

160th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C., USA, 26-30 June 2017

Provisional Agenda Item 3.4

CE160/7
17 April 2017
Original: English

NON-STATE ACTORS (NSAs) IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH PAHO

Report of the Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Administration

Introduction

1. At the 55th Directing Council, PAHO Member States adopted the Framework of Engagement with non-State Actors (FENSA) via Resolution CD55.R3 (2016). Through this resolution, PAHO Member States specifically replaced the Principles Governing Relations between the Pan American Health Organization and Nongovernmental Organizations with FENSA¹. Member States also requested the Director to implement FENSA in a manner consistent with the PAHO constitutional legal framework and report annually to the Executive Committee through its Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Administration (SPBA).²

2. “Official relations” is a privilege that the Executive Committee may grant to nongovernmental organizations, international business associations, and philanthropic foundations that have had and continue to have a sustained and systematic engagement with PAHO for at least two years that is assessed by both parties as being mutually beneficial. Official relations are based on a three-year plan for collaboration³ with PAHO that has been developed and agreed upon jointly by the non-State actor and PAHO. The three-year plan is structured in accordance with the PAHO Strategic Plan and is consistent with FENSA. The plans shall be free from concerns that are primarily of a commercial or for-profit nature.

¹ Resolution CD55.R3 (September 2016).

² Id.

³ Entities were previously reviewed on a four-year cycle under the Principles Governing Relations between the Pan American Health Organization and Nongovernmental Organizations, which has now been adjusted to a three-year plan under FENSA.

Applications of NSAs for Admittance into Official Relations with PAHO

3. This year, the Director did not receive any request for admission to the status of official relations with PAHO.

Review of the NSAs in Official Relations with PAHO

4. The Executive Committee, through its Subcommittee, is responsible for reviewing PAHO collaboration with each non-State actor (NSA) in official relations every three years and deciding on the desirability of maintaining official relations or deferring the decision on the review to the following year. The Executive Committee may discontinue official relations if it considers that such relations are no longer appropriate or necessary in light of changing programs or other circumstances. Similarly, the Executive Committee may suspend or discontinue official relations if an organization no longer meets the criteria that applied at the time of the establishment of such relations, fails to provide updated information or report on the collaboration, or fails to fulfill its part in the agreed program of collaboration.

5. Currently, there are 27 non-State actors in official relations with PAHO. Each year those coming to the end of a 3-year term will be assessed. This year eight are up for renewal: American Public Health Association; American Society for Microbiology; Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering; International Diabetes Federation; Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry; March of Dimes; United States Pharmacopeial Convention; and World Association for Sexual Health. The Director submitted a report to the Eleventh Session of the Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Administration on these eight entities. An updated report that includes recommendations from Members of the SPBA is provided in Annex A.

6. The information submitted by the NSAs in support of their applications for continuing their official relations was made available to the Subcommittee in background documents. The Eleventh Session of the Subcommittee, composed of the Delegates of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Guatemala, Guyana, Nicaragua, Peru, and United States of America, considered the background papers prepared by the Bureau. These background papers contained a profile of the NSAs in official relations with PAHO and a report on their collaborative activities with PAHO.

7. The Subcommittee recommends that official relations with six of the NSAs mentioned in paragraph 5 be maintained through 2020: the American Public Health Association; the American Society for Microbiology; the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering; the March of Dimes; the United States Pharmacopeial Convention; and the World Association for Sexual Health.

8. The Subcommittee recommends that the Executive Committee defer the decision for maintaining official relations with the Latin American Federation of the

Pharmaceutical Industry until 2018, in order to permit time to elaborate a more robust plan of collaboration without compromising existing work.

9. The Subcommittee recommends that the Executive Committee discontinue official relations with the International Diabetes Federation due to a lack of collaboration over the past two years.

10. A table showing when each NSA in official relations with PAHO is scheduled for review by the Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Administration is provided in Annex B.

Action by the Executive Committee

11. After reviewing the information provided, the Executive Committee is invited to consider adopting the proposed resolution presented in Annex C.

