Research Paper on Work of WHO Regarding COVID-19

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Abstract: Now a days, the whole world is fighting against COVID-19. It is from a family of viruses. It is originated in China and declared as pandemic by World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. It is a communicable disease caused by a newly discovered Corona Virus. It is an acute respiratory disease. It transmits through respiratory droplets. Its symptoms are dry cough, runny nose, problem in breathing and fever. WHO is helping the countries all over the world. This case describes the work of WHO regarding COVID-19.

Keywords: Corona virus, COVID-19, IHP+, Pandemic, PPE kit, WFP, WHA, WHO

1. Introduction

Corona virus ailment (COVID-19) is associate degree communicable disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. The COVID-19 pandemic is impacting communities all over the planet. The general public infected with the COVID-19 virus can expertise gentle to moderate respiratory disease and recover while not requiring special treatment. Older individuals and people with underlying medical issues like cardiovascular disorder, diabetes, chronic respiratory disorder, and cancer square measure a lot of probably to develop serious unwellness.

The simplest way to forestall and bog down transmission is to be well informed concerning the COVID-19 virus, the ailment it causes and the way it spreads. Shield yourself and others from infection by laundry your hands or use associate degree alcohol primarily based rub off-times and do not touch your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of secretion or discharge from the nose once associate degree infected person coughs or sneezes, therefore it’s vital that you just additionally follow metabolism prescript (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

At now, there aren’t any specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, trial-based treatments are going on. World Health Organization is continuously providing updated data as shortly as clinical findings become offered.

Corona virus ailment (COVID-19) eruption scenario as on 29th May 2020:
1) Confirmed cases: 5657529
2) Confirmed deaths: 356254
3) Countries, areas or territories with cases: 216

The World Health Organization (WHO):
The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that takes care of international public health. The WHO Constitution establishes the agency’s governing structure and principles. The Constitution states its main objective as guaranteeing “the attainment by all peoples with the very best potential level of health”. Its headquarter is located in Geneva, Switzerland. It has six semi-autonomous regional offices and 150 field offices around the world.

The WHO was established on seventh Gregorian calendar month 1948. Thus, seven Gregorian calendar month is well known as” World Health Day”. The primary meeting of the World Health Assembly (WHA), the agency's governance, materialized on twenty fourth July 1948. The WHO assimilated the properties, human resources, and jobs of the League of Nations' Health Organization and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, together with the International Classification of Diseases. Its work began solemnly in 1951 following a big infusion of monetary and technical resources.

The WHO has competes a major role in many public health achievements like the elimination of smallpox, the near-eradication of infectious disease, and also the development of an Ebola immunogen. Its current preferences include contagious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola, malaria and tuberculosis; non-communicative diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer; healthy diet, nutrition, and food security; occupational health; and substance abuse.

General Information about WHO:
Abbreviation : WHO
Formation : seven Gregorian calendar month 1948; seventy two years ago
Type : world organization Specialized Agency
Legal Status : Active
Headquarters : Geneva, Swiss
Confederation Head: Tedros Adhanom (Director General)
Soumya Swaminathan (Deputy Director-General)
Jane Ellison (Deputy Director-General)
Peter Salama (Deputy Director-General)
Parent Organization: World Organization Economic and Social Council
Website: www.who.int

Overall Focus
The WHO fulfills its objective through its functions as outlined in its Constitution area as follows:
1) To perform the role of the guiding and coordinating authority on international health work;
2) To establish and maintain effective collaboration with the world organization, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, skilled teams and such different organizations as is also deemed appropriate;
3) To help Governments, on their request, in intensifying health services;
4) To furnish acceptable technical help and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of Governments;
5) To offer or assist in providing, upon the request of the world organization, health services and facilities to special teams, like the peoples of trust territories;
6) To establish and maintain such body and technical services as is also needed, together with epidemiological and applied maths services;
7) To energize and advance work to eliminate epidemic, endemic and different diseases;
8) To promote, in co-operation with different specialized agencies wherever necessary, the interference of accidental injuries;
9) To promote, in cooperation with different specialized agencies wherever necessary, the advance of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or operating conditions and different aspects of environmental hygiene;
10) To develop co-operation among scientific and skilled teams that contribute to the progress of health;
11) To propose conventions, agreements and rules, and create recommendations with relevancy international health matters and to perform.

As of 2012, the WHO has outlined its role for public health as follows:
1) Providing leadership on subjects important to health and interesting in partnerships wherever joint action is needed;
2) Framing the analysis agenda and boosting the generation, translation, and circulation of valuable knowledge;
3) Setting up rules and regulations and promoting and monitoring their implementation;
4) Illuminating moral and proof-based policy options;
5) Providing technical support, creating amendment, and building comfortable institutional capacity; and
6) Monitoring the health state of affairs and assessing health trends.
7) CRVS (civil registration and important statistics) to produce watching of significant events (birth, death, wedding, divorce).

