



CSPCMUN2017

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**World  
Health  
Organization**

**Committee:** World Health Organization

**Topic:** Improving Coordination of Health Services in Outbreaks and Emergencies

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“Men make history and not the other way around. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.” – Harry S. Truman

Dear Delegates,

First of all, welcome to CSPCMUN2017. It is an honor to have you in this year's edition. We hope that this simulation is a memorable experience. We are confident that during these three days you will develop skills such as leadership, negotiating, and critical thinking while representing a specific country. We expect that in this model you meet new people who will encourage you to make an impact in our world. I am sure that you will prepare yourself enough so you can get to agreements and help in the resolution of the committee's problematic. We hope that you enjoy this simulation as much as we will. Any doubts you may have, do not hesitate on asking us.

Sincerely,

Mariana Lazo

Chief of Moderators

## I. Committee overview

WHO stands for “world health organization”, and like its name says, this committee has the concern of international public health and ensuring ways to distribute it out to the world. It was established in April 7th of 1948 with its headquarters being located in Geneva, Switzerland. Some of its founders were France, Denmark, Ecuador, Australia, Canada, amongst others. This is a very important committee because it tries to get the health services needed to places that can't be reached easily, and without resources.

WHO actually isn't one of the six organs corresponding to the UN, but still is one of the most important ones because of the reasons previously stated. It ensures the public health all around the world reaching places where most people cannot achieve, and it helps them reach their SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), making their health related statistics to its 194 Member states.

WHO focuses on health systems, promoting health throughout the life-course, non communicable diseases, communicable diseases, corporate services, and preparedness, as well as surveillance and response.

## II. Topic Information

Without a good organization and coordination, it's more difficult for things to go correctly and to give high privileges to the people with needs. It is also important that the countries get closer and get among each other when outbreaks occur. Improving the coordination of health services in emergencies is very important. The world needs all the help possible to improve the health services and to give a better service.

WHO also has a platform for emergencies and outbreaks with health and humanitarian consequences are that sustained with organizational readiness, responds in a predictable, capable, dependable, adaptable and accountable manner at country level, and partners with all stakeholders in support of governments in preparedness, response and early recovery.

### A) History of the topic

In the past 70 years, the World Health Organization has controlled and coordinate the standards to have a better global health, and salubrity. WHO, the organization's constitution also calls on it to “furnish technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid”. WHO in the past years has done a great job bringing big diseases to an end. Some examples are eradicating smallpox, polio, and guinea-worm diseases. Also WHO has contributed, and given solutions to humanitarian crises worldwide. WHO,

besides being there to support emergencies, has become a fully operational emergency organization. WHO must always help and support countries with outbreaks in 24-72 hours.

Multiple diseases and epidemics have taught nations to be better prepared, because in any moment a new outbreak can affect society at an alarming rate. Leadership and coordination are very important to have present in these situations so it can be a fast process. WHO is already working with countries to solve this problem by helping with a good organization and responding to crisis and emergencies by ensuring effective, efficient and timely action to address public health priorities, so that lives are saved. WHO has been progressing, and has already become fully operative for emergencies, besides expanding from being primarily a technical and normative organization. WHO has also been creating an alert if outbreaks come out, based on strong national public health systems and capacity and an effective international system for coordinated response.

## **B) Current Issues**

**Haiti:** Haiti was recently hit by a natural disaster known as Hurricane Matthew. By mid October, more than three hundred people had died and around three thousand were in need of medical care. There weren't enough resources and both water and sanitary conditions worsened as consequences of the hurricane.

**United States of America:** Seeing the most recent accidents and tragedies caused by infamous terrorist group ISIS, the United States of America has been encouraging their citizens to stay in tune to social media to be aware and up to date with current events. The country has also helped other delegations such as France in numerous ways and has tried its best to help refugees.

## **C) UN action**

The UN is already improving community awareness, participation, stronger emergency networks, and making awareness whenever an outbreaks occurred. They are also working on a flexible and functionary plan by whenever is needed. Training and educating is important so the population knows about this problem, and to know what to do in these situations. It is also important to set goals and objectives, by checking peoples health to see if health organizations can avoid or eradicate any disease or outbreak.

It is necessary to monitor population and health services data to detect emerging health problems, define the level of health care that will be provided, and by defining the strategy for providing health services.

### III. Conclusion

Past epidemics and even natural disasters have shown how most delegations are not prepared for multiple or unknown diseases, and in the case of second and third world countries, they're not able to help their citizens on their own.

In situations like an epidemic or an outbreak, the World Health Organization promotes strengthening the relationship between countries and helping with the advances delegations have made regarding medicine and technology. Still, WHO is aware that this is not enough and that new and more effective solutions must be found or formed and it hopes that the committee will be able to get to an agreement.

### IV. Essential Questions

1. How could a disease outbreak be contained efficiently?
2. What is one way to ensure that everything is okay when it comes to the outbreaks in an agile and fast way but ensuring the job?
3. Why were the other outbreaks difficult to control and how would you change that?
4. What is one way that you can think of to decrease the spreadability of a disease worldwide?
5. How do you plan to increase the much needed efficiency when it comes to doctors and hospitals in places like Africa?
6. What is one good way to extend the reach of public health services to help other people?

### V. References

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