



DAISMUN XI

FORUM: World Health Organization

ISSUE: Developing Measures to Ensure efficient COVID-19 Vaccine Distributions to LEDCs

STUDENT OFFICER: Judy Zhou

POSITION: President

Introduction:

COVID-19 has provoked the deepest worldwide economic recession since World War II. With the global economy expected to shrink by 5.2% according to the World Bank, the economic decline this year has affected every country, the most vulnerable to this pandemic and economic destruction is the world's least developed countries (LEDCs). The most effective way to limit the impact of a new pandemic on the world economy would be to produce a vaccine, with most of the population vaccinated. A global effort is underway to develop and mass-produce an effective vaccine to counter the highly infectious coronavirus disease, COVID-19, and the Vaccinations have begun on December 14, 2020. However, a new problem arose at the same time as the global vaccination began, that is, due to the large number of vaccine procurement in developed countries, LEDCs without self-production capacity did not have the opportunity to purchase enough vaccine. However, the vast majority of countries in the LEDCS are not able to effectively control the epidemic through their own, which leads to the emergence of the epidemic in some less developed countries in some countries out of control. Such conflicts can have a huge impact on the health and economic development of people in their own countries and even around the world. "The world's poorest countries need the help of the international community more than ever to help mitigate the worst impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure that they are not hit by an even higher death toll from preventable diseases which can further overwhelm the health systems," said Dr. Seth Berkley, CEO of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. Proofed from different parties, COVID-19 seriously affects the world economic and technology development and health care of human bodies, especially in LEDCs. In order to address these issues, Chair believes that we should work together with international organizations such as WHO and the United Nations, as well as relevant countries, to build a multilateral framework to promote universal access to vaccines. To advocate and encourage the international community to carry out bilateral or multilateral cooperation as far as possible to ensure that underdeveloped regions such as Africa and small countries with no capacity receive the necessary international assistance. In particular, it should be emphasized that developed countries should not over-customize and stockpile vaccines, resulting in uneven and inadequate distribution of vaccines worldwide. Vaccine manufacturers should also give priority to providing products to COVAX, rather than entering into separate bilateral deals with individual countries. Where necessary, a compulsory national license to allow the production of vaccines in the country could be considered. This would both reduce costs and significantly increase supply. Despite the adoption of numerous UN resolutions on the issue, the confirmed cases of COVID-19 are still rising, so delegates must adopt their national positions in addressing the problem and develop effective, pragmatic, and well-thought-out resolutions. (WHO, Wikimedia Foundation)

Key Terms:

COVID-19 Vaccine: Biotechnology product intended to provide immunity specifically against COVID-19.

LEDCs (LDCs): The least developed countries (LDCs) are a list of developing countries that, according to the United Nations, exhibit the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world. (Wikipedia)

Distribution: the process of giving things out to several people or spreading or supplying something. (Cambridge Dictionary)

World War II: World War II (WWII or WW2), also known as the Second World War, was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945. It involved the vast majority of the world's countries—including all the great powers—forming two opposing military alliances: The Allies and the Axis. (Wikipedia)



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History:

This section lists some of the major actions of prevent and treat COVID-19 diseases which happened recently, however, it's highly encouraged for delegates to do further research accordingly.

WHO and Costa Rica launch landmark COVID-19 Technology Access Pool- Over thirty countries and multiple international partners and institutions have signed up to support the COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) an initiative aimed at making vaccines, tests, treatments and other health technologies to fight COVID-19 accessible to all. C-TAP will be voluntary and based on social solidarity. It will provide a one-stop shop for scientific knowledge, data and intellectual property to be shared equitably by the global community. WHO, Costa Rica and all the co-sponsor countries have also issued a "Solidarity Call to Action" asking relevant stakeholders to join and support the initiative, with recommended actions for key groups, such as governments, research and development funders, researchers, industry and civil society. (WHO)

WHO publishes draft R&D blueprint draft for COVID-19- The R&D roadmap for COVID-19 outlines research priorities in 9 key areas. These include the natural history of the virus, epidemiology, diagnostics, clinical management, ethical considerations and social sciences, as well as longer-term goals for therapeutics and vaccines. (WHO)

WHO and China leaders meet in Beijing to discuss coronavirus outbreak- Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus met with China's President Xi Jinping in Beijing about the coronavirus outbreak. Discussions focused on collaboration on containment measures in Wuhan, public health measures in other cities and provinces. WHO will send international experts to visit China as soon as possible to work with Chinese counterparts on increasing understanding of the outbreak to guide global response efforts. (WHO)

WHO, Gavi and UNICEF warn that disruption to routine vaccination leaves at least 80 million children at risk- Since March 2020, routine childhood immunization services have been disrupted on a global scale that may be unprecedented. The reasons for disrupted services vary. Some parents are reluctant to leave home because of restrictions on movement, lack of information or because they fear infection with the COVID-19 virus. Despite the challenges, several countries are making special efforts to continue protecting citizen's healthcare, such as Uganda, Lao PDR, and Uganda, says Dr. Cynthia Leeming-Magee. (WHO)

Global pledging event raises over €7.4 billion for COVID-19 research and development- 40 countries came together to support the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator. Some €7.4 billion was pledged for research and development for vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics. WHO Director-General: "The ultimate measure of success will not be how fast we can develop tools – it will be how equally we can distribute them". (Coronavirus Global Response)

