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**Identify the roles of specific international organization in responding to COVID-19 pandemic globally**

 An international organization (intergovernmental organization) is an organization established by a treaty or other instrument governed by international law and possessing its own international legal personality, such as the United Nations, the World Health Organization and NATO. With the pandemic going on around the world, several international organizations have decided to add helping hands to improve the well-being of people and different countries. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious emergence in Asia late last year the virus has spread to every continent except Antarctica. Cases are rising daily in Africa the Americas, and Europe.

•WHO: World Health Organization. (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.[1] It is part of the U.N. Sustainable Development Group. The WHO Constitution, which establishes the agency's governing structure and principles, states its main objective as ensuring "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with six semi-autonomous regional offices and 150 field offices worldwide. WHO and its partners are seeking financing for protective equipment for frontline health workers; to equip diagnostic laboratories; improve surveillance and data collection; establish and maintain intensive care units; strengthen supply chains; accelerate research and development of vaccines and therapeutics; and take other critical steps to scale up the public health response to the pandemic. They are working hard to help member states develop national response plans. I believe almost all member states have now developed a plan, which is central to their being able to mobilize the resources needed for a good state of readiness and to enable them to respond should they have COVID-19 cases. We have sent about 80 experts from WHO to 30 countries. They have also mobilized experts among countries to exchange expertise and help carry out such functions such as establishing an incident management system one of the most critical [elements] because it is where all the data is put together and [through which] actions to be taken are coordinated. The World Health Organization (WHO) is working closely with global experts, governments and partners to rapidly expand scientific knowledge on this new virus, to track the spread and virulence of the virus, and to provide advice to countries and individuals on measures to protect health and prevent the spread of this outbreak.

•IOM: International Organization for Migration. The International Organization for Migration is an intergovernmental organization that provides services and advice concerning migration to governments and migrants, including internally displaced persons, refugees, and migrant workers. In September 2016, IOM became a related organization of the United Nations. IOM has been supporting the efforts of the Government of Nigeria to manage migration through capacitybuilding, advisory services, and technical assistance on migration matters, including migration health and information, assisted voluntary returns, and countertrafficking. With the Strong collaboration of IOM being established with national migration stakeholders in order to enhance border management, fight trafficking in persons, reduce irregular migration, and mainstream migration in the countryʼs development plans. Their main goal is to make sure they are an effective part of the system that identifies, isolates and treats those who are affected. The organization is contributing their part in stopping coronavirus spread and to reduce \the number of those that are exposed and when they are exposed, to provide treatment for them at the UN isolation and treatment centre.

•EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is an international financial institution founded in 1991. As a multilateral developmental investment bank, the EBRD uses investment as a tool to build market economies. The EBRD is working urgently across the regions where it invests to provide immediate support to companies that are suffering from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. EBRD shareholders have approved a framework that as a first step will provide up to €1 billion to clients suffering temporary difficulties. (The proposals were approved on 13 March.) The EBRD has issued procurement guidance for clients and tenderers with advice for the period of the covid-19 pandemic."This new package of emergency measures comes as the EBRD is already pledging strong support generally for its existing countries of operations and follows a record level of investment of €10.1 billion [$11.36 billion] in 2019," it added. The EBRD's economists forecasted that economic outlook will be affected right across the bank's region, which is integrated into global supply chains.

 •UN: United Nations. The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. As the coronavirus pandemic spreads to more than 200 countries and territories, killing more than 20,000 people, the United Nations is redoubling its support for frontline responders who are working around the clock to save lives. United Nations country teams are stepping up their support for national authorities. In Timor Leste, where one case has been confirmed, the United Nations is supporting Government measures to prevent a potential COVID-19 outbreak. Advised by the Resident Coordinator and WHO, the Prime Minister recently ordered to establish an Inter- Ministerial Task Force for coordinated activities to fight COVID-19. The UN team is also siding with a range of partners, including news outlets, civil society organizations, businesses, youth representatives, and women leaders for a whole-of-society approach to prevention, preparedness, and response against COVID-19. As COVID-19 continues its march around the world, the United Nations is working to remove its negative impact on children who are facing new health risks, disruptions to their education and increased exposure to domestic violence and hunger. United Nations peacekeeping missions are continuing to carry out their mandates while also helping countries in their coronavirus response. Meanwhile, the United Nations is taking stringent measures to ensure that peacekeeping personnel remain free from COVID-19.

•World Bank Group: The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of poorer countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. It comprises two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Development Association. The World Bank Group is acting quickly to step up support as countries respond to the COVID-19 crisis and face a wide range of consequences, including the risk of global recession. With approval today from its

Board, the Bank Group is immediately launching emergency support through operations around the world. And this urgent help to governments and companies is just the start of a broader effort. Given the unprecedented challenges that COVID-19 poses, the Bank Group expects to deploy up to $160 billion over the next 15 months to help countries protect the poor and vulnerable, support businesses, and bolster economic recovery. Many of the worldʼs low- and middle-income countries are still in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the impact is already being felt. Health systems are strained in Ethiopia and Yemen; more medical staff are needed in countries such as Haiti and Mongolia. Millions of children canʼt go to school in Pakistan and need solutions for remote learning. The risks posed by the coronavirus are especially high for millions of people who live in poverty or have only recently emerged from it. The World Bank Group is taking broad, fast action to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and we already have health response operations moving forward in over 65 countries. addition to the World Bank projects, the emergency financing includes $8 billion from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), where work is underway to help the private sector cope with the pandemic. Experience from previous shocks shows that keeping companies solvent is key to saving jobs and limiting the economic damage. In addition to new investments, IFC is extending trade finance and working capital lines to clients. Many Bank Group efforts will also continue to focus on smaller businesses, so that they can resume their key contribution to growth and jobs in many client countries. The World Bank is reaching out to suppliers on behalf of governments to help ensure that suppliers can deliver throughout the global emergency. Through financing and a wide range of technical support, the Bank Group will work to help countries shorten their time to recovery and lay the foundations for future growth. And across all the efforts to combat COVID-19, the focus will be on solutions that can help countries ensure protection and restore opportunities for their poorest and most vulnerable people.

•FAO: Food for Agricultural Organization. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. Its Latin motto, fiat panis, translates to "let there be bread”. A battle plan for ensuring global food supplies during the COVID-19 crisis. FAO's Chief Economist maps the ways the world can mitigate shocks to agriculture. Within the Plan, FAO's efforts will focus on four main activities: Setting up a global data facility in close collaboration with key partners. FAO recommendations on planting and harvesting tasks during the COVID-19 outbreak using crop calendars. An increasing number of countries are introduced to FAO. FAO prioritizes staff wellbeing in the fight to contain COVID-19. Precautionary measures have been developed and put in place over the weeks. The COVID-19 pandemic is impacting not only food trade, food supply chains and markets but also people's lives, livelihoods and nutrition. Strengthening food production and distribution systems is key to fighting hunger and entails helping tackle diseases wherever they emerge in. Restrictions on the movement of personnel and equipment imposed by COVID-19 have created challenges but FAO is continuing to work with different

countries exposed to COVID-19. COVID-19 is having severe effects on high- and low-income countries alike. But thereʼs fear about what impact the virus could have in lower income countries that may be less equipped to tackle the pandemic. Many cases are being found in low-income countries globally, but that number is likely an underestimation. To help keep people living in lower income countries healthy and safe, major international organizations are stepping up their efforts to fight the spread of the virus and help countries recover.

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