



The World Health Organization in light of the corona pandemic: a political vision

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Abstract

The World Health Organization (WHO) represents the main decision-making body and an international forum for global health. It works in cooperation with the United Nations as a guiding and coordinating authority for policies and roles in providing health services around the world. Since its founding in 1948 after World War II, the organization has set development goals extending to 2030 to develop health services and confront epidemics and diseases, despite challenges and despite skepticism about its effectiveness and role during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. With weak funding that reduces its effectiveness, the main research problem was: "The World Health Organization faced a global challenge represented by the COVID-19 pandemic, which required concerted efforts and the provision of assistance and scientific expertise to all the world's population despite the challenges." The main objectives of the research were to diagnose the role of the organization and its institutions in containing the pandemic, despite criticism, and to examine its future and the requirements for the effectiveness of its role to carry out the basic tasks outlined by the organization's goals.

Keywords: Pandemic financing, Global system, Health system, Hegemony

Introduction

Since the founding of the World Health Organization in 1948, the world has faced numerous challenges. Since the beginning of the third millennium, the organization has played a role in confronting a number of epidemics worldwide, the most recent of which was the coronavirus pandemic, a global pandemic that represented the most severe challenges facing the organization and its ability to contain the crisis. After identifying the epicenter of the epidemic in China, the organization played a major role in managing the crisis, performing its health functions to provide services, identifying gaps in the organization's efforts, and formulating recommendations that would activate the organization's roles to be up to the responsibility towards future epidemics.

The organization employs experts, scientists, and virologists who provide consultations and scientific research on diseases and epidemics. The organization represented the guiding authority for managing health policies, gathering information on global health issues, and promoting health and safety. The organization devotes its efforts to achieving the goals of the strategy it set with the United Nations and international organizations to serve billions of people around the world. The organization enjoys the world's trust with international support, in addition to the support of international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and influential forces in the world. The coronavirus pandemic represented an incentive for international cooperation between the organization and regional and international organizations. During the coronavirus crisis, it played a major role in providing guidance for the world, medicines, vaccines, and inoculations for much of the developing world. This epidemic

had political, economic, and strategic repercussions that affected individuals, societies, and countries. The biggest supporter of the World Health Organization is the United States, which worked to establish it. In doing so, it reflects the role of hegemony and contributes to managing the global system, despite the criticism directed at the organization for covering up for China and not publishing data and information about the epidemic. The research problem was represented in the role of the World Health Organization in confronting a global epidemic that required international cooperation to overcome the crisis instead of questioning its role.

The research will address the following point

First: The World Health Organization, characteristics and objectives.

Second: The role of the World Health Organization in confronting Corona.

Third: You have a future vision for the role of the organization in confronting the connection.

First - The research problem

Since its inception, the World Health Organization has tried to perform its roles with confidence and to promote global health for all the world's population. The main problem of the research was represented by "The World Health Organization faced a global epidemic represented by the Corona epidemic, which required cooperation to provide health services to the world's population despite the criticisms and doubts directed at it." The research questions were:

What are the goals upon which the World Health Organization was established since its inception?

To what extent did the World Health Organization contribute to confronting the epidemic despite the criticisms?

What is the future of the World Health Organization in light of tensions and weak international funding?

Second - Research hypothesis

The main hypothesis of the research is "The World Health Organization was not effective in containing the crisis, which led to the acceleration of the spread of the epidemic, so it was criticized by the global system." The secondary hypotheses of the research are-

- The organization, its institutions, and agencies confronted the epidemic effectively despite the challenges.
- The organization suffers from weak funding that helps it purchase equipment and support the health systems of poor countries.
- Major powers are trying to dominate the organization with varying roles, which weakens its effectiveness.

Third: Research objective

The research seeks to:

- Diagnose the role of the organization and its institutions in confronting the epidemic and the acceleration of its spread.
- Clarify the motives for the criticisms directed at it in light of the crisis.
- Identify the future of the organization and the requirements for the effectiveness of its role.

