

## Role of International Organizations in Global Health

→ Who are the actors in health at the international level?

(1) Governments

(2) UN → exs : WHO/ UNICEF

(3) Donors → الجهات المانحة ممكن يكونوا أفراد /مؤسسات/دول .

(3) Non-Governmental **International** Organizations

(4) Non-Governmental Organizations

→ International health organizations are usually divided into three groups:

(1) **Multilateral** organizations :

- ★ Funding comes from multiple governments
- ★ Distributed to many different countries
- ★ Ex: **WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, WB**

(2) **Bilateral** Organizations :

- Governmental agencies in a **single country** which provide aid to developing countries
- Ex : **USAID** → Pure American Agency , **JICA** , **CIDA**

(3) **NGOs** which is aka **PVOs**

-Role : civic or public advocacy organization, which **generates, transfers, or administers humanitarian and other aid** (development / relief).

-Organized as **nonprofit** corporations (charities)

-Can be **local** ( وطنية ليس لها دور اقليمي أو دولي ) or **international** (Act in diff regions , diff countries and diff continents )

Imp ex on INGOs is :: **International Medical Corps**

-May work w/ or independent of government

-Don't include professional associations, businesses, and foundations

-NGOs are distinguished by :

■ **Area of speciality** , وهو المبدأ الأساسي لعمل المؤسسات غير الحكومية بحيث انه كل ما زاد الاختصاص في شغلها كانت فاعلة أكثر في تقديم , خدمات شاملة لجميع الفئات بكفاءة عالية .

■ **The way they work**: operational, or work through **local partners**

■ **Sources and mechanisms of funding**:

1) Some largely **dependent upon government** .

2) Others have developed mechanisms to access **large amounts of private and public funding** (autonomy in strategic direction and geographic locations)

• **Core values** of NGOs

1) **Neutrality** → Aid will not be used to further a political or religious standpoint

2) **Impartiality** →

-Aid is given regardless of race, religion, or nationality

-Aid is **based on need alone**

3) **Independence**

Aid agencies **shall not act as instruments of government foreign policy**

في دول العالم الثالث بالذات ، الحكومات هي من تصنع الـ NGOs ويتعاملها وسيلة لتنفيذ أجنداتها وحتى تبعد عنها مسؤولية القرارات الصعبة

■ NGOs generally work in cooperation w/ **community** , **Donors** and **GOV** . In addition , They must coordinate and communicate **w/ other NGOs** . Another imp thing , NGOs do **affected by internal factors** within countries .

In a nutshell , sources of pressure that may influence NGOs work are : Community , GOV , Donors , Other NGOs and Internal Factors

→ How do NGOs operate ?

-NGOs' organizational structure is characterized by :

- 1) **Decentralized authority** : Most imp factor that helps in facilitation of work ( Success & Flexibility)
- 2) Usually non-rigid hierarchy.
- 3) Significant flexibility.
- 4) Authority at the field level .

-**INGOs** often team up w/ **local NGOs** or have **regional or local branches**

→ Strengths of **Non-profit NGOs**

- Great **variety of programs** to meet many needs
- Potentially **very flexible** with fast response times
- Volunteers & non-profit status **lower operational costs**
- Staff with **high personal commitment** to providing help
- Can easily relate to host country organizations
- Less tainted by association w/ government
- Lower corruption potential
- Campaigns help **educate the public to human needs**

→ **What INGOs do in health?**

Imp : Both **private and public** global health actors have a major role in setting the **global health agenda** and priorities

- Advocacy for **fundraising**
- Operations**; PHC and outreach services
- Long-term projects, **development work**
- Willing to **work in high risk areas**
- Full integration w/ local population**
- Good positioning for **health emergency response (rapid mobilization)**

→ **Limitations** of INGOs work :

- (1) Can **duplicate services**
- (2) Sometimes they go into an **unfair and harmful competition**
- (3) May step **outside their areas of specialty**
- (4) Often overcommit/overextend capacities
- (5) May not be so good at **sustainability** → من أهم تحديات العمل غير الحكومي

→ Funding Sources of INGOs : <<**Public relations and the Media** play an important role>>

- Private Donations** (citizens, businesses and foundations)
- International Organizations (UN)
- National Governments

→ **Funding international health assistance**

- Since the latter 1990s there has been a rapid rise in the **number, variety and capabilities of organizations** involved in, and funding available for, improving global health
- Much assistance is **supply driven** → **what donors have available and/or want to offer**
- Available funding is **still far short of needs**

- New approaches to international assistance include :
  - More use of **partnerships** (international, public-private)
  - **Increased funding**
  - More emphasis **humanitarian motives**
  - Greater recognition of the **global nature of dz**
  - Greater recognition of **infrastructure & workforce needs**
  - Greater **attention to priorities of recipient countries**
  - Greater emphasis on **transparency and accountability**

•**Collaborative partnerships for health** → These collaborative partnerships are seeking better, more transparent ways to set priorities, allocate funds, and to monitor and evaluate performance.

- Exs :
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria**
  - Collaborative partnerships such as **Global Alliance for Vaccines & Immunizations (GAVI)**, Roll Back Malaria, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, and the **Global Health Workforce Alliance**
  - Gates** and the new **Carlos Slim** Foundations

•Requirements to have high quality **Rapid Response Initiative** :

- Training**
- Facilitation & **Coordination**
- Database**
- Documentation** & publications
- Networking
- Mobilize people within countries and the region for field deployments

→ **How do NGOs coordinate?**

- Government Agencies
- UN Coordination Entities** [UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, Special Humanitarian Coordinator]
- NGO-Only Coordination Bodies/Field-level coordination meetings**
- Host Government Ministries / Authorities
- Civil-Military Cooperation or Operation Centers

→ Rapid Response to outbreaks , ex : GOARN & JEE Alliance & RRT Network <<GHD is member of both GOARN and JEE alliance >>

## **Contribution to outbreaks investigation in the field**

**Yellow fever** in Sudan

**Measles** in Jordan

**Cholera** in Iraq

**Syrian refugee camps**

**Cholera** in Yemen

**After Typhoon Yolanda** in Philippines

**Ebola** in West Africa

→ EMPHNET Regional Conference ( every 2 years )

