

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS: GOVERNMENTAL AND NON- GOVERNMENTAL

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES
AFE BABALOLA UNIVERSITY**

**Nothing on earth is more
International than Disease**

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANISATION

There are three types

- Multilateral
- Bilateral
- Non governmental

MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

- The term multilateral means that funding comes from multiple governments (as well as from non-governmental sources) and is distributed to many different countries.
- These are organizations formed between three or more nations to work on issues that relate to all of the countries in the organization.
- Multilateral organizations obtain their funding from multiple governments and spend it on projects in various countries. They normally require job-seekers to have specialized training in relevant fields such as public health, economics, business and social or behavioural sciences, as well as prior experience.
- Multilateral organizations play an essential role in achieving the SDGs in their capacity as either financing source or implementing partner.
- Multilateral organizations can serve either as a financing source or as an implementing partner (when funding is channelled through them to implement services).
- Examples
 - WHO
 - WORLD BANK
 - UNICEF
 - UNDP
 - UNFPA

WHO

ROLES OF MULTILATERAL IHO.

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

It is a specialized non-political agency of UN established 7th April, 1946. The headquarters is in Geneva and has 6 regional offices working with more than 150 countries.

Its primary role is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations system.

Its main areas of work are health systems; health through the life-course; non-communicable and communicable diseases; preparedness, surveillance and response; and corporate services.

It support countries as they coordinate the efforts of governments and partners – including bi- and multilaterals, funds and foundations, civil society organizations and the private sector.

Working together, we attain health objectives by supporting national health policies and strategies.

Better health for everyone, everywhere



WHO Regions

- South East Asia-New Delhi
- Africa-Harare (Zimbabwe)
- The Americas-Washington D C (USA)
- Europe-Copenhagen (Denmark)
- Eastern Mediterranean-Alexandria (Egypt)
- Western Pacific-Manila (Philippines)

SEARO: (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Korea, Maldives, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Nepal, Srilanka, Thailand)

The current Director-General is Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Appointed on 1 July 2017.

He will be the first health official from Africa to serve as director-general.

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“Health is a human right. No one should get sick or die just because they are poor, or because they cannot access the services they need.”

**Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,
Director-General**

WHO Constitution was set on the following principles

- Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.
- The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent on the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.
- The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.
- Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of diseases, especially communicable disease, is a common danger.
- Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.
- The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.
- Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.
- Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

The constitution of the World Health Organization also addresses its complex structures with three levels of organization at an international level.

1. The World Health Assembly (WHA), comprising representatives of every WHO member state
2. The Executive board, which comprises members elected by the WHA and
3. The Secretariat comprised of WHO's Director-General and technical and administrative staff.

The constitution also specifies provisions to create regional organizations and “committees considered desirable to serve any purpose within the competence of the organization”

The focus of WHO's work has shifted over time. This is not surprising, considering the broad scope of WHO's mandate that the organization tends to focus its work around only some of its functions at any given time.

WHO is currently on thirteenth general programme of work drawn for the year 2019–2023 (GPW 13)

Function of WHO:

To act as the directing and coordinating authority on all international health work

- prevention and control of specific diseases
- Development of comprehensive health services (such as development of national health policies and programmes)
- Family health
- Environmental health
- Health statistics
- Biomedical research
- Health information and research (collaboration with research centres, grants, funding)
- Cooperation with other organisation

Operational History of WHO

1947: The WHO established an epidemiological information service via telex, and by 1950 a mass tuberculosis inoculation drive using the BCG vaccine was under way.

1955: The malaria eradication programme was launched, although it was later altered in objective. 1955 saw the first report on diabetes mellitus and the creation of the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

1958: Viktor Zhdanov, Deputy Minister of Health for the USSR, called on the World Health Assembly to undertake a global initiative to eradicate smallpox, resulting in Resolution WHA11.54. At this point, 2 million people were dying from smallpox every year.

1966: The WHO moved its headquarters from the Ariana wing at the Palace of Nations to a newly constructed HQ elsewhere in Geneva.

1967: The WHO intensified the global smallpox eradication by contributing \$2.4 million annually to the effort and adopted a new disease surveillance method. The initial problem the WHO team faced was inadequate reporting of smallpox cases. WHO established a network of consultants who assisted countries in setting up surveillance and containment activities. The WHO also helped contain the last European outbreak in Yugoslavia in 1972. After over two decades of fighting smallpox, the WHO declared in 1979 that the disease had been eradicated – the first disease in history to be eliminated by human effort.

