

**Committee Overview:***Purpose:*

Established in 1945, the World Health Organization (WHO) is the leader of global health and responsible for newly discovered and past diseases. The WHO seeks to protect the health of those that do not have the ability or resources to do so. With its headquarter situated in Geneva, Switzerland, the WHO also has six other main regional offices located in the Washington, U.S; Copenhagen, Denmark; Cairo, Egypt; Brazzaville, New Delhi, India; and Manila, Philippines. Not only does the WHO respond to emergency outbreaks, but it also assists in disaster related health issues. A strong characteristic of the WHO is that it does not discriminate who or what countries it helps. The organization dedicates its resources, personnel, and financial assets in assisting in any location, especially in areas that are not particular visible (poverty stricken areas, shantytowns, slums, etc.). Supporting health education, seeking to standardize policies, and publicizing its current projects are a few ways that the WHO tries to become involved with the public.

*Members and Voting:*

Originally composed of 55 member-states, the current 193 members, as well as an additional two associate members, have accomplished countless feats in dealing with global and regional pandemics. Member's goals are supported by Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors, the private sector, and other UN agencies. All issues presented in the WHO committee are decided upon through a majority vote. Upon discussion of an issue, members of the WHO are expected to vote on the presented propositions and write any necessary amendments.

*Powers:*

The WHO members are expected to focus their energies on discussing issues strictly regarding global health, prevention of diseases, and dealing with current health issues. The hand of the WHO extends to health issues located all over the world. The WHO's jurisdiction encompasses much of the world including the territories of all members.

Much of the WHO is organized by its own administration and management bodies.

Furthermore, the WHO also has the ability to devise, review, and pass bills.

*Limitations:*

The members of WHO face a few challenges regarding their decisions. Before making a decision, the WHO must consider both long and short term consequences. Budget limitations are one of the WHO's main obstacles, along with seeking strong financial sources. Furthermore, the WHO must always carefully prioritize how much time and money is spent on all issues. Unfortunately, there are moments when the decisions' outcomes are not as effective as the WHO would like them to be. This global organization constantly struggles with deciding what is best for the good of the majority and making those decisions last a lifetime.