



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

**Topic: Eastern Countries' contributions to global healthcare:
Vaccine Production and Infrastructure Investment**

Chairs:

Hafsa Zefri & Malika Alaoui

Dear Delegates,

We, Hafsa Zefri and Malika Alaoui, are honored to welcome you to the ninth annual Tangier Model UN Conference! During the upcoming conference, the World Health Organisation Committee will be entertaining the topic of Eastern Countries' contributions to global healthcare: Vaccine Production and Infrastructure Investment. If you need any help with anything, do not hesitate to contact us.

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Committee Introduction:

The World Health Organization is an agency of the United Nations for global public health. Its main objectives are the improvement of well-being, disease prevention, and providing direction and assistance to its numerous member states. It comprises 194 nations, demonstrating that WHO is truly an international organization. Every member state gets one vote during the decision-making. The organization aims to attain universal health coverage, strengthen healthcare systems, manage crises and disease outbreaks, and deal with public health factors without making a difference between developed and low-income countries.

Topic introduction:

Eastern countries have emerged as major contributors to global healthcare through significant progress in vaccine production and substantial investment in infrastructure. With strong vaccine manufacturing capabilities, these nations are essential in combating infectious diseases and improving immunization coverage worldwide. Significant investments in healthcare infrastructure have strengthened the healthcare systems of Eastern countries. These investments have expanded the availability of high-quality healthcare services and strengthened the overall resilience of public health systems. As a result, the impact of their

contributions in these areas has been far-reaching, as they have improved health outcomes and promoted global health security.

Background:

On January 30th, 2020, the WHO Director-General declared the outbreak of coronavirus 2019 to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. On March 11th, WHO declared that COVID-19 is a pandemic. Effective COVID-19 vaccines are advanced, produced, and disbursed with unprecedented speed, some using the new mRNA era. In December 2020, simply one year after the first case of COVID-19 was detected, the primary COVID-19 vaccine doses were advert ministered. For vaccine production, eastern countries have performed a vital function in vaccine manufacturing, especially at some stage in the COVID-19 pandemic. Several nations inside the region have emerged as critical vaccine manufacturers, presenting vaccines now not only to their populations but also to different international locations. Several noteworthy nations taking the lead in vaccine manufacturing have arisen, including China. Within China, corporations along with Sinovac, Sinop Damage, and CanSino Biologics were dedicated to the improvement and production of COVID-19 vaccines. Thanks to the country's bilateral agreements and the COVAX initiative, China has been capable of sending millions of doses to international locations internationally. However, access to vaccines that prevent life-threatening infectious illnesses stays unequal to all toddlers, children, and adults worldwide. For this, WHO calls on Member States to prioritize the vaccination of medical experts and at-hazard organizations in lower-profit countries to forestall severe ailment and death, maintain health workers secure, and reopen societies and economies.

Investing in infrastructure is a crucial factor in boosting healthcare outcomes, advancing economic improvement, and enhancing the general welfare of groups. Other Eastern nations have also proven a commitment to reinforcing their healthcare infrastructure, channeling assets into creating hospitals, medical centers, and research institutions. These efforts aim to expand healthcare competencies, advance the creation of scientific offerings, and nurture breakthroughs within the discipline of medication. Take, for instance, the case of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which has devoted significant resources to healthcare infrastructure development, especially in Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Notably, they have effectively established

internationally-renowned medical facilities and healthcare facilities, drawing in accomplished healthcare experts and attracting worldwide patients searching for clinical care.

Topic Discussion:

In this section, we will look at the various aspects of Eastern nations' roles in influencing global healthcare, with a special emphasis on vaccine manufacturing and infrastructure investment. While we have offered context for the substantial progress made by some Eastern countries in these areas, it is necessary to critically evaluate the issues and debates surrounding those accomplishments and the overall topic.

Evaluating the UN's Action -

Delegates should carefully examine the impact of prior UN resolutions, agreements, and initiatives linked to vaccination distribution and healthcare infrastructure in Eastern nations. They should of course examine this through the lens of their nation. Have these policies successfully fostered fair access to healthcare, particularly in low-income areas of the country? Are there any legal or ethical limits that must be addressed?

Political Objectives and Motivations -

It is critical to acquire a solid understanding of the underlying motivations and political objectives of diverse stakeholders in Eastern nations and the regions they affect. This includes not just the governments of those countries but also international groups and organizations that are not connected to any government (NGOs). Delegates should investigate whether there are geopolitical or economic interests influencing Eastern countries' healthcare contributions. Are these actions solely driven by humanitarian concerns or are there underlying motivations?

Role in COVID-19 Vaccine Production and Distribution -

The involvement of Eastern countries in COVID-19 vaccine production and distribution is a crucial aspect of their contributions to world healthcare. Delegates should assess the extent to which their nation contributed to the development, production, and distribution of vaccinations during the epidemic. Is there anything that needs to be done to improve vaccination fairness and accessibility, and how can international cooperation be improved to guarantee vaccines reach neglected communities with poor healthcare infrastructure?

Collaborations and the Impact on Global Diplomacy -

Delegates are encouraged to learn about Eastern countries' collaborative efforts with international organizations and other nations to advance vaccine production and distribution. Look into the initiatives, partnerships, and agreements that have been established to facilitate global vaccine distribution. Furthermore, examine how these measures have improved vaccine transmission efficiency. Delegates should also consider how Eastern nations' contributions have changed diplomatic relationships, influenced international decision-making, and positioned them in the global healthcare arena.

Keywords:

- Contributions: the act of giving something, especially money, to help a person or an organization.
- Global Healthcare: the area of study, research, and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide
- Vaccine: a substance that is put into the blood and that protects the body from a disease.
- Infrastructure Investment: Infrastructure spans all of the physical assets, services, and facilities that help societies develop and grow.
- Stakeholder: a person with an interest or concern in something

Questions to Consider:

1. How have Eastern countries helped out with making COVID-19 vaccines?

2. Have Eastern countries invested in healthcare to improve conditions in low-income areas and played a role in delivering vaccines to developing regions with limited healthcare infrastructure?
3. What has motivated stakeholders in Eastern countries to take action in improving healthcare?
4. How did the collaboration of Eastern countries with international organizations and other countries develop the production and distribution of vaccines worldwide?
5. What influence has the contribution of Eastern countries on global healthcare had on their standing and influence in healthcare diplomacy?
6. What actionable approaches can be recommended to make international collaborations and partnerships stronger, in order to make the contribution in healthcare easier for Eastern countries on a global scale?

Requirements :

- Knowledge of the topic
- Resolution Paper
- Position papers

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