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An epidemic of a smaller scale named Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS - Cov) also threatened many nations in Africa. In the beginning of the outbreak of the disease, it was only thought to be a regional issue to be settled in Africa and the Middle East. However, due to the lack of a sophisticated framework to combat the epidemic, the disease started to spread around the world, as it affected the Republic of Korea in 2015. Other than such diseases similar to Ebola, the WHO has always tried to solve the problem for both communicable, and non-communicable diseases. In other words, the committee has focused on solving both issues such as diabetes and obesity, and diseases caused by viruses.

In the early 20th century, many influenza-induced communicable diseases brought political instability and deaths to the world. Of such diseases, the Spanish Flu (H1N1) was a disease of great significance as it had immense rates for both mortality and transmission. It infected around 500 million people around the world, with a fatality rate above 2.5%. To respond to such a dangerous disease, in 1919, the League of Nations formulated a set of international regulations specific to the disease.

When the Spanish Flu emerged once again in 2009, the WHO devised new plans and international standards to combat the issue by attempting to provide vaccination for the public. The WHO also has tackled non-communicable diseases throughout history. Especially for obesity, a worldwide problem with 2.1 billion people affected by 2014, the WHO launched many projects and created international guidelines to solve the problem.

Since the 1990s, the WHO created campaigns and projects that would make professionals and the public aware of the fact that obesity was a significant problem. Moreover, the WHO also created a set of international guidelines for major non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, and helped prevent, control, and surveil such diseases. Involved Nations/Organizations European Union Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) An organization established in 2005 with the purpose of increasing Europe's defense against infectious diseases. " ECDC works in three key strategic areas: it provides evidence for effective and efficient decision-making, it strengthens public health systems, and it supports the response to public health threats." - ECDC page European Influenza Surveillance Network (EISN) A group in coordination with the ECDC that tackles information gathering and health issues on especially Influenza. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), also known as the Health Department, is a cabinet-level department of the U.

S. federal government with the goal of protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services The Global Health Network The Global Health Network aims to accelerate and streamline research through this innovative digital platform. The idea is to provide a mechanism for facilitating collaboration and resource sharing for global health. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) UNAIDS is leading the global effort to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.*Note: These are just few of the NGOs/IGOs working on solving the issue, and there are many other organizations involved.

Future Outlook Disease outbreaks have always been a global problem and acting upon those diseases has been and always will be one of the most important jobs for scientists and researchers. Moreover, as the worldwide population continues to grow, pandemics on a global scale are a growing problem for the society. Recently, the international community has “ recognised the need to invest to improve our ability to respond to new threats and prepare itself with a novel research and development paradigm to