Annexes

Annex A

REVIEW OF COLLABORATION WITH NON-STATE ACTORS IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH PAHO

1. The Subcommittee recommends continuation of official relations status for the following non-State actors:

American Public Health Association (APHA)

2. The American Public Health Association (APHA), founded in 1872, is an organization for professionals in the field of public health and allied professions primarily based in the United States. The mission of the APHA is to improve the health of the public and achieve equity in health status. The Association's vision is to create the healthiest nation in one generation. Its values reflect the beliefs of its members from all public health and related disciplines in over 40 countries.

3. Over the last three years, the following activities were carried out under the APHA/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) APHA Annual Meetings. At each of the past three Annual Meetings, PAHO and APHA coordinated the following activities to highlight the longstanding partnership between the two organizations: *i*) two scientific sessions, co-hosted by the two organizations, highlighting public health issues faced in the region; *ii*) presentation of a PAHO exhibit at the Public Health Expo; and *iii*) submission of films to the Global Public Health Film Festival.
 - b) Translation project. Publication of translated articles in scientific journals and translation of the updated version of the *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. Since 2014, the *American Journal of Public Health* (AJPH) and the *Pan American Journal of Public Health* have partnered on the translation into Spanish of selected English-language peer-reviewed articles. Also, under a subsidiary agreement, other articles were translated into Spanish, published, and disseminated. In addition, the two organizations renewed an agreement for the Spanish translation of the latest edition of the *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual* (21st edition), which includes a new chapter on Zika.
 - c) Ad hoc activities, communications, and other collaborative partnerships.
 - i*) Engagement in the coordination and planning of activities related to National Public Health Week and World Health Day;
 - ii*) support for development of the Alliance of Public Health Associations of the Americas (APHAA/AASPA); and
 - iii*) coordinated communication to share opportunities and resources through the networks of the two organizations.
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4. The following activities are proposed for the next three years under the APHA/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) APHA Annual Meetings. At every Annual Meeting, both PAHO and APHA will work together on the following activities: *i)* Co-hosting of two scientific sessions; *ii)* presentation of a PAHO exhibit at the Public Health Expo; and *iii)* participation in the Global Public Health Film Festival.
- b) Publication partnership/translation project. *i)* Joint work on the *Pan American Journal of Public Health/American Journal of Public Health*; and *ii)* translation of the *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*.
- c) Ad hoc activities. *i)* Coordination of activities related to National Public Health Week and World Health Day, both of which are held each year in the first week of April; *ii)* Alliance of Public Health Associations of the Americas; *iii)* U.S.-Cuba relations and health; *iv)* coordination of communication, including dissemination of opportunities and resources via e-newsletters and social media, and trainings/webinars.

American Society for Microbiology (ASM)

5. The American Society for Microbiology brings together more than 47,000 scientists and health professionals. Founded in 1899, the ASM has grown into the largest life science professional organization in the world. Its mission is to promote and advance the microbial sciences. ASM advances the microbial sciences through conferences, publications, certifications, and educational opportunities. It enhances laboratory capacity around the globe through training and resources. It provides a network for scientists in academia, industry, and clinical settings. In addition, the ASM promotes a deeper understanding of the microbial sciences for diverse audiences.

6. The following activities were carried out over the last three years under the ASM/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Professional development workshops. Multiple ASM Scientific Writing and Publishing Workshops were implemented in Guyana, El Salvador, and Paraguay.
- b) Virtual scientific lectures. Through the Virtual Speaker Program, the ASM and PAHO are able to connect universities and scientific societies in the PAHO Member States with renowned experts from the American Academy of Microbiology.

7. The following activities are proposed for the next three years under the ASM/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Professional development workshops. ASM will build on previous collaborative activities to implement a series of workshops on Best Practices in Scientific

- Writing and Publishing and the Art of Science Communication using a blended virtual/onsite format.
- b) Virtual scientific lectures. The ASM will leverage the expertise of its membership to expand the number of virtual speakers at scientific meetings and workshops throughout the PAHO region.

Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS)

8. The Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering is a nonprofit technical and scientific society that brings together leading professionals dedicated to environmental conservation, environmental health, and basic sanitation in the Americas. The Association's main fields of work include raising awareness of environmental, health-related, and basic sanitation issues by proposing policy alternatives and solutions; maintaining close contact with the governments in the Region to seek the implementation of plans to improve health-related conditions associated with the environment and basic sanitation deficiencies; organizing capacity-building events; and building strategic alliances with universities and other learning institutions.
9. The two organizations participated jointly in the following activities over the last three years, among others, under the AIDIS/PAHO collaborative work plan:
- a) Water and Sanitation Symposium: "Increasing Access to Quality and Reducing Inequities" (Monterrey, Mexico, October 2014). The Symposium was an example of successful joint coordination and broad participation, as it was attended by 50 participants.
- b) AIDIS/PAHO Regional Symposium, "Water and Sanitation in the 2030 Agenda: The Road to Sustainable Development" (Cartagena, Colombia, August 2016).
- c) AIDIS/PAHO project "Design and Use of an Evaluation Protocol for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in Health Care Facilities".
- d) AIDIS/PAHO Hospital Waste Panel, held at the VI Inter-American Congress on Solid Waste (San Salvador, El Salvador, May 2015).
- e) 13th AIDIS High-Level Technical Meeting (São Paulo, Brazil, July 2016), including a panel, "Atmospheric Pollution and the Challenges of Megacities," organized with PAHO participation.
10. The following activities are proposed for the next three years under the AIDIS/PAHO collaborative work plan:
- a) Development of Part 2 of the AIDIS/PAHO project, "Design and Use of an Evaluation Protocol for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in Health Care Facilities" (six key countries).

- b) Development of Part 3 of the AIDIS/PAHO project, “Design and Use of an Evaluation Protocol for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in Health Care Facilities” (region-wide).
- c) Training of emergency and disaster response teams on topics related to water and sanitation.
- d) Preparation of a joint AIDIS/PAHO technical manual on disasters and emergency response in areas related to water and sanitation.
- e) Collaboration on implementation of the WHO Roadmap for Air Quality.
- f) Actions in support of the Breathe Life project to alert people about the dangers of air pollution from various sources.
- g) Collaboration on strengthening capacity to work with chemicals and hazardous waste under the Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- h) Updating of the Regional Evaluation of Municipal Solid Waste Management Services in Latin America and the Caribbean 2016.
- i) Collaboration on preparations for a PAHO/WHO symposium at the Inter-American Congress of AIDIS to be held in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and the AIDIS inter-American thematic congresses.

March of Dimes

11. The March of Dimes is a not-for-profit organization that works to improve the health outcomes of mothers and babies. March of Dimes works with partners globally. Its mission is to prevent birth defects, premature birth, and infant mortality by helping to improve the health of mothers and babies through research and medical support as well as community services, education, and advocacy.

12. The following activities were carried out over the last three years under the March of Dimes/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Newborn screening (NBS) across the Latin American Region. A survey was completed and two papers related to the status of newborn screening and the need to improve NBS s were co-written by the March of Dimes and PAHO, which are currently under review and expected to be published in 2017.
- b) Increased awareness of the toll, drivers, and economic costs of preterm birth. This project draws on initial country estimates of preterm birth rates and associated mortality in Latin America.

13. The following activities are proposed for the next three years under the March of Dimes/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Joint advancement of the birth defects and disability agenda in Latin America. The two organizations collaborated on participation in the 8th International

- Conference on Birth Defects and Disabilities in the Developing World, to be held in Bogotá, Colombia, on 8-11 November 2017.
- b) Advancement of preterm birth prevention in Latin America. A conference and workshop are being organized in Uruguay for 2017/2018 to further advance the scientific and policy discussions related to the prevention of preterm birth in Latin America as a follow-up to a conference convened by the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) in Costa Rica in 2016.
 - c) Joint awareness-raising about birth defects/World Birth Defects Day (March 3). In collaboration with PAHO, activities are planned to raise awareness about birth defect risks, prevention, and care, mainly through social media and engagement of organizations worldwide.