1967: The WHO launched the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases and the World Health Assembly voted to enact a resolution on Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation, with a focus on community-driven care.

1974: The Expanded Programme on Immunization and the control programme of onchocerciasis was started, an important partnership between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank.

1977: The first list of essential medicines was drawn up, and a year later the ambitious goal of "Health For All" was declared.

1986: The WHO began its global programme on HIV/AIDS. Two years later preventing discrimination against sufferers was attended to and in 1996 UNAIDS was formed.

1988: The Global Polio Eradication Initiative was established.

1998: WHO's Director-General highlighted gains in child survival, reduced infant mortality, increased life expectancy and reduced rates of "scourges" such as smallpox and polio on the fiftieth anniversary of WHO's founding. He, did, however, accept that more had to be done to assist maternal health and that progress in this area had been slow.

2000: The Stop TB Partnership was created along with the UN's formulation of the Millennium Development Goals.

2001: The measles initiative was formed, and credited with reducing global deaths from the disease by 68% by 2007.

2002: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was drawn up to improve the resources available.

2006: The organization endorsed the world's first official HIV/AIDS Toolkit for Zimbabwe, which formed the basis for global prevention, treatment, and support the plan to fight the AIDS pandemic.

- Term paper

WHO and maternal/infant health

WHO and communicable diseases

WHO and sustainable development

WHO and Millennium development goals (MDGs)

Submission: April 7th 2020

Group 5mins oral presentation

Assignment 2:

Summary of the focus areas and goals in the

- i. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ii. WHO GPW 13

UNICEF

The United Nation's Children's Fund ([UNICEF](#)) is committed to ensuring that all children – regardless of gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic background or circumstances realize their right to a quality education.

Working with a broad range of local, national and international partners, UNICEF aims to realize the educational and gender-equality goals established in the Millennium Declaration and the Declaration on Education for All. Child health

- Immunization
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS spread
- Family health and child welfare
- Water supply and sanitation
- Hygiene
- Emergency relief
- Basic education and gender equality



UNFPA

The United Nations Population Fund ([UNFPA](#)) has offices in over 150 countries and territories. It works to deliver a world where every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UNFPA convenes partnerships with a broad range of partners, including youth-led organizations and networks, to promote young people's health and rights. It advocates for adolescent girls and the most marginalized young people, making the case that girls' education, especially secondary education, is one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programs to "reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

" The agency's main goals are:

- 1- Universal access to reproductive health services.
- 2- Universal primary education and closing the gender gap in education.
- 3- Reducing maternal mortality.
- 4- Reducing infant mortality.
- 5- Increasing life expectancy.
- 6- Decreasing HIV infection rates



- Preventing and treating obstetric fistula
- Supplying clean birthing kits following disasters
- Strengthening emergency obstetric care
- Ensuring reliable supplies of essential medicines and equipment
- Enabling birth spacing.



UNFPA advocates for the welfare of young people by

- Preventing HIV infection
- Engaging young people in decisions that affect them
- Support age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education
- Creating safe spaces for adolescent girls
- Encouraging abandonment of harmful practices

WORLD BANK

The world bank is internationally recognized organisation that provides technical and financial assistance to many developing countries in the world. Also, it aids their advancement in economy with a primary goal of reducing poverty. World bank has the largest knowledge of developing countries.

The [World Bank](#) was established in July 1944 for pursuing three goals:

- facilitate reconstruction (by the creation of IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development))
- ensure financial and monetary stability, which led to the creation of IMF
- restore and expand trade

Today, the World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of development assistance. In fiscal year 2006, it provided about \$23.6 billion in loans to developing countries and it works in more than 100 developing economies. Today's primary focus is helping the poorest people and the poorest countries.

The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030:

- a. End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%



b. Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world.

Its purpose is to "bridge the economic divide between poor and rich countries."

It does this by turning "rich country resources into poor country growth."

Its long-term vision is to "achieve sustainable poverty reduction."

To achieve this goal, it focuses on several areas:



1. Overcome poverty by spurring growth, especially in Africa.
2. Help reconstruct countries emerging from war, the biggest cause of extreme poverty.
3. Provide a customized solution to help middle-income countries remain out of poverty.¹
4. Spur governments to prevent climate change.
5. Work with partners to bring an end to AIDS.
6. It also manages international financial crises and promotes open trade.
7. Work with the Arab League on three goals. They are to improve education, build infrastructure, and provide micro-loans to small businesses.
8. Share its expertise with developing countries. Publicize its knowledge via reports and its interactive online database.

