



FARISMUN TOPIC GUIDE

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Meet the Chairs:

Yousuf Al-Jared

Hello delegates, I am Yousuf Al-Jared and I will be one of your chairs for this conference. I am a high school junior studying in Saudi Arabia. I really enjoy physics, mathematics, chess, and RPGs (DnD and TES.) I have participated in various MUN conferences and I particularly love debating and complex discussion. I hope that with the topics provided you will show your debating prowess and organizational skills. I wish you all an enriching and fruitful MUN conference. Good luck to you all.

Omar Maghrabi:

Heyo, my name is Omar Maghrabi and I'll be one of your grandiose/thunderous chairs in this MUN, firstly I would like to congratulate all of you for getting accepted, furthermore I would like to wish you all luck in this upcoming conference! For a little bit of background about myself and my character as a whole: I really enjoy video games (especially the metal gear solid series), chess, and most forms of entertainment. Honestly, I'm also extremely interested in political sciences and ideologies, combined with a fascination towards biology and psychology. But yeah, I'd say that I'm just a very down to earth and open-minded person! Alas, I hope you all enjoy this conference just as much as me and my fellow chair and that all of you have a wondrous time.



Committee Introduction

The WHO (World Health Organization) is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations (UN). One of the many vital responsibilities of the WHO and its various representatives consist of providing crucial leadership on global health issues such as: communicable and non-communicable disease control and strict health regulation. It also sets appropriate health norms and standards across the board while also assessing and monitoring global health trends.

The WHO is governed by the World Health Assembly (the supreme decision making body of the WHO.) This yearly assembly is attended at Geneva, Switzerland by delegations from all 194 WHO member states. The WHO as a whole have made great strides to eliminate the idea that human rights such as health and wellbeing are limited by nation borders as they often did in the past. This change in ideals has aided the WHO greatly in regards to spreading awareness and managing disease outbreak, (COVID-19, SARS, and Ebola) along with mediating consistent and accurate information pertaining global health awareness and disease outbreak between and amongst other nations which of course contributes greatly to the strength and reliability of global health.

Topic Introduction

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is the concept of providing access to health services in any location or time without financial hardship. As financial divides continue to grow, the access of healthcare is dwindling for many impoverished groups. This inequality of health propagates poverty and therefore raises the rates of morbidity and mortality within said impoverished areas. A prime example of this is the effects of the covid-19 pandemic in areas where health coverage is not universal. This solemn issue has caused the WHO to focus on supporting the advancement of UHC to provide health coverage for all.

Topic History

Since 1883 the concept and implementation of universal health coverage has been in practice in many powerful European nations such as, but not limited to: the Empire of Germany, the United Kingdom, the Empire of Russia and the Empire of Japan. The main purpose of universal health care back then has been to supply quality care to laborers and the impoverished. These programs sprung into prominence after the events of the two World Wars, within the World Wars extreme



pressure from labor unions to increase the rights of laborers and blue collar workers were heavily employed. This in turn made universal health coverage a more common occurrence amongst nations. Eventually, after decades of countries implementing their own autonomous health coverage, the UN decided to push fourth an agenda regarding the execution of a worldwide global health coverage, a substantial part of it involved urging nations to accelerate this process completely due to a lack of health care for poorer regions of the world.

Topic Discussion

Universal health coverage has long been in discussion and debates in various states and countries, with the UN taking the first steps towards world universal health coverage back in 2012. The UN general pushed for a resolution and a global health policy explaining how nations must expedite the progress towards universal health coverage with the purpose of citizens around the globe no matter their wealth and social status.

They must always have access to quality health care at an affordable cost, especially through primary healthcare and certain social protection mechanisms put in place to help aid in progress towards healthcare for all. Principally for the poorer and more rural parts of the world. Furthermore later in 2015 a resolution was passed regarding certain universal health coverage goals, this resolution was also known as “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” This agenda mainly focused on financial risk protection, access to various vital health care coverage that was of high quality, and of course affordable medicine and vaccines for the general populace. Finally, in 2017 we saw the UN pass yet another resolution about universal health coverage which was called “Global Health and Foreign Policy: addressing the health of the most vulnerable for an inclusive society,” It called upon major member states to promote and bolster dialogue with stakeholders in an attempt to aggrandize their contribution to the implementation of a variety of health goals and targets via an intersectoral and multi stakeholder approach.

Key Terms

1. **Universal Health Coverage:** The providing access to health services in any location or time without financial hardship.



Key Questions

1. How do we properly and efficiently provide universal health coverage for all?
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