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Identify the roles of specific international organizations in responding to the COVID 19 pandemic globally.

An international organization is an organizationiu5f4 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. International organizations are composed of primarily Member states, but may also include other entities.

Roles some international organizations played in response to the COVID 19 pandemic.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

World Health Organization (WHO) through programming on Radio Miraya and is distributing thousands of educational flashcards to community members explaining the symptoms of COVID-19 and ways to prevent it.

WHO is working with the Yemeni authorities to boost Yemen's COVID-19 testing capabilities and to prevent the spread of the virus to the country.

Increasing understanding of the disease**:** WHO is constantly analysing data as we receive it and working closely with global experts on a range of topics. WHO is proposing specific studies to better understand transmission, risk factors, and the source of the infection

Communicating with the publicon how to protect themselves and others, especially the vulnerable and those at highest risk.

Keeping countries and the general public informed**:** Providing updated information through the International Health Regulations (2005), daily situation reports and dashboards displaying real-time data.

Coordinating with partners: WHO is working with our network of partners including other UN and development agencies, Emergency Medical Teams, the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN) and donor agencies.

Helping countries prepare**:**WHO is working closely with countries to help them prepare for the rapid detection and response to cases, clusters and community transmission including sending supplies, providing technicalexpertise and training.

THE UNITED NATIONS:

As COVID-19 continues its march around the world, the United Nations is working to reduce its negative impact on children, who are facing new health risks, disruptions to their education and increased exposure to domestic violence and hunger.

In response to COVID-19, UNESCO has launched [Global Education Coalition](https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse/globalcoalition/) to support countries in scaling up their best distance learning practices and reaching children and youth who are most at risk.

UN missions are also supporting national authorities in their response to COVID-19, including through capacity-building activities with local authorities and services, logistics, supply chain, awareness-raising, and the distribution of medical equipment, among other initiatives. Further, the missions are using radio and social media to provide factual information about the pandemic and counter misinformation about the crisis.

The United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) is working with humanitarian partners to educate displaced families on how to prevent and prepare for COVID-19. When possible to do so safely, displaced people are being advised to voluntarily return to their villages to reduce the risk of transmission in cramped Protection of Civilians sites.

UNMISS is supporting awareness-raising campaigns by the South Sudanese Government and the United Nations launched a [$2 billion coordinated global humanitarian response plan](https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Global-Humanitarian-Response-Plan-COVID-19.pdf) on 25 March to fight COVID-19 in countries with already existing humanitarian situations.

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) has set up a hand-washing station in the Anson go, Gao region. Its peacekeepers are also using patrols to teach people about COVID-19 prevention.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WTO has urged the government to reduce ban on imports and exports so the food chain will not be disrupted. International cooperation becomes vital. In the midst of the COVID-19 lockdowns, efforts have been be made to ensure that trade flows as freely as possible, specially to avoid food shortage.

WTO have ensured that food producers and food workers at processing and retail level are protected to minimize the spread of the disease within this sector and maintain food supply chains. Consumers, in particular the most vulnerable, must continue to be able to access food within their communities under strict safety requirements.

WTO gives out information on food-related trade measures, levels of food production, consumption and stocks, as well as on food prices, is available to all in real time. This reduces uncertainty and allows producers, consumers and traders to make informed decisions. Above all, it helps contain ‘panic buying’ and the hoarding of food and other essential items.

WTO ensures that response to COVID-19 does not unintentionally create unwarranted shortages of essential items and exacerbate hunger and malnutrition.

U.S AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Our priorities in the response are to protect the safety and health security of our global workforce, ensure that we can continue our life-saving mission across the world, and support partner countries in their response to COVID-19.

This includes working with frontline workers to slow the spread, care for the affected, and equip local communities with the tools needed to fight back against COVID-19.

USAID and the State Department have made available nearly $500 million to combat COVID-19. This commitment demonstrates strong U.S. leadership in response to the outbreak. More than $2 billion - which Congress provided to USAID

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ICC has issued a 10-point plan for G20 trade ministers to speed response to COVID-19.

WORLD BANK

The World Bank Group is taking broad, fast action to help developing countries strengthen their pandemic response, increase disease surveillance, improve public health interventions, and help the private sector continue to operate and sustain jobs

It is deploying up to $160 billion in financial support over the next 15 months to help countries protect the poor and vulnerable, support businesses, and foster economic recovery  
the World Bank is working worldwide to redeploy resources in existing World Bank financed projects worth up to $1.7 billion, including through restructuring and use of projects’ emergency components.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EC has reinforced the public health sectors and mitigate the socio-economic impact in the European Union.

EC is mobilizing all means to help member states provide objective information on the pandemic and how to control it

EC has promised to accelerate work on diagnostics, treatments and the development of a vaccine

EC has approved a budget of 35.5 euros[million] to support agriculture, fishery, school, catering, food sectors during this pandemic.

EUROCHAMBRES

37 billion euros from structural and investment funds that were originally set aside for ERDF to be redirected to health care to purchase needed medical facilities.

It will also be used to support national short time working skills

Member states are to give out public loans at favorable interest

Credit holidays- allow for delayed repayments of loans.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION

Close monitoring of transports and passengers and even goods in affected regions and other parts of the world