Table 1. “The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank at a Glance”*

International Monetary Fund

- oversees the international monetary system
- promotes exchange stability and orderly exchange relations among its member countries
- assists all members--both industrial and developing countries--that find themselves in temporary balance of payments difficulties by providing short- to medium-term credits
- supplements the currency reserves of its members through the allocation of SDRs (special drawing rights); to date SDR 21.4 billion has been issued to member countries in proportion to their quotas
- draws its financial resources principally from the quota subscriptions of its member countries
- has at its disposal fully paid-in quotas now totaling SDR 145 billion (about \$215 billion)
- has a staff of 2,300 drawn from more than 182 member countries

World Bank

- seeks to promote the economic development of the world's poorer countries
- assists developing countries through long-term financing of development projects and programs
- provides to the poorest developing countries whose per capita GNP is less than \$865 a year special financial assistance through the International Development Association (IDA)
- encourages private enterprises in developing countries through its affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- acquires most of its financial resources by borrowing on the international bond market
- has an authorized capital of \$184 billion, of which members pay in about 10 percent
- has a staff of 7,000 drawn from 180 member countries”

Global Partnership for Education

The Global Partnership for Education is a multi-stakeholder partnership and funding platform that aims to strengthen education systems in developing countries in order to dramatically increase the number of children who are in school and learning.

Founded: 2002 with headquarters location in Washington, D.C., United States

As a partnership and a fund, GPE mobilizes investments, both external and domestic, to help governments build stronger education systems, based on data and evidence.

GPE works with close to 70 partner developing countries to help them develop and implement quality education sector plans, laying the foundation for strong education systems.

GPE has mobilized more than US\$7 billion for education, creating better opportunities for millions of children, their communities and their countries.



UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme is the United Nations' global development network. It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life for themselves

Founded: 22 November 1965 with its headquarters in New York, New York, United States

It partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone.

UNDP believes that the next global development agenda needs to go further, offering all children and young people the chance to get the education and skills they need for dignified, healthy, and productive lives.



UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations based in Paris, France.

Founded 16th November 1945, with headquarters in London, United Kingdom.

The main functions of UNESCO are to ensure that every child has access to a proper education, promoting cultural acceptance between nations while protecting historical sites, improving technology to aid in the distribution of resources and energy, and secure the safety of individual expression and basic human rights.



UNESCO Projects in the world



BILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

A bilateral organization is a government agency or non-profit organization that receives funding from its home country's government to then be used toward a developing country. This aid is more specifically targeted than multilateral aid, which may go through an international organization such as the United Nations.

Bilateral agencies provide aid to developing countries. Most of the industrialized nations have a similar governmental agency. Political and historical reasons often determine which countries receive donations from bilateral agencies and how much they receive.

These organizations, whether large or small, have the sole intention of aiding conflicts suffered by people. From the unfortunate effects of a drought to the outbreak of a deadly disease, bilateral organizations are there to provide assistance. These nonprofits give aid by providing water and supplies for treatments and vaccines. While much of its aid is used for natural disasters, the organization also tends to society's needs as well.

Some bilateral organizations include the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Public Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The largest bilateral organization is USAID, which works to improve global health through immunization, better nutrition and other similar programs. Along with these larger organizations, there are many smaller ones as well.

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), for example, promotes, protects and advances the health and safety of nations around the world. It performs research for the prevention and treatment of diseases as well as ensures effective responses to epidemics.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the United States' protection agency. The CDC fights disease globally to save lives and protect Americans from health, safety and security threats.

Developed countries are most armed with these helpful organizations to assist the world in times of crisis. These bilateral organizations have a large influence and are key to major developments in health and well-being around the world.

Roles and functions of Bilateral IHO

USAID

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent agency of the United States federal government that is primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid and development assistance.

Founded: 3 November 1961, headquarters is in Washington, D.C., United States

USAID is the world's premier international development agency and a catalytic actor driving development results. USAID's work promotes a path to recipient self-reliance and resilience.

Its objective is to support partners to become self-reliant and capable of leading their own development journeys. It achieved this by reducing the reach of conflict, preventing the spread of pandemic disease, and counteracting the drivers of violence instability, transnational crime and other security threats.