Major Parties Involved:

United Nations: The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. (UN)

WHO: World Health Organization is the largest intergovernmental health organization in the world as it helps to maintain the highest possible level of well-being for people around the world, helping them to facilitate the prevention of epidemics and endemic diseases, to help countries to maintain and improve public health awareness and preparedness, medical services for diseases and related issues. (WHO)

CDC: CDC is the nation's leading science-based, data-driven, service organization that protects the public's health. For more than 70 years, we've put science into action to help children stay healthy so they can grow and



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learn; to help families, businesses, and communities fight disease and stay strong; and to protect the public's health. (CDC)

The American Association of Healthcare Administrative Management (AAHAM): The leading professional organization for Healthcare Administrative Management, the AAHAM is one of the most important connections for healthcare management professionals to have. The goal of this organization is “to provide education, certification, networking, and advocacy” for those individuals involved specifically in the revenue cycle and management of healthcare professionals. The organization offers regular trainings as well as updates and other resources. Dues for new members currently set at \$210, which is well worth the investment for individuals looking to break into the field and needing a professional organization in which to participate. (AAHAM)

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance: Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public-private partnership that helps vaccinate half the world's children against some of the world's deadliest diseases. Since its inception in 2000, Gavi has helped to immunize a whole generation – over 822 million children – and prevented more than 14 million deaths, helping to halve child mortality in 73 developing countries. Gavi also plays a key role in improving global health security by supporting health systems as well as funding global stockpiles for Ebola, cholera, meningitis and yellow fever vaccines. (Wikipedia)

Problems Raised:

- The working class opposed the introduction of compulsory health insurance; including but not limited to, COVID vaccine accident insurance physicians who worried about their fees and attacked the effort as “socialized medicine”, labor unions concerned that a government-based program would reduce their influence with workers, businesses troubled by extra costs and the impact on profits.
- For health care facilities and the environment is the basis of these destinations have a strict standard: from the transport, storage, sales, vaccinated, each link has stringent requirements, if the local epidemic prevention and control ability to withstand the additional vaccine delivery and injection pressure, to the country will be priced vaccine is too high, high vaccine prices for some poor areas of the local people didn't.

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue:

COVAX now has agreements in place to access nearly two billion doses of several promising vaccine candidates and laid the groundwork for further doses to be secured through contributions from donors. These agreements mean that all COVAX's 190 participating and eligible economies will be able to access doses to protect vulnerable groups in the first half of 2021. At least 1.3 billion donor-funded doses will be made available to 92 economies eligible for the Gavi COVAX AMC, targeting up to 20% population coverage by the end of the year. Funding raised in 2020 and early pledges toward 2021 targets, alongside these agreements, offer clearest pathway yet to ending the acute phase of the pandemic globally by the end of 2021y. To date, COVAX's only confirmed, legally binding agreement is for up to 200 million doses, though that includes an option to order several times that number of additional doses, GAVI spokesman James Fulker said. It has agreements for another 500 million vaccines, but those are not legally binding. South Africa and India have asked the World Trade Organization to waive some provisions regulating intellectual property rights to make it easier for manufacturers in poor countries to make COVID-19 drugs and vaccines. This will provide more vaccination opportunities for LEDCS countries. (Sources: ArcGIS Blog)

Timeline:

(Year)	(Event)
December 31, 2019	Pneumonia of unknown cause reported to WHO China Office.



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December 11, 2020	On December 11, 2020, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued the first emergency use authorization (EUA) for use of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in persons aged 16 years and older for the prevention of COVID-19.
December 18, 2020	On December 18, 2020, FDA issued the second EUA for use of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine in persons aged 18 years and older for the prevention of COVID-19. Other COVID-19 vaccine candidates are in development, and clinical trials are currently being conducted.
March 2, 2020	The United States commits \$37 million for COVID-19 affected nations including Afghanistan and South Africa.
April 23, 2020	The first patients are injected with the first human COVID-19 vaccine trial in Europe.
April 24, 2020	The Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator is launched to speed up development of treatments and vaccines.
Aug 11, 2020	Sputnik V is registered by the Russian Ministry of Health.
Sep 15, 2020	The UAE grants emergency approval for use of the COVID-19 candidate vaccine developed by China's Sinopharm.
Nov 9, 2020	Pfizer's mRNA-based vaccine shows more than 90% efficacy.
Nov 16, 2020	Moderna announces its COVID-19 vaccine candidate has shown 94.5% efficacy.

Possible solutions:

It's highly encouraged for delegates to do additional research from sources such as the U.N., government officials, news resources, and the WHO to best prepare for the conference. Additionally, it's recommended for resolutions to be written in the formal MUN format and address points such as but not limited to:

Call to action to eradicate chronic and improve vaccine protection system, including but not limited to, Create a site which includes a responsive, and accessible, website that serves as a destination for a vaccine distribution campaign. From this destination, community members can review key vaccine distribution metrics, see stories from families and friends that have been vaccinated, determine if they are eligible for the vaccine, locate vaccine providers nearby, share their vaccination experience, and volunteer medical expertise to assist with widespread vaccine distribution. It's also suggested for delegates to elaborate based on previous U.N. resolutions regarding this matter to develop a more efficient resolution. (Source: US Department of Health and Human Services)



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