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INTRODUCTION

The covid 19 virus is a virus which started in China early this year and has spread to other

countries. It is a respiratory virus that affects breathing and can lead to death, it has caused a global distress. Different strategies have been taken by different organizations both international and domestic to contain the and reduce spread of this virus.

International organizations and their response to the pandemic.

THE WHO

They have issued recommendations to ensure that this virus does not spread for example: Travel restrictions or widespread testing. However the WHO does a lot more than recommendations. It has used its expert network to provide relevant information, issued over 50 pieces of technical guidance, distributed medical equipment and test kits, established a supply chain task force in cooperation with the World Food Programme, and supported countries’ capacities for preparedness and response by raising over $800 million through its Solidarity Response Fund. It also supports transnational research networks that are trying to produce vaccines.

The United nation

The U.N.’s potential is hampered by great power rivalry

The U.N. faces similar constraints from powerful member states. The U.N. General Assembly in early April adopted a resolution to ask for “intensified international cooperation” and tasked Secretary General António Guterres to lead the effort. But to date, the U.N. Security Council hasn’t echoed this call. While the Security Council took action against past HIV/AIDS or Ebola epidemics, it now faces political tensions from its most powerful members, China and the United States. China wants to push the Security Council to return to its focus on traditional security threats. The United States insists that any resolution should mention the origins of the virus, despite Chinese objections.

For weeks, the Security Council has been negotiating a draft resolution on a global cease-fire during the pandemic. Without a concerted call for global solidarity among the world’s great powers, Guterres has focused on the need for “science and solidarity,” and the U.N. has launched a new communication effort to counter misinformation about the pandemic. And the U.N. also launched a $2 billion global humanitarian response plan together with UNICEF and the WHO.

The E.U. can act — but not on all issues equally well

The European Union also has difficulty launching coordinated solutions that go beyond its bureaucrats’ competences and which require each member states’ consent — particularly with regard to economic and fiscal policies. There is German and Dutch opposition to “coronabonds,” which could spread the cost of helping the hardest-hit countries — like Spain and Italy — across the E.U. This led the E.U. to settle for less ambitious plans and lofty promises for economic recovery boosts after the crisis.

The European Commission, the E.U.’s executive body, has been able to impose solutions in less politically controversial areas. Initially, it got the 27 E.U. members to agree on a common ban on travel from outside the E.U. and suspended its Stability and Growth Pact rules to facilitate state aid. It has recently launched SURE, a temporary 100 billion euro unemployment support scheme and redirected 37 billion euros of its budget to help its members with the covid-19 crises. The commission has also proposed a coordinated exit strategy from lockdown.

The African Union

The African Union’s problem is resources

The African Union, which fosters cooperation among its 55 members, has different problems — it depends heavily on outside resources for its activities. The virus has spread across the continent, where testing capacities remain limited. The chair of the A.U. Commission, Moussa Faki Mahamat, called the U.S. decision to suspend WHO funding “deeply regrettable.” Nonetheless, with the help of the WHO’s African office and the World Bank as well as lessons learned from the Ebola crisis, the A.U. has become the main standard-setting body on the continent, building a common Coronavirus Fund and sharing expertise among its members through its Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Conclusion

In conclusion,Due to the fact that the COVID 19 is a deadly disease and have affected a lot of Organisation. International Organisation response to the pandemic is vividly shown because of working hands such as WHO World Health Organisation this group of Organisation are working in other to stop the pandemic and showing the world a way of stopping the pandemic.