

argue that the intensification of social relations including economics, trade, culture, environment and technology across the world, has undermine the global biosecurity by making transfer of pathogens and other microbes more convenient

How Globalization Could Compensate for the Threats that it Poses to Biosecurity

The distribution of health benefits that result from the globalization process depends on preexisting economic, social and political conditions within countries, the fairness of trade and investment agreements, existing political economy and the strength of the multilateral global health system. Globalization presents certain problems that are substantial and beyond the capacity of individual states to manage. Avoiding the perpetuation of an international class of very poor countries excluded from most of the benefits of the global economy, requires multifaceted and sustained support and cooperation by the international health community at large. Improving health and addressing health inequalities and externalities requires effective global action on health that entails essential global health functions beyond what individual nation-states can accomplish, even with external assistance. Global functions can be distinguished from national or sub-national functions in that they are beyond individual states' capacity.

Globalization offers opportunities and challenges for global health and its distribution. Prospects for health improvement are enhanced by the transfer of medical and public health knowledge and technology from one part of the globe to another. Though, for example, sharing of best practices, health promotion and prevention strategies and, of course, medical treatments. (Jennifer Prah Ruger, 2009). To study the global efforts for strengthening of global biosecurity we can analyze the work of world Health Organization, different non-governmental organizations and the other shared efforts of nations that plays and are playing a major role in the prevention, treatment and awareness of various infectious diseases.

Role of WHO: Global Efforts to Preserve Biosecurity

The 21st century global health landscape requires effective global action in the face of globalization of trade, travel, information, human rights, ideas, and disease. The new global health era is more plural, comprising a number of key actors, and requiring more coordination of effort, priorities and investments. The World Health Organization (WHO) plays an essential role in the global governance of health and disease; due to its core global functions of establishing, monitoring and enforcing international norms and standards, and coordinating multiple actors toward common goals. Global health governance requires WHO leadership and effective implementation of WHO's core global functions to ensure better effectiveness of all health actors, but achieving this global mission could be hampered by narrowing activities and budget reallocations from core global functions.

How WHO Works?

All countries with a WHO office have a Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS). CCSs are flexible to align with the national health planning cycle. After the WHO country office and the government finalize the CCS, the country office develops a CCS Brief. It summarizes:

- The main features of the country context in relation to health, development and cooperation with partners;
- WHO's main work priorities with the country in the medium term; and
- Key public health indicators, utilizing data from the WHO Global Health Observatory. WHO works with all Member States to support them to achieve the highest standard of health for all people.

WHO has dedicated staff working in 149 country offices. These country teams advise ministries of health and other sectors on public health issues and provide support to plan, implement and monitor health programme. It works closely with other United Nations agencies, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, the private sector and affected communities to improve essential prevention, treatment and health care services. WHO acts as a knowledge broker and facilitates exchanges between countries, encouraging them to work together to pursue solutions to common challenges. (WHO, 2020)

International Health Regulations (2005)

The International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) are a set of regulations legally binding on 196 States Parties, including all WHO Member States. They contribute to global public health security by providing a new framework for the coordination of the management of events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern, and improve the capacity of all countries to detect, assess, notify and respond to public health threats (EMRO, 2020). The WHO's 2005 International Health Regulations, which require states to develop core competencies in disease detection, represent an unprecedented opportunity to develop an integrated global disease surveillance system (Koblentz, 2010).

The Prevention, Awareness and Treatment of Diseases at Global Level

The improvised poor regions of the world like Asia and Africa need special attention to permanently eradicate some lethal diseases. There are many international organizations and NGOs that work day and night to improve the global health.

Poliomyelitis

Polio is a contagious viral illness that in its most severe form causes nerve injury leading to paralysis, difficulty breathing and sometimes death. In the early 20th century, polio was one of the most feared diseases in industrialized countries, paralyzing hundreds of thousands of children every year. Soon after the introduction of effective vaccines in the 1950s and 1960s however, polio was brought under control and practically eliminated as a public health problem in these countries. In the U.S., the last case of naturally occurring polio was in 1979. Today, despite a worldwide effort to wipe out polio, poliovirus continues to affect children and adults in parts of Asia and Africa. It took somewhat longer for polio to be recognized as a major problem in developing countries. During the 1970s routine immunization was introduced worldwide as part of national immunization programs, helping to control the disease in many developing countries.