Fourth - The importance of the research

The importance of the research lies in clarifying the origins of the organization and the strategy of the goals it set until 2030 to achieve sustainability. Despite the ferocity of the epidemic, its rapid spread, and the large number of infections, the organization attempted to provide services to most of the world's population, despite the doubts raised by Washington and other countries about the organization's subordination and cover-up of China, instead of cooperation in light of the crisis. The research sets a future vision for the organization's role if it faced a more ferocious epidemic.

Fifth - Research methodology

The World Health Organization represents an official global body within the United Nations, so the research relied on the institutional approach, which is done by studying the official and institutional aspect, in addition to the analytical approach to analyze the studies and reports that were considered sources from which the research benefited.

First - The world health organization, characteristics and objectives

The emergence of the World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing authority within the United Nations system in the field of health. It is an international forum for global health and is highly regarded and trusted by the world's population. It was established in 1948 to unify cooperation with the United Nations in improving global health, combating epidemics, and

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developing policies to meet challenges. The concept of health means the state of mental and social well-being of the population. The organization relies on the implementation of strategies recommended by experts from offices around the world. The organization works in cooperation with the United Nations to coordinate health policies at the regional and international levels and develop its partnerships with global initiatives. The organization includes 194 members and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Health experts from many countries around the world work in the organization, relying on their studies and recommendations in the field of information and scientific developments. The organization cooperates with specialized agencies, especially in developing countries, to meet the challenges of diseases and epidemics. The organization relies for its financial support on the annual contributions provided by member states, voluntary contributions, and membership subscriptions based on the population and economic status of the countries. The United States is at the forefront of countries in providing support, as it leads the global system and has a strong economy. The country has the best global health system, which makes it one of the most important countries in the world. It qualifies it to lead the world, according to Joseph Nye ^[1]. Industrialized countries such as Japan, Canada, the European Union countries, China, and even Saudi Arabia ^[2].

At a time when the organization was suffering from a 25% funding shortage during the 2019 Corona pandemic, it had long called for increased funding to confront the Corona pandemic, which took up the largest portion of its budget to provide aid to developing countries that do not have a health system, in addition to the requirements of awareness programs to bring about developments in confronting epidemics and diseases, and providing vaccination to the southern hemisphere. Therefore, the organization faced an unprecedented crisis, not only in funding, but also in questioning the Fed's cycle and policies, especially since the accusations were linked to a global pandemic whose infection rates were doubling dramatically Accelerated and unprecedented ^[3], since 2019, the organization has been working to support and benefit one billion people with health coverage through 150 websites, provide better protection for another billion in health emergencies, and provide another billion with a level of health and well-being and protection against diseases, including cancer.

Over the past sixty years, the World Health Organization has played important roles in confronting the challenges of diseases and epidemics, distributing vaccines, and combating diseases in developing countries. During the outbreak of the Corona epidemic, conflict was a feature of political affairs and the economic instability of global markets. At that time, the concept of power emerged, which proved that no matter how powerful countries are in all its forms, hard and soft, it may be difficult for them to confront the epidemic alone without interacting with the world.

The pandemic represented one of the global political differences driven by political motivation, which created the American-Chinese competition at the time, just as the

pandemic period represented a stage of challenge facing the world when the role of the system led by Washington declined, and the Corona pandemic represented a historical and pivotal stage in the global roles of the organization, and in how to contain the pandemic and deal with all transparency with information and spread awareness globally and distribute medicines and vaccines, and it was decided The organization could have played a major role during the pandemic, but accusations of negligence, bias, and exploitation of the crisis have weakened its role. This is what Washington ^[4] was waiting for. The World Health Organization has a constitution that includes articles related to the organization's roles in collecting and exchanging information about diseases and gives it the authority to conduct investigations into health systems ^[5].

The World Health Organization's institutions and functions: The constitution prohibits the organization from declaring a global emergency in many epidemics, as happened with the COVID-19 pandemic. The constitution grants the organization the right to protect human rights while managing health events and epidemics in countries. The organization has several institutions, including:

- The General Assembly: The organization's general policy-making body.
- The Executive Council: The organization's executive body, comprising 34 members with diverse specialties from most continents.
- The General Secretariat: Comprising the Director-General and technical staff.