United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP)

14. The U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention (USP) is a scientific nonprofit organization that sets standards on the identity, strength, quality, and purity of medicines, food ingredients, and dietary supplements manufactured, distributed, and consumed worldwide. The USP standards for drugs are enforceable in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration, and the same or similar standards are used in more than 140 countries. Since its founding in 1820, the USP has worked to assure the quality of the drug supply in the United States. Building on that legacy, it now works with scientists, practitioners, and regulators from many nations to develop and revise standards that help protect public health worldwide.

15. The following activities were carried out over the last three years under the USP/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) External Quality Control Program (EQCP). During the period under review, PAHO and the USP had collaborated with Member States and conducted two Steps (X and XI) in the performance evaluation phase of the External Quality Control Program (EQCP), a collaborative program initiated in 2001.
- b) Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization. In the context of the Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization (PANDRH), USP staff participated in the VII and VIII Conferences of the Network (Ottawa, 5-7 September 2013, and Mexico City, 19-21 October 2016) and strongly supported capacity building activities and deliverables of the PANDRH Good Laboratory Practices Working Group (GLP-WG).
- c) USP Spanish Translation Expert Panel. PAHO and the USP collaborated in offering technical assistance with pharmacopeial standards. Also, the translation of *USP-NF* standards into Spanish was monitored and guided by a panel of volunteer experts from several LAC countries, including a representative from PAHO.

- d) Strengthening the capabilities of the Official Medicines Control Laboratory (OMCL). Within the framework of the Promoting the Quality of Medicines (PQM) program—a cooperative agreement between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and USP—a number of activities were coordinated with PAHO Headquarters and Country Offices during the period under review helping Member States on strengthening their Official Medicines Control Laboratories and their regulatory systems.

16. The following activities are proposed for the next three years under the USP/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Drug regulatory harmonization and convergence. As part of USP collaboration with the Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization (PANDRH), the USP will continue to contribute with all the activities held within the Network and supporting capacity building initiatives providing its knowledge and experience on the quality and safety of medicines and other health technologies to advance relevant subject areas that have been identified as priority/strategic by the Network and considering the needs and expectations of National Regulatory Authorities.
- b) Technical assistance and cooperation in ensuring quality of medicines in LAC Countries. The USP will collaborate with PAHO in addressing regional needs in terms of quality of medicines and related technologies, as identified by PASB jointly with the countries of the Region.

World Association for Sexual Health (WAS) (formerly the World Association for Sexology)

17. Founded in 1978, the World Association for Sexual Health (WAS) promotes sexual health throughout the human life-span all over the world by developing, promoting, and supporting sexology and sexual rights for all. WAS accomplishes its objectives by advocating, networking, and facilitating the exchange of information, ideas, and experiences, while at the same time conducting scientifically based sexual research, sexual education, and clinical sexology using a trans-disciplinary approach.

18. The following activities were carried out over the last three years in accordance with the WAS/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Completion of the Spanish-language version of the World Professional Association on Trans Health (WPATH) Standards of Care of Trans Populations. The Spanish version was translated by WPATH and reviewed for technical content by WAS and PAHO.
- b) Development of training-of-trainer educational materials. The handbook for training on transsexual health, *Ampliándonos hacia lo diverso* [opening ourselves up to diversity], was completed with technical input and revisions by PAHO.

- c) Training in the care of key populations in Central America.
19. The following activities are proposed for the next three years in accordance with the WAS/PAHO collaborative work plan:
- a) Strengthening sexual and reproductive health as part of reproductive health rights/development of an on-line Sexual Health Community of Practice Platform. In partnership with the PAHO/WHO Latin American Center for Perinatology, Women, and Reproductive Health (CLAP), WAS will develop the content and format for a Sexual Health Community of Practice platform in English and Spanish.
 - b) Development of a framework for strategic and comprehensive actions to accelerate progress towards the prevention and reduction of adolescent pregnancy in the Region. This framework, to be developed by PAHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WAS, is intended to help accelerate progress towards the prevention and reduction of adolescent pregnancy in the Region.
 - c) Collaboration on the development of a strategy for positive adolescent and youth development. Participation in the 2017 PAHO technical working group of experts and agencies working on positive adolescent and youth development.
 - d) HIV and STI prevention. Collaboration with PAHO on: *i*) a regional strategy on STI prevention and care for adolescents, including early diagnosis and treatment of adolescents in the Region; and *ii*) a review and update of the PAHO 2010 Blueprint for the Provision of Comprehensive Care to Gay Men and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) in Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - e) Sexual health and aging. Participation in the Regional Consultation on Sexual Health of the Aging Population, with the objective of helping to produce a document on the outcomes and recommendations of this meeting.
20. The Subcommittee recommends deferral of a decision on the following non-State actor:

Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FIFARMA)

21. The Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FIFARMA) represents 12 pharmaceutical research and development companies and nine local associations of the pharmaceutical industry concerned with pharmaceutical research and development in Latin America. Its mission is to promote public policies that foster innovation and access to high-tech and high-quality medicines that prolong, preserve and improve the lives of patients in Latin America. It is guided by strict ethical principles focused on patient safety.

22. Given the importance of collaboration on regulatory system strengthening, the Subcommittee proposes that more time should be granted to allow exploration of the development of a more comprehensive plan of collaboration between the parties that best suits the work of PAHO.

23. The Subcommittee recommends that official relations be discontinued with the following non-State actor:

International Diabetes Federation (IDF)

24. The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) is an umbrella organization of over 230 national diabetes associations in 170 countries and territories. The Federation has been active on the global diabetes community since 1950.

25. No activities were carried out with the IDF during the last three years under the IDF/PAHO collaborative work plan and no activities with the International Diabetes Federation are planned for the next three years.

Annex B**SCHEDULE OF SPBA REVIEWS OF NON-STATE ACTORS
IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH PAHO**

(as of 1 January 2017)

Name	Date Admitted	Last Reviewed	Scheduled to be Reviewed
American College of Healthcare Executives (ACHE)/[<i>Colegio Estadounidense de Ejecutivos de Atención de Salud</i>]	2014	–	2018
American Public Health Association (APHA)/ [<i>Asociación Estadounidense de Salud Pública</i>]	2013	–	2017
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA)/ <i>Asociación Americana del Habla-Lenguaje y Audición</i>	2014	–	2018
American Society for Microbiology (ASM)/[<i>Sociedad Estadounidense de Microbiología</i>]	2001	2013	2017
Consumers International, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (CI-ROLAC)/ <i>Consumers International, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe</i>	2014	–	2018
EMBARQ - World Resources Institute Center for Sustainable Transport/ <i>EMBARQ - Centro del Instituto de Recursos Mundiales para el Transporte Sustentable</i>	2010	2014	2018
Framework Convention Alliance on Tobacco Control (FCA)/[<i>Alianza para el Convenio Marco</i>]	2015	–	2018
Healthy Caribbean Coalition (HCC)/[<i>Coalición Caribe Saludable</i>]	2012	2016	2019
Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering/ <i>Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ambiental (AIDIS)</i>	1995	2013	2017

Name	Date Admitted	Last Reviewed	Scheduled to be Reviewed
Inter-American College of Radiology/ <i>Colegio Interamericano de Radiología (ICR)</i>	1988	2016	2019
InterAmerican Heart Foundation (IAHF)/ <i>Fundación InterAmericana del Corazón (FIC)</i>	2002	2015	2018
Interamerican Society of Cardiology/ <i>Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología (SIAC)</i>	2012	2016	2019
International Diabetes Federation (IDF) / <i>Federación Internacional de la Diabetes(FID)</i>	1996	2013	2017
Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network (LACWHN)/ <i>Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)</i>	2004	2016	2019
Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries/ <i>Asociación Latinoamericana de Industrias Farmacéuticas (ALIFAR)</i>	2000	2016	2019
Latin American Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry/ <i>Confederación Latinoamericana de Bioquímica Clínica (COLABIOCLI)</i>	1988	2014	2018
Latin American Federation of Hospitals/ <i>Federación Latinoamericana de Hospitales (FLH)</i>	1979	2016	2019
Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry/ <i>Federación Latinoamericana de la Industria Farmacéutica (FIFARMA)</i>	1979	2013	2017
Latin American Society for Nephrology and Hypertension/ <i>Sociedad Latinoamericana de Nefrología e Hipertensión (SLANH)</i>	2015	–	2018
March of Dimes	2001	2013	2017
Mundo Sano	2016	2016	2019
National Alliance for Hispanic Health (NAHH)/ <i>Alianza Nacional para la Salud de los Hispánicos</i>	1996	2014	2018

