried out various activities such as international health projects, and the 30th General Assembly in 1977 set "Health for All by the Year 2000" as their goal.

In 1981, the 34th General Assembly adopted "Global Strategy for Health for All" to

MUNiSC 2021 World Health Organization

carry out a wide range of projects, including primary health care projects.

Since the 1980s, the number of health-related personnel from Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific region has been increasing for inspection and training in Korea's health and medical sectors, including primary health care, agricultural and fishery water supply systems, and infectious diseases management projects.

The National Regulatory Agencies (NRA) is responsible for six functions, a published set go requirements for licensing, surveillance of vaccine field performance, system of a lot of release, use laboratory when needed, regular inspections of GMP, evolution of clinical performance.

Stringent Regulatory Authority (SRA) is concept developed by WHO secretariat and Global Fund to fight AIDs, Tuberculosis and Malaria to guide medicine procurement decision. It is also an international regulatory and procurement community.

WHO also forms normative institution, charged with other health activities. And it also charges for scientific and technical support. It also set of health agenda guide prorated, harmonies activities and influence other health norms.

International Actions

The burden and danger of global non-translational diseases is a significant public health problem that hinders social and economic growth worldwide, and disparity between countries and within societies is growing internally. Strong leadership and urgent action at global, regional, and national levels are required to alleviate inequalities.

"According to the World Health Organization's prediction, if "regular industry" continues, the overall number of deaths from non-infectious diseases will increase to 55 million by 2030. Scientific knowledge demonstrates that, when applied in an efficient and equitable way, cost-effective prevention and care steps, along with arbitration for the prevention and management of non-infectious diseases, will greatly reduce the burden of non-infectious diseases. Four forms of non-fulfilling diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, diabetes) are the primary focus of this Action Plan, leading most to diseases and deaths from non-fulfilling diseases, and four common behavioral risk factors (cigarettes, unhealthy eating habits, and body inactivity and harmfulness). Sufficient substance consumption accepts that their wellbeing and quality of life are influenced by the circumstances in which individuals live and work and their lifestyle.

WHO offers this timeline of the Organization's COVID-19 response activities for general knowledge. That will refresh the timeline on a regular basis and in light of changing developments and new knowledge. Country-specific information and data shall, unless otherwise specified, be submitted to WHO by its Member States.

On 31st December 2019, it seeks for additional information toward WHO. On 5th January 2021, it wrote about first Disease Outbreak News report. It advised that "WHO's recommendations on public health measures and surveillance of influenza and severe acute



Global Action Plan

respiratory infections still apply”.

Throughout the global epidemic, Which, at the behest of the Member State concerned, has periodically sent missions to countries to learn from and support responses. In the early stages of the global COVID-19, missions were carried out in countries facing comparatively high levels of group dissemination, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy or Spain.

A historic resolution to draw the world together to address the COVID-19 pandemic was adopted by the 73rd World Health Assembly, the first ever to be virtually convened, co-sponsored by more than 130 nations, the highest number on record, and adopted by consensus. In the opening and closing meetings, fourteen heads of state took part.

Possible Solutions

As there are many aspects to this problem, many solutions can be proposed. Among the many problems that exist within this issue, the three of the gravest are the following:

1. Nowadays, many people use Social Network Services (SNS) such as Twitter, Facebook, or Instagram. There are, however, many different media channels other than SNS. Citizens can also use posters, TV, or internet ads to illustrate to the public the severity of the issue. Consequently, this is an effective solution to raise awareness,
2. Member States should support these citizens by ensuring that they have access to the security and assistance available, Furthermore, Member States should implement development plans to allow these displaced people access to education, housing, and employment,
3. Member states should take care of their citizens.

Glossary

Stringent Regulatory Authority (SRA): The principle of directing medication procurement decisions was created by the WHO Secretariat and the Global Fund to Combat AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and is now widely accepted by the international regulatory and procurement community.

Medical Products Regulation: The dependency theory is fundamental to the WHO's approach to improving the regulatory system and is also a pillar of efficient, effective, and wise regulatory practices for medical products.

WHO-Listed Authorities: The goal of the ongoing WHO initiative is to develop and enforce a system for the evaluation and classification of national regulatory authorities (NRAs) meeting specified criteria.

National Regulatory Agencies: It is responsible for ensuring that released goods for public consumption (normally pharmaceuticals and biological products, such as vaccines) are adequately tested and follow international consistency and safety requirements.

Sources

- “A Brief History of the World Health Organization.” *THE LANCET*, [www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(02\)11244-X.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(02)11244-X.pdf). Accessed 12 Oct. 2002.
- “A Framework for Evaluating and Publicly Designating Regulatory Authorities as WHO-Listed Authority (WLA) Interim List of National Regulatory Authorities.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 23 June 2020, www.who.int/medicines/regulation/wla_introduction/en/.
- “Commitment and Call to Action: Global Collaboration to Accelerate New COVID-19 Health Technologies.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, www.who.int/news/item/24-04-2020-commitment-and-call-to-action-global-collaboration-to-accelerate-new-covid-19-health-technologies.
- “List of Stringent Regulatory Authorities (SRAs).” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 22 June 2020, www.who.int/medicines/regulation/sras/en/.
- “Global Action Plan.” *WHO Global NCD Action Plan*, apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/94384/9789241506236_eng.pdf;jsessionid=0DC5A6D11766C76E72D8F18710E54AED?sequence=1. Accessed 15 Jan. 2021
- “Listings of WHO's Response to COVID-19.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, www.who.int/news/item/29-06-2020-covidtimeline.
- “National Regulatory Authorities.” *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 16 July 2012, www.who.int/immunization_standards/national_regulatory_authorities/role/en/.