The organization has specific functions whose programs are implemented in cooperation with the United Nations, namely:

- Normative functions – including international agreements and partnerships, disease nomenclature, and drug efficacy.
- Coordination functions – responsible for formulating health strategies and policies for countries.
- Technical and global functions – supporting research and health information technology ^[6].

Therefore, it cooperates with the United Nations organizations and health departments to support and enhance global health security and its developments through the data and procedures it provides. The organization cooperates with companies, country policies, and planning bodies to confront the epidemic and limit its spread. It declared a global state of emergency to prevent the spread of the epidemic across borders through trade and travel. It emphasized monitoring, containment, and support for health systems, helping them detect viral infections, provide care for those infected, and limit the spread of infection. It worked to disseminate accurate information and guidance with the help of virus experts to ensure the accuracy of the information, and it was working and cooperating with pharmaceutical companies to produce vaccines and its global distribution, the organization works with specialized agencies to provide assistance to countries in the field of food, improving the environment, and providing economic and social production as a basis for development, and it seeks to make health available to all ^[7].

The success of the organization depends on the extent to which member states and other countries implement two principles:

- Global solidarity.
- Transmitting information in a transparent and accurate manner.

The organization is characterized by its broad structure and partial independence, comprising six regional offices distributed around the world, each with its own staff. This expansion places pressure on the organization's budget and multiplies the challenges it faces.

WHO Goals

The World Health Organization faces the challenges of providing essential medical equipment, vaccinations, and empowering and strengthening laboratory capacities to diagnose diseases. Thanks to these roles, many countries around the world, including Brazil, India, and Pakistan, have achieved the elimination of tropical diseases by 2024. Several countries, including Namibia, have also achieved the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and hepatitis.

The organization has played a role for decades in achieving progress in eliminating a number of diseases and recently provided medical aid to Gaza by providing equipment and vaccinations for polio, which appeared during the war. The organization is opening new horizons in the use of artificial intelligence in the field of digital health and the detection of cancer and tuberculosis diseases and all data and information, and its role is expanding to protect the health of the population from climate change ^[8]. The organization has sought to lead international cooperation to combat epidemics, so it developed research protocols that are being used in a precise and organized manner in about 40 countries. During the Corona crisis, about 130 scientists, funders, and manufacturers from all over the world came together to work with the World Health Organization to accelerate the development of a vaccine against Corona. The organization is committed to strengthening the global ecosystem for public health contexts, represented by building the capacity of data management. The internal system serves as a basis for policies, plans and program implementation. In 2025, the organization seeks to improve the lives of the population through basic development requirements and placing health at the top of the priority list of programs for officials in various sectors. However, the basic objectives of the World Health Organization are:

- Promote evidence-based decision-making by focusing on sustainable health management information systems (HMIS) and digital development systems to monitor policies and country plans and develop solutions.
- Coordinate research related to natural and health services and mental health activities.
- Support technical cooperation and enhance its role in health research to provide treatments for epidemics and medical and health services.
- Promote global health by supporting health security and development.

- Improving and enhancing professional training standards in the healthcare field to address epidemics.
- Establishing international standards for biological products.
- Developing strategies to address disease challenges and help mothers and children worldwide.
- Spreading health awareness about food, medicine, and vaccines, and issuing reliable health information in cooperation with active forces, international organizations, and specialized agencies to combat epidemics and diseases.
- One of the primary goals is to build a more prosperous and healthy future for all people.

The organization has designated World Health Day to celebrate the role of frontline workers during the COVID-19 pandemic [9].