Name	Date Admitted	Last Reviewed	Scheduled to be Reviewed
Panamerican Federation of Associations of Medical Schools (PAFAMS)/ <i>Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades y Escuelas de Medicina</i> (FEPAFEM)	1965	2016	2019
Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals/ <i>Federación Panamericana de Profesionales de Enfermería</i> (FEPPEN)	1988	2016	2019
Sabin Vaccine Institute (Sabin)/ [<i>Instituto de Vacunas Sabin</i> (<i>Instituto Sabin</i>)]	2011	2015	2018
United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP)/ <i>Convención de la Farmacopea de Estados Unidos</i>	1997	2013	2017
World Association for Sexual Health (WAS) (formerly the World Association for Sexology)/ <i>Asociación Mundial de Salud Sexual</i> (<i>antes llamada "Asociación Mundial de Sexología"</i>)	2001	2013	2017

160th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C., USA, 26-30 June 2017

CE160/7
Annex C
Original: English

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

NON-STATE ACTORS IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

THE 160th SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Having considered the report of the Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Administration *Non-State Actors in Official Relations with PAHO* (Document CE160/7);

Mindful of the provisions of the *Framework of Engagement with Non-State Actors*, adopted by the 55th Directing Council through Resolution CD55.R3 (2016), which governs official relations status between the Pan American Health Organization and such entities,

RESOLVES:

1. To renew official relations between PAHO and the following non-State actors for a period of three years:
 - a) the American Public Health Association (APHA),
 - b) the American Society for Microbiology (ASM),
 - c) the Inter American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS),
 - d) the March of Dimes,
 - e) the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention (USP),
 - f) the World Association for Sexual Health (WAS) (formerly the World Association for Sexology).

 2. To defer the decision for maintaining official relations with the Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FIFARMA) until 2018.
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3. To discontinue official relations with the International Diabetes Federation (IDF).
4. To request the Director to:
 - a) advise the respective non-State actors of the decisions taken by the Executive Committee;
 - b) continue developing dynamic working relations with inter-American non-State actors of interest to the Organization in areas that fall within the program priorities that the Governing Bodies have adopted for PAHO;
 - c) continue fostering relationships between Member States and non-State actors working in the field of health.

Report on the Financial and Administrative Implications of the Proposed Resolution for PASB

1. Agenda item: 3.4 – Non-State Actors in Official Relations with PAHO

2. **Linkage to [PAHO Program and Budget 2016-2017](#):** This resolution proposes continuing official relations with six Non State Actors (NSAs) whose collaborative relationship was reviewed. It furthermore proposes to defer the decision for maintaining official relations with the Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FIFARMA) until 2018 and to discontinue official relations with the International Diabetes Federation (IDF). All collaborative work plans should be linked to one of the categories or program areas of the Strategic Plan of PAHO.

- ***American Public Health Association (APHA)***
 - a) **Categories:** All categories (except 6)
 - b) **Program areas:** All (except those within category 6)
- ***American Society for Microbiology (ASM)***
 - a) **Categories:** 1. Communicable Diseases
 - b) **Program areas:** all
- ***Inter- American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS)***
 - a) **Categories:** 3. Determinants of Health and Promoting Health throughout the Life Course, 5. Preparedness, Surveillance, and Response
 - b) **Program areas:** 3.4 Social Determinants of Health 3.5 Health and the Environment, 5.5 Outbreak and Crisis Response
- ***March of Dimes***
 - a) **Categories:** 3. Determinants of Health and Promoting Health throughout the Life Course
 - b) **Program areas:** 3.1 Women, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent, and Adult Health, and Sexual and Reproductive Health, 3.3 Gender, Equity, Human Rights and ethnicity.
- ***United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP)***
 - a) **Categories:** 4. Health Systems
 - b) **Program areas:** 4.3 Access to Medical Products and Strengthening of Regulatory Capacity
- ***World Association for Sexual Health (WAS)***
 - a) **Categories:** 1. Communicable Diseases, 3. Determinants of Health and Promoting Health throughout the Life Course

- b) Program areas:** 1.1 HIV/AIDS and STIs, 3.1 Women, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent, and Adult Health, and Sexual and Reproductive Health, 3.3 Gender, Equity, Human Rights and ethnicity.