Examples of some countries are given below:

West and African country:
World Health Organization and partners shipped lifesaving medical materials to the African Region. The United Nations "Solidarity Flights," escorted by World Health Organization, WFP (World Food Programme), the African Union and Africa office square measure delivering desperately required medical instruments to any or all African nations to fight against COVID-19.

Kurdistan:
On nineteenth Gregorian calendar month 2020, World Health Organization has provided medical provides and instrumentality to the Ministry of Health of the Kurdistan region of Iraq to support response efforts in fighting COVID-19. The 7-track consignment costing US$ 426 732 enclosed 151 pallets of medical provides, and hospital consumables, additionally to forty-six pallets of renewable and supplementary things of the Inter-agency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) enough for a population of roughly two lacs for three months. The consignment additionally enclosed three medical care unit ventilators and monitors together with personal protecting instrumentality and virus transportation medium, all of that comes as timely support to the Ministry of Health's efforts to fight and contain COVID-19 within the Kurdistan region.

Namibia:
Namibia, the African country, launched COVID-19 Communication Centre. The government has accepted the World Health Organization eight pillars for the management of the response as follows:
1) Coordination, management and supplying Case Management
2) Infection interference and management
3) Surveillance
4) Laboratory
5) Points of Entry
6) Risk Communication and Community Engagement
7) Mental Health and
8) Psycho-social support

West and Central Africa:
World Health Organization, WFP and AU delivered vital provides as COVID-19 increases in West and African country on sixteenth Gregorian calendar month.

Basic protecting measures against the new corona virus in keeping with WHO:
Keep attentive to the most recent data on the COVID-19 happening, available on WHO web site and through your national and native public health authority. The majority of the people become infected expertise delicate illness and get recover, however often additional severe for others.

Watch out of your health and defend others by doing the following:
1) Wash your hands off-times
Clean your hands frequently and totally with an alcohol-based sanitizer or wash them with soap and water for twenty seconds as a result of laundry your hands with soap and
water or victimization alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses which will be lying on your hands.

2) Maintain social distancing
Keep a minimum of one metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and anyone who is coughing or owing symptom. Once somebody coughs or sneezes, they spray little liquid droplets from their nose or mouth, which can contain COVID-19 virus. If you're too shut, you may get infected by the COVID-19 virus, if the person coughing has that sickness.

3) Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth.
Our hands bit several surfaces and may get viruses from there. Once contaminated, hands will transfer the virus to our eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter our body and may create us sick.

4) Observe metabolism hygiene
Confirm that you just, and also the folks around you, square measure following sensible respiratory hygiene. This implies, use your bent elbow or tissue once you cough or sneeze. Then dispose that used tissue immediately. Droplets unfold virus. By following sensible metabolism hygiene you'll be able to defend the folks around you from COVID-19.

5) If you have fever, cough and issue in respiration, get treatment early
If you are feeling unwell, reside home. If you've got a fever, cough and difficulty in respiration, take medical recommendation and decision of your general practitioner so you'll get right consultation room. This may conjointly defend you and facilitate preventing unfold of viruses and different infections.

6) Keep knowledgeable and follow recommendation given by your tending supplier
Keep notified on the latest developments concerning COVID-19. Follow directions given by your tending supplier, your national and native public health authority or your leader on the way to defend yourself and others from COVID-19. National and native authorities can have the foremost up to now data on whether or not COVID-19 is spreading in your space or not.

Safeguards for persons those have recently visited (past fourteen days) areas where COVID-19 is spreading.

Follow the steering printed below:
1) Reside home if you are feeling unwell, acquire symptoms like headache and slight fluid nose, till you get recovered. It protects you and others from potential COVID-19 and other viruses.
2) If you've got fever, cough and difficulty in respiration, take medical recommendation directly so you will not reach to the intense condition.
3) Tell your recent travel history to your health care supplier to quickly stop potential unfold of COVID-19 and different viruses.

What is WHO is doing round the world:
With the assistance of 149 offices in countries worldwide, WHO is taking efforts to support countries in preventing, detecting, and responding to the pandemic. WHO is additionally observing the response: 143 countries have currently their own COVID-19 response plans, and the majority (194) countries square measure taking WHO’s steering concerning COVID-19.