It stand with people when disaster strikes or crisis emerges humanitarian assistance.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

For over 50 years, USAID's global health programs have saved lives, protected people most vulnerable to disease and promoted the stability of communities and nations, while advancing American security and prosperity. America is safer and stronger when people can live healthy and productive lives and when nations around the world are self-reliant and can prevent and withstand crisis.

USAID's global health efforts are focused around three strategic priorities:

1. Preventing child and maternal deaths;

Through efforts in [family planning](#), [maternal and child health](#), [malaria](#) and [nutrition](#), USAID works to prevent child and maternal deaths. USAID's maternal and child survival programs are concentrated in 25 focus countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment and the potential to leverage resources from the public and private sectors to improve health outcomes.



2. Controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic;

Since 1986, USAID's [HIV/AIDS](#) program has been on the forefront of the global AIDS crisis. As a key implementer of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), USAID provides global leadership; supports country-led efforts; and applies science, technology and innovation to support the implementation of cost-effective, sustainable and appropriately integrated HIV/AIDS interventions at scale to achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control.

3. Combating infectious diseases.

USAID has been a leader in the control and prevention of infectious diseases. Today, USAID-funded programs have achieved tremendous success in the fight against [malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza and other emerging threats](#). Working with ministries of health, partners and communities, USAID programs reach poor, marginalized and vulnerable people to prevent and treat infectious diseases.



USAID Global Health Vision

*A world where people lead healthy, productive lives
and where mothers and children thrive*

USAID Global Health Mission Statement

USAID supports partner countries in preventing and managing major health challenges of poor, underserved, and vulnerable people, leading to improved health outcomes by:

- **Providing technical leadership in responding to new global health challenges**
- **Partnering strategically with a wide range of actors**
- **Accelerating the development and application of innovation, science, and technology**
- **Scaling up evidence-based, equitable, inclusive, and locally adapted health solutions**
- **Strengthening local health system capacity to support partner countries' leadership of health policies, strategies, and actions**
- **Promoting inclusion, gender equality, and female empowerment**
- **Working efficiently and being effective stewards of public trust and resources**

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Non-governmental organizations are organizations that are independent of any government. It is also known as private voluntary organizations (PVOs),

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level, and many are active in global health, humanitarian or social areas.

NGOs are Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest to perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions.

NGOs bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information.

Some are organized around specific issues, such as health, human rights, environment. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Their relationship with offices and agencies of the United Nations system differs depending on their goals, their venue and the mandate of a particular institution.

- NGOs provide approximately 20% of all external health aid to developing countries.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is the largest and most prestigious of the world's humanitarian NGOs.

In most natural disasters, e.g. earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, the majority of deaths occur in the first few hours or days, and likewise most of the lives that are saved are saved early on and saved by local efforts at disaster relief. A major disaster, however, can overwhelm the resources of a poor country and, by destruction of an already somewhat tenuous economic and social infrastructure, set the stage for famine and epidemics.

The aid provided by international relief organizations in the days immediately following the disaster can play a major role in averting health crises and re-establishing a functioning society.

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) Working in Global Health

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria - An international financing institution that invests the world's money to save lives.

Save the Children international

CARE International

FHI 360

International Committee of Red Cross

OXFAM- Oxford Famine Relief

Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF, Doctors without borders)

CARE International

FHI 360

Rockefeller foundation

Ford foundation

Project Hope

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF NON GOVERNMENTAL IHO

International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)

The work of the ICRC is based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocols, its Statutes – and those of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – and the resolutions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence. It takes action in response to emergencies and at the same time promotes respect for international humanitarian law and its implementation in national law.

- Provides first aid in war
- Provides Maternal and Child Health services
- Prevention of diseases
- Research in disaster management and emergency protocols



ICRC

What ICRC do

ACTIVITIES

Economic security

Restoring family links

Water and habitat

Access to Education

Health

Sexual violence

Forensic science

Mine action

Building respect for the
law

WHO WE HELP

Civilians

Women

Children

Detainees

Internally displaced
people

Migrants, refugees,
asylum seekers

People with disabilities

Missing people



ICRC



ICRC

Save the Children

The Save the Children Fund, commonly known as Save the Children was established in the United Kingdom in 1919 to improve the lives of children through better education, health care, and economic opportunities, as well as providing emergency aid in natural disasters, war, and other conflicts.

They believe every child deserves a future and help to champion the rights and interests of children worldwide, putting the most vulnerable children first.