3. Financial implications:

American Public Health Association (APHA), American Society for Microbiology (ASM), Inter- American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS), March of Dime, United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP) and World Association for Sexual Health (WAS)

Total estimated cost for implementation over the lifecycle of the resolution (including staff and activities): None.

- a) Estimated cost for the 2016-2017 biennium (including staff and activities): None.
- b) Of the estimated cost noted in b), what can be subsumed under existing programmed activities? n/a

4. Administrative implications:

American Public Health Association (APHA), American Society for Microbiology (ASM), Inter- American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS), March of Dime, United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP) and World Association for Sexual Health (WAS)

- a) Indicate the levels of the Organization at which the work will be undertaken: Regional, national and subnational level.
- b) Additional staffing requirements (indicate additional required staff full-time equivalents, noting necessary skills profile): None.
- c) Time frames (indicate broad time frames for the implementation and evaluation): Three years.

ANALYTICAL FORM TO LINK AGENDA ITEM WITH ORGANIZATIONAL MANDATES

1. **Agenda item:** 3.4 – Non-State Actors in Official Relations with PAHO
2. **Responsible unit:** External Relations, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (ERP)
3. **Preparing officer:** Mr. Alejandro Alcantara, Specialist Partnerships Development, ERP, with the following technical focal points:
 - *American Public Health Association (APHA)*
Mr. Nicolas Lagomarsino, Advisor, Public Health Policy and Program Management
 - *American Society for Microbiology (ASM)*
Dr. Pilar Ramon Pardo, Advisor, Antimicrobial Resistance
 - *Inter- American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS)*
Dr. Mauricio Pardon, Senior Advisor, Water and Sanitation, Dr. Teofilo Monteiro, Advisor, Water and Basic Sanitation
 - *March of Dimes*
Dr. Pablo Duran, Advisor, Perinatal Health
 - *United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP)*
Analia Porras, Unit Chief, Medicines and Health Technologies
 - *World Association for Sexual Health (WAS)*
Maeve Brito de Mello, Specialist HIV/STI
4. **Link between Agenda item and [Health Agenda for the Americas 2008-2017](#):**
 - *American Public Health Association (APHA)*
a) Strengthening the National Health Authority, b) Tackling Health Determinants, c) Increasing Social Protection and Access to Quality Health Service, d) Diminishing Health Inequalities among Countries and Inequities within Them, e) Reducing the Risk and Burden of Disease, f) Strengthening the Management and Development of Health Workers, g) Harnessing Knowledge, Science, and Technology, h) Strengthening Health Security
 - *American Society for Microbiology (ASM)*
a) Strengthening the National Health Authority, d) Diminishing Health Inequalities among Countries and Inequities within Them, e) Reducing the Risk and Burden of Disease, f) Strengthening the Management and Development of Health Workers, g) Harnessing Knowledge, Science, and Technology, h) Strengthening Health Security
 - *Inter- American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS)*
a) Strengthening the National Health Authority, b) Tackling Health Determinants, d) Diminishing Health Inequalities among Countries and Inequities within Them, e) Reducing the Risk and Burden of Disease, f) Strengthening the Management and Development of Health Workers, g) Harnessing Knowledge, Science, and Technology, h) Strengthening Health Security

- *Latin- American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FIFARMA)*
a) Strengthening the National Health Authority, c) Increasing Social Protection and Access to Quality Health Service, d) Diminishing Health Inequalities among Countries and Inequities within Them, e) Reducing the Risk and Burden of Disease, f) Strengthening the Management and Development of Health Workers, g) Harnessing