1) Strategic readiness and Response set up aims to:
2) Coordinate across regions to assess, respond and mitigate risks
3) Improve country readiness and response
4) Accelerate analysis and development

Knowledge as of 1st May 2020 WHO has:

Bought and shipped PPE (Personal protecting Equipment) to 135 countries
1) 4200000 surgical masks
2) 166950 N95 masks
3) 2900000 gautlets
4) 265459 robes
5) 40167 eyeglasses
6) 170586 face shields

Reinforced the laboratory capability
1) Provided 1.5 million diagnostic kits to 129 countries to extend countries’ clinical management capability.
2) Further shipments square measure on their thanks to reach ten additional countries.
3) An order of again 30 million tests is received

Provided data to public
1) 90+ technical steering documents
2) Public recommendation, including: 1) Steps to guard yourself
3) Myth busters
4) Guidance for faculties
5) Guidance for the geographic point
6) Guidance for health workers
7) Guidance for folks
8) Combatting info through WhatsApp Health Alerts, interactive chatbot on Rakuten Viber and partnerships with social media corporations.

Designed capability to reply
1) Developed multilingual on-line courses in 21 languages for #COVID19 on Open UN agency platform Courses Nearly 2.4 million enrolments on http://openwho.org/
3) More than 100 emergency medical teams all over the world are working in correlating response operations.

Launched the commonness Trials:
More than 100 countries have joined the trials to accelerate analysis to assist realize an efficient treatment for COVID-19.

The activities of the Strategic readiness and Response set up, which embody among others:
1) Putting in place activities to trace and perceive the unfold of the virus;
2) Ensuring patients get the care they need
3) Buying and ship essential provides like masks, gloves and protecting wear for frontline staff
4) Producing proof primarily based guidelines and recommendation, and confirm doctors and responders get the knowledge and coaching to sight and treat affected patients;
5) Producing steering for the final public and for explicit teams on measures to require to forestall the unfold and stop themselves and others
6) Accelerating efforts to develop vaccines, tests and coverings.

Funds
Funding is important for WHO to implement programmes and improve health throughout the Region. Donors offer an important supply of funding that contributes to finance WHO programme budget priorities. The donors of WHO are from numerous backgrounds like Member States, international organizations, the non-public sector and different sources. Funds go to WHO headquarters, regions or specific programme areas. Programme funding consists of in- progress base programmes and event-driven non-base programmes (i.e. polio, outbreaks, crisis response). Base funding is comprised of specific voluntary contributions, assessed contributions, programme support prices, and voluntary contributions. Member states the most important and biggest source of voluntary contributions.

Financing and partnerships
The WHO alongside the World Bank constitute the core team chargeable for administering the International Health Partnership (IHP+). The IHP+ may be a cluster of partner governments, development agencies, civil society, committed to rising the health of voters in developing countries. Partners work along to place international principles for aid effectiveness and development co-operation into follow within the health sector.

The World Health Organization is supported by contributions from member states and out of doors donors. As of 2020, the largest contributor is the US, which provides over $400 million annually. U.S. contributions to the World Health Organization square measure funded through the U.S. State Department’s account for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO). In 2018 the biggest contributors ($150+ each) were the US, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, United Kingdom, Germany and GAVI Alliance.

In Gregorian calendar month 2020, Trump, supported by a gaggle of members of his party, declared that his administration would halt funding to the World Health Organization. Funds antecedently earmarked for the World Health Organization were to be command for 60-90 days unfinished associate degree investigation into WHO's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, significantly in relevancy the organization's reputed relationship with China. The announcement was at once criticized by world leaders including António Guterres, the administrator of the United Nations; Heiko Maas, the German foreign minister; and Moussa Faki Mahamat, African Union chairman.

Assessed contributions are the dues Member States pay looking on the states' wealth and population. Voluntary contributions specified are funds for specific programme areas provided by Member States or alternative partners. Core voluntary contributions are funds for versatile uses provided by Member States or alternative partners.

Apex Voluntary Contributors of World Health Organization
1) United States of America
2) United Nations
3) Republic of peninsula
4) Australia
5) Gates Foundation
6) Japan
7) GAVI Alliance
8) National Philanthropic Trust
9) United Kingdom
10) New Seeland
11) Bloomberg
12) European Commission

The World Health Organization depends on assessed and voluntary contributions from member states and personal donors for funding. As of 2018, it's a budget of over $4.2 billion, most of that comes from voluntary contributions from member states. The agency is a component of the United Nations property Development cluster.

2. Conclusion
The work of WHO is indescribable. Whenever there is any unsolvable problem arises regarding health, all countries need its help, mostly developing and poor countries. WHO is really doing a holy work regarding COVID-19. Without help of WHO, it was impossible for each and every country to get rid of COVID-19. Corona virus is under control because of continuous help of WHO in different forms. For performing this work/activity, WHO requires fund. Who gets finance from many sources including member states and outside donors.

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References