With 25,000 dedicated staff across 118 countries, we respond to major emergencies, deliver innovative development programmes, and ensure children's voices are heard through our campaigning to build a better future for and with children.

They put the most deprived and marginalised children first, helping them survive, learn and reach their full potential.

They carry out their mission by

- Training frontline health workers in communities
- Ensuring that expectant mothers and babies receive care and information
- Ensuring that young people's particular health needs are met
- Work with local and national governments to strengthen policies and systems
- Improve access to education and develop programmes



Save the Children®

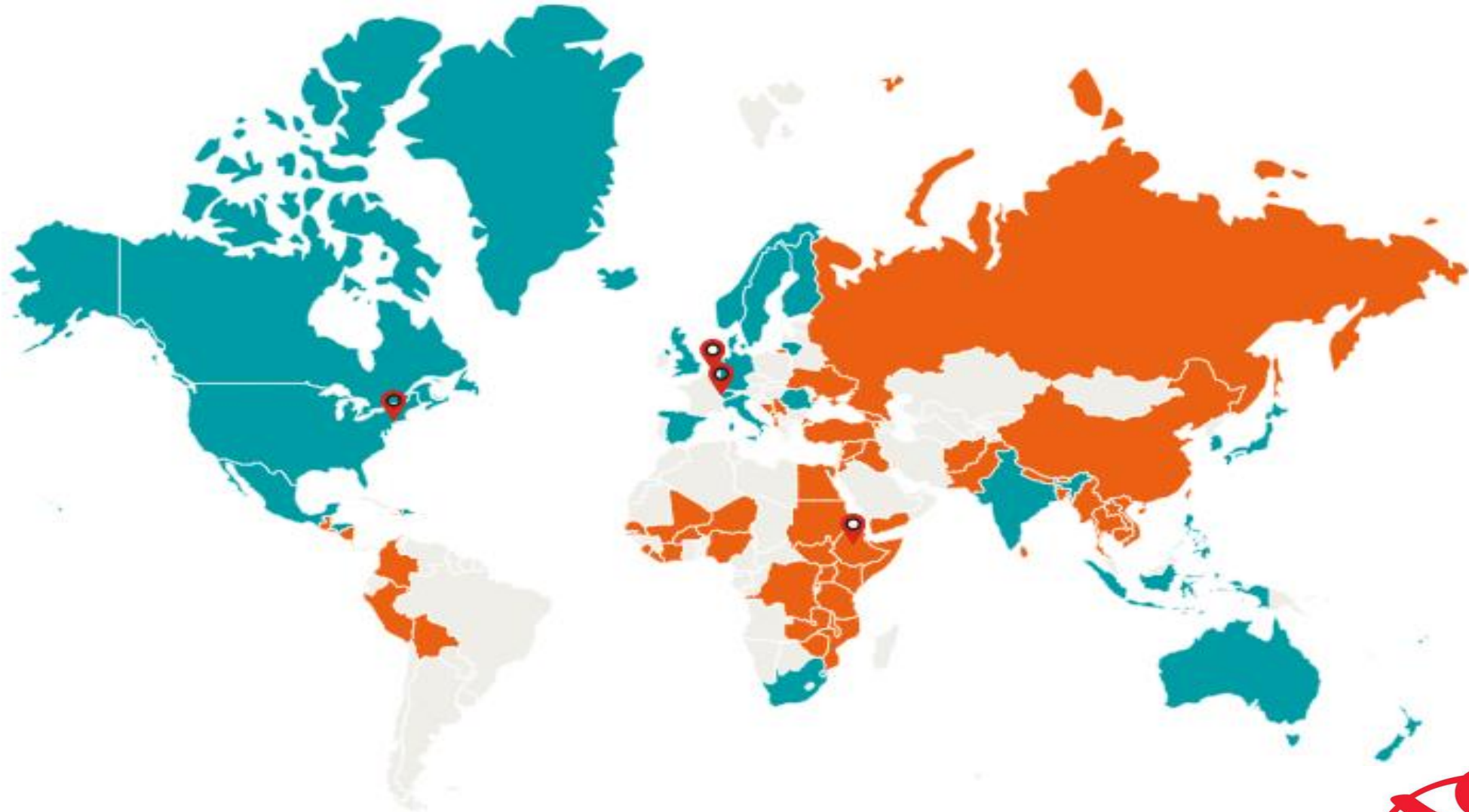
MEMBERS



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES



ADVOCACY OFFICES



mCharts



Save the Children®

THANKS