Second: The role of the World Health Organization in confronting Corona

After the emergence of the global system, a new phase of international relations emerged on the political scene, based on the center-periphery theory. Washington emerged as the center, leading the world and acting unilaterally without allies. At that time, it imposed its political, economic, and military leadership on international legitimacy and made the entire world a vital arena for spreading its strategy. Before the outbreak of the pandemic, conflict was a characteristic of the global political situation, especially after the wars waged by the United States in Iraq and Afghanistan, and its use of force to ignite conflicts and change the political systems of important countries. This demonstrated to many countries, including Russia and China, the world's need for a multipolar global system to confront global challenges and spread justice and equality. The coronavirus pandemic represented a global challenge with political, economic, social, and strategic dimensions, as developed societies were more affected than developing societies that lack a health system. The pandemic caused economic and global turmoil, and it was the first challenge after World War II. And the pandemic is forgotten, like one of the global political imbalances driven by political reality, which created international competition represented by the American-Chinese rivalry. The pandemic represented a phase of challenge facing the world after the decline of the role of the global system led by Washington and its leadership of the world. At that time, the world witnessed a political leadership vacuum, global politics collapsed, and risks increased instead of developing solutions [10]. The role of the active powers in the global system declined after the collapse of those powers in the face of the pandemic, at a time when developing countries tried to confront the pandemic internally amid political and economic stagnation. There were winners and losers during the Corona crisis. The developed West turned into the developing West after the increase in the death and infection rates, and even their lack of the most basic means of protection. These are the countries that accepted Chinese aid in medical equipment and protective gear. They began sending telegrams of thanks and appreciation to China, while the global system led by

Washington stood by and suffered. This position created confusion and the state of vacuum that the global system is experiencing, which was replaced by the United Nations and its international requirements.

Countries and their political systems have become subject to the professional level of crisis management. Even US President Trump criticized the World Health Organization and China for distracting global attention from the inability to contain the coronavirus pandemic. At that time, the crisis demonstrated the fragility of the global system and the weakness of its capabilities, especially after the United States isolated itself. President Trump even declared that America was alone in confronting the pandemic. The crisis had political implications, especially in the state of complete lockdown, which affected political goals globally. At that time, Trump lost the elections due to voters' fear of his globally unacceptable handling of the pandemic. At the same time, China benefited from the weakness of Washington's strategy and political position in dealing with the crisis. China dominated the global media and played a proactive role with its soft power to stand with countries facing the crisis fiercely, such as Italy, Spain, Iran, and Iraq. It provided them with medical aid, equipment, and guidance, even to the World Health Organization and to many developing countries. In doing so, it wanted to gain global attention through its success in confronting the pandemic in the country that followed a policy of benevolence, which is the essence of its foreign policy that helped it gain trust among its partners in the world, and the epidemic revealed China, its political system, and its high capabilities in managing the crisis. It also revealed the disciplined and homogeneous Chinese society that submitted to all instructions of the Chinese state. Therefore, China, the epicenter of the epidemic, was the first country to recover from the Corona epidemic, and the World Health Organization, which is managing global efforts to confront an unprecedented crisis, not only with funding, but also by questioning its role and policies, especially since the accusations were linked to the time of the global Corona pandemic, in which infection and death rates are doubling daily [11]. According to the American vision, criticisms were directed at the World Health Organization, which were represented in:

- The World Health Organization is biased and protects China from declaring its responsibility for concealing data and information about the pandemic.
- Washington announced that the organization suffers from mismanagement, which has accelerated the spread of the pandemic.
- Washington announced that the organization rejected the reforms it had long demanded, accusing the organization of being under the influence of China, ignoring warnings, and downplaying the severity of the pandemic.
- The World Health Organization is biased and protects China from not declaring its responsibility for concealing data and information about the epidemic.
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- Washington announced that the organization rejected the reforms it had long demanded, accusing the organization of being under the influence of China, ignoring warnings, and downplaying the severity of the pandemic.
- President Trump announced that the organization refused to declare a global emergency despite the dangers of Corona because it refused to question the effectiveness of the epidemic.
- The British Parliament has questioned the organization's ability to combat the pandemic.
- Germany called for the activation of the 2017 G20 Public Health Agreement as an alternative to the WHO.
- Japan, a major funder of the WHO, has accused the WHO of pandering to China and downplaying the severity of the pandemic.
- Washington announced that there is a significant gap in funding between it and other countries, financially, technically and practically.
- President Trump accused the organization of failing to send health experts to objectively assess the situation in China. The outbreak could have been contained and thousands of lives saved.

