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The whole word is suffering from a strange disease called Corona Virus (Covid-19) which the vaccine is yet to be discovered. Some International organizations are aiding parts of the world in protecting themselves from these diseases. The following are some of the ways the international organizations are responding to the pandemic globally;

* The National Institutes of Health and the Foundation for the NIH (FNIH) are bringing together more than a dozen leading biopharmaceutical companies, the Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the European Medicines Agency to develop an international strategy for a coordinated research response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The planned Accelerating COVID-19 Therapeutic Interventions and Vaccines (ACTIV) partnership will develop a collaborative framework for prioritizing vaccine and drug candidates, streamlining clinical trials, coordinating regulatory processes and/or leveraging assets among all partners to rapidly respond to the COVID-19 and future pandemics. This is part of the whole-of-government, whole-of-America response the Administration has led to beat COVID-19. Coordinated by the FNIH, ACTIV government and industry partners will provide infrastructure, subject matter expertise and/or funding (both new and in-kind) to identify, prioritize and facilitate the entry of some of the most promising candidates into clinical trials. Industry partners also will make available certain prioritized compounds, some of which have already cleared various phases of development, and associated data to support research related to COVID-19.  The partnership is being developed with input from a steering committee managed by the FNIH which includes leaders from NIH, FDA and the research and development organizations of the companies. The research community is currently striving to sift through more than 100 potential preventives and therapeutics for COVID-19. ACTIV will aim to provide guidance which can be used to prioritize the plethora of vaccine and therapeutic candidates in development and connect clinical trial networks to test new and repurposed candidates quickly and efficiently.

 ACTIV will have four fast-track focus areas, each of which will be led by a highly motivated working group of senior scientists representing government, industry and academia:

1. *Standardize and share preclinical evaluation methods in an open forum that allows for comparison and validation by:*
	* Establishing a centralized process and repository for harmonizing and sharing methods and evaluating models
	* Extending access to high-throughput screening facilities, especially in biosafety level-3 laboratories, with a goal of testing all compounds that have been in human clinical trials to identify the potential to apply these compounds to COVID-19
	* Increasing access to validated animal models
	* Enhancing comparison of approaches to identify informative assays
2. *Prioritize and accelerate clinical evaluation of therapeutic candidates with near-term potential by:*
	* Establishing a steering committee with relevant expertise and objectivity to set criteria for and rank potential candidates submitted by industry partners for first wave and subsequent evaluation
	* Developing a complete inventory of potential candidates with different mechanisms of action and acceptable safety profiles
	* Designing, launching and openly sharing master protocols with agreed upon endpoints, sampling and analysis for evaluating candidates
	* Using a single control arm to enhance trial efficiency
3. *Maximize clinical trial capacity and effectiveness by:*
	* Connecting existing networks of clinical trials to build capacity and capabilities, including specialization in different populations and disease stages
	* Leveraging infrastructure and expertise from across NIH networks, including:
		+ Adjuvant Discovery and Adjuvant Development Programs
		+ AIDS Clinical Trials Network
		+ Clinical and Translational Science Awards Program
		+ Clinical Trials in Organ Transplantation
		+ Cooperative Centers on Human Immunology
		+ HIV Prevention Trials Network
		+ HIV Vaccine Trials Network
		+ Human Immunology Project Consortium
		+ International Network for Strategic Initiatives for Global HIV Trials (INSIGHT) Network
		+ National Cancer Institute Community Oncology Research Program
		+ National Cancer Institute’s National Clinical Trial Network
		+ Prevention and Early Treatment of Acute Lung Injury (PETAL) Clinical Trials Network
		+ Strategies to Innovate Emergency Care Clinical Trials Network (SIREN)
		+ T and B Cell Discovery Programs and Immune Epitope Database
		+ Vaccine Treatment and Evaluation Units
	* Establishing a coordination mechanism across networks to expedite trials, track incidence across sites and project future capacity
4. *Advance vaccine development by:*
	* Creating a collaborative framework to share insights into natural immunity and vaccine candidate-induced immune response by:
		+ Mapping epitopes and developing assays
		+ Establishing protocols for sampling and immunological analyses and reagents
		+ Collecting clinical data on immunological responses and endpoints, to enable meta-analysis of correlates of protection
		+ Engaging with regulators on surrogate endpoints for clinical evaluation.
* On 15 April, IOM launched a USD 499 million COVID-19 Global Strategic preparedness and response plan (SPRP) to support vital preparedness, response and recovery activities in over 140 countries. IOM will support countries that may need additional resources – financial, technical or operational – to help ensure that further COVID-19 infections are prevented, and to assist health systems so they have increased capacity to cope with additional requirements.

The SRP comprises a wide range of activities in all regions of the world including:

* emergence of humanitarian needs in new settings;
* cross-border coordination;
* capacity-building for government staff on disease surveillance;
* setting up or enhancing hand-washing facilities at entry points;
* support with case management;
* monitoring and mapping of people’s movements within and across borders;
* improvement of displacement sites to ensure site safety and hygiene and that livelihoods are sustained;
* and the dissemination of information on how to stay healthy, specifically targeting migrants, refugees and displaced persons.

The new appeal complements and is aligned with the WHO’s COVID-19 Global Preparedness and Response Plan as well as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19, led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In view of the **impact of the pandemic on IOM’s daily operations**, including the increasing number of travel restrictions, a thorough assessment is being undertaken to ensure the continued safety of the staff, partners and all beneficiaries of the organization. Across all of IOM’s activities, priority is given to mainstreaming protection concerns within the COVID-19 response to **ensure that their efforts are people-centered, inclusive and do no harm to the populations we assist**. Thus far, the following actions have been taken:

* **Temporary suspension of IOM’s resettlement programming**, in coordination with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). Resettlement, however, remains a life-saving tool for many refugees. IOM and UNHCR are working with states to ensure movements can continue for the most critical emergency cases wherever possible.
* **Scale-back and/or suspension of a number of migration health assessment programs, visa application programs, and operational reduction of family reunification and humanitarian visa programs**. Where operations continue, IOM has adopted a number of precautionary measures, including the development of specific Standard Operating Procedures for COVID-19, health education and counselling for migrants, and strengthening of pre-embarkation checks.
* **Virtual counselling for migrants and virtual training sessions for migrants’ associations.** In many European countries, IOM has set-up remote communication mechanisms to inform migrants, especially those interested to return home, about the general situation and current restrictions to movements.

Despite these programmatic changes, IOM is closely following the evolving situation on the ground and **retains full capacity and readiness to resume operations as soon as conditions allow.**

* **World Health Organization (WHO**) has issued guidance to countries, which is regularly updated to take into account the evolving situation. The guidelines include measures such as quarantine, repatriations of citizens and preparedness at workplaces. The Organization is also working with a network of experts to coordinate regional surveillance efforts, epidemiology, modelling, diagnostics, clinical care and treatment, and other ways to identify, manage the disease and limit widespread transmission.

WHO is providing remote support to affected countries on the use of electronic data tools, so national health authorities can better understand the outbreak in their countries. Preparedness and response to previous epidemics is providing a firm foundation for many African countries to tackle the spread of COVID-19.

Importantly, basic preventative measures by individuals and communities remain the most powerful tool to prevent the spread of COVID-19. WHO is helping local authorities craft radio messaging and TV spots to inform the public about the risks of COVID-19 and what measures should be taken. The Organization is also helping to counter disinformation and is guiding countries on setting up call centers to ensure the public is informed.