It was not the first time that accusations were directed at the World Health Organization. The United States accused the WHO of being biased toward the (former) Soviet Union during the swine flu pandemic in 2009. Its performance was criticized during the Ebola epidemic that spread in West Africa in 2014 and quickly spread to Arab African countries. Washington announced that the organization's role was late and limited. At that time, discussions took place among the G20 regarding the role and effectiveness of the World Health Organization, and the idea of dismantling it and establishing a new organization was raised. During the Corona period, the organization responded to the reactions and began holding press conferences about the accusations. First, it announced that the organization does not have the ability to obligate its members and punish them to avoid conflict with countries. It is not like the powers of the World Trade Organization or the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and it does not have the authority to issue orders to countries to allow investigations into the origins of the outbreak of the epidemic or diseases. It announced that the travel restrictions imposed on countries to confront the epidemic were considered a violation of international health requirements. Second, the organization announced that it had sent medical equipment and laboratory testing tools to more than 93 countries and collected files of clinical trials on the disease around the world. The organization defended itself against criticism that it did not have the authority to send experts to any country to conduct investigations into the spread of the epidemic. During these activities of the organization, President Trump was busy with political conflicts in the White House. The organization announced, through its director, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, its regret over the executive order signed by President Trump withdrawing his country from the organization. He mentioned the organization's budget, which amounted to two billion dollars, the smallest budget. It reached five billion during 2020-2021, which was insufficient. Despite the funding of members and organizations, the

international system on which the organization had relied since its founding began to erode, and aggressive nationalism took hold.

It is worth noting that the establishment of organizations is based on the forces controlling and dominating economic developments in the world. Most organizations were established by the United States, including the World Health Organization. However, the contributions of countries vary, although the United States is the largest dominant player, working to establish the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (IMF), NATO, and even the United Nations and other international organizations. However, these organizations are controlled by influential forces that contribute to their committees and committees. For example, UNESCO is controlled by France, as it is a country of transparency, freedom, and laws. The United States controls the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, and the leadership of NATO, as it does not allow European leadership. The FAO is under Italian influence. It is not necessary for the administration to appoint a person from the same country, as others loyal to it or with the same ideology have been hired^[12]. After Trump assumed the White House during the coronavirus pandemic, he made clear his economic doctrine, which achieves gains for America alone and America first at the expense of the world. This is one of the most hideous security, economic, and political policies, and the United States withdrew further from some international organization platforms and lost its control and influence even over the institutions it had worked to establish, including the World Health Organization. Before that, China benefited from Washington's preoccupation with the events of September 11, 2001, its wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, its use of force in more than one place, and the creation of conflicts. China benefited from this to gain greater influence in the World Health Organization. The coronavirus crisis increased the strength of national systems and protection, with the emergence of a state of competition and the absence of global cooperation and solidarity. Every country tried to confront the crisis at the national level, which increased the risks of the crisis, and the United States began to question the functions of international organizations such as the United Nations, especially since Washington was unable to provide evidence and proof in its war against Iraq and in the role of the Afghans in the September 11, 2001 attacks, in which the German-French axis rejected the war in Iraq, and NATO refused to participate in the war^[13].

The role of the World Health Organization began to be questioned, claiming that it was politically and security-wise infiltrated. In fact, international organizations are professionalized by forces that are experiencing international competition for money and the rise of their roles. Accordingly, Washington's withdrawal from the World Health Organization, led by Trump, aimed to strike at China, which has the strongest influence in the organization's various committees and is generous in supporting the organization. Therefore, the large villages, in terms of their funding and population, are trying to influence the decisions of international organizations.

Washington realized during Trump's term that the organizations no longer meet Washington's expectations and that other forces have gained influence and dominance in some aspects of those organizations, including China ^[14].

Third - A future vision for the organization's role in confronting epidemics

Talking about the future means talking about a time unit resulting from an interactive process that blends experiences and present data. Studying the future requires studying reality and analyzing data. The World Health Organization is conducting a review of international health laws that were launched in 2022 in parallel with negotiations on developing a global agreement to prevent and combat epidemics. The matter aims to improve and coordinate the international response and develop proactive plans for equitable access to medicine, vaccines, and tools to detect the epidemic and its means of spreading. Even the director of the organization urged countries to conclude an agreement to combat future epidemics, saying, "Give the people of the world and the people of your countries a safer future."

The organization's development and future support are essential to the world. The organization has roles in countries around the world, as it played a role in the earthquakes in Syria and Turkey and in the Gaza war. It leads the organization's teams in working throughout the year and issues disease monitoring data and reports. During 2024, the organization responded to approximately 65 emergency situations around the world, especially those related to diseases and conflicts ^[15]. The organization played a role in the earthquake in Afghanistan and the conflicts in South Sudan and Pakistan. It also plays multiple roles in addressing changes such as drought and rising temperatures by helping countries cope with these changes, especially developing countries. It deploys its medical and advisory teams and sends aid and equipment to reduce the shock of disasters and their consequences and negative effects. The year 2024 witnessed the return of many diseases, including anthrax, swine flu, the respiratory virus, dengue fever, and foot-and-mouth disease. The organization's teams were diligent in reaching the epicenters of these epidemics and diseases, and these teams were often exposed to injuries and sometimes death.

The organization played a role in the earthquake in Afghanistan and the conflicts in South Sudan and Pakistan, and it has multiple roles in the changes represented by drought and rising temperatures by helping countries to confront these changes, especially developing countries, by deploying its medical and advisory teams and sending aid and equipment that reduce the shock. Disasters, their consequences and negative effects. The year 2024 witnessed the return of many diseases, including anthrax, swine flu, the respiratory virus, dengue fever and foot-and-mouth disease. The organization's teams were diligent in reaching the epicenters of these epidemics and diseases, and these teams were often exposed to injuries and sometimes death.

The organization is working to strengthen international cooperation in the future through its regional offices and centers, as well as through:

- The Public Health Information Unit in Geneva
- The Viral Analysis Unit
- Through its offices in developing countries and Europe

Since the organization is the lead agency in the health clusters, it has coordinated health assistance provided by partners to millions of people affected by crises in many countries. President Trump's accusations have revived the debate about the composition of organizations and their internal organization, which depends on analyzing information and making effective decisions. It has been suspected that the organization made mistakes at the beginning of the epidemic, so it declared a state of emergency after the epidemic reached 19 countries.

The number of infections exceeded approximately 8,000, and the epidemic was not considered a pandemic until November 3, 2019. However, the justifications provided were that it was gathering information about the epidemic, so it needed more time and effort. It also lacks the authority to enter countries and conduct investigations into the epidemic, so it needs new legislation, funding, and material and moral assistance for many of its committees, which points to China. Therefore, support must be provided to combat infectious diseases and coordinate efforts to produce new and rapidly effective vaccines and treatments for emerging diseases. To develop the World Health Organization, health systems must be reconsidered to confront future health crises through ^[16]:

- Qualifying cadres of health sector workers because they are on the front line of epidemics and are the ones exposed to infection.
- Adopting global curfew to contain the epidemic and prevent its spread over a larger area.
- This requires developing hospitals and clinics scientifically and technically to be safer in confronting epidemics.
- The necessity of coordination and cooperation between effective governmental and non-governmental institutions ^[17].

Future studies were linked to Orientalism 88, the development of strategic studies and international relations, the development of the work of economic and political blocs, and their role in establishing research centers, such as in the United States. Think tanks are research centers run by experts and academics that present proposals to decision-makers. They have periodicals and higher institutes and have a global orientation specializing in the fields of technology and its strategy, including-

- The RAND Corporation, an organization that plays a significant role in shaping public opinion and decision-making.
- The Club of Rome, composed of businessmen, is dedicated to developing futures studies techniques in the field of global system engineering and confronting demographic growth.

- **Civil Society Organizations:** There are many governmental and private health institutes that play a role in developing health systems and pharmaceutical technology.

Therefore, the future of the World Health Organization requires international cooperation between the global system led by Washington, the G20 countries, and emerging countries around the world to confront future epidemics. This requires high governance, with the WHO playing a stronger and greater role, and with the support of these powers. Companies in these countries will play an important role in:

- Developing appropriate medicines for future epidemics.
- Supporting scientific innovations and discoveries in the health field.
- Planning and the use of artificial intelligence will play a major role in identifying epidemic hotspots and their characteristics.
- Funding scientific research conducted by WHO health experts is essential.
- Producing medical equipment technology and supplying it to developing countries ^[18].

The organization confirms that since the outbreak of the Corona epidemic on 11/31/2019 until the announcement of the end of the epidemic on 11/14/2022, there are possibilities of the return of the epidemic and the development of its variants and the emergence of more ferocious epidemics if pollution in the atmosphere continues at these high levels and climate changes continue to play their roles and tensions Politics and wars are effective factors for the emergence of new epidemics in the future. Even the director of the World Health Organization said, "We need a collective response to confront epidemics because Corona was not the last ^[19]."

Studies have shown that the policies pursued by countries in their healthcare systems have had consequences, including :

- There were factors behind the weakening of the international community's geopolitical immunity in the pre-pandemic period due to industrial development and the decline of human rights.
- The international competition between the United States, Russia, and China has made the world more tense and chaotic, facing economic and political crises.

Conclusion

The Corona pandemic revealed the weakness of health systems and their inability to confront epidemics, in addition to the economic, social, political, and humanitarian challenges the pandemic left behind. It is a global challenge that affected the developed West more than developing countries, despite concealing the epidemic and its spread and the accusations directed at the international organization. The pandemic revealed the bad doctrine of US President Trump that America and its economic gains are more important at the expense of the public good.

Despite the criticism directed at the organization and the skepticism of its leading role in confronting the crisis despite its weak budget, the organization was effective in containing

the crisis, distributing medicines, and guiding the world to guidelines and prevention and the distribution of vaccines and immunizations to all the world's population. It is the organization that has worked to conclude multiple partnerships under which it provides special community services to poor countries that do not have a health system.

But will governments succeed in confronting it? What is the role of artificial intelligence in identifying the genetic information (DNA) of the epidemic? If there are more virulent variants of the epidemic, how can priorities be set to manage the epidemic? What are the scientific methods? What is the role of health and social awareness in reducing its impact? The organization has responded to calls for reform and improving its capabilities in responding to epidemics and diseases, especially since it is an organization characterized by its broad structures and partial independence.

Research recommends

- The need to reform the organization's institutional structures and get rid of internal bureaucracy, a matter emphasized by the organization's experts.
- Despite the increase in countries' contributions to the transfer in 2020, increased funding will further enhance the public health of the world's population.
- The need to adopt digital transformation projects in ministries of health and launch the national strategy for health information systems for countries.
- The database must be updated to diagnose epidemics, their characteristics and causes, and spread health awareness.
- Countries must cooperate and assume responsibility.
- The health sector needs to increase the number of workers and qualify them in the field of health care and confront epidemics and emerging diseases
- Cooperating with the organization's member states by submitting annual reports to the World Health Organization regarding new measures being adopted, the extent of progress in improving citizens' health, and the nature of regimes that were unable to control the pandemic. Even China announced that countries more capable of controlling the coronavirus pandemic and the pandemics that preceded it had limited the ability to contain it.
- Some regimes exploited the crisis to disperse the pillars of their rule. The election propaganda war was suppressed under the pretext of the ban, and some were able to access opposition data due to the pandemic.
- After the coronavirus pandemic, American foreign policy and consensus assumed the development of more capable policies to confront challenges, study the shortcomings that occurred, and not leave the role to the organization, which is under the influence of other forces.
- The organization directed the need to expand the scope of providing humanitarian and development aid to participating members of the organization, and to work on the spread of international blocs that would complement the organization's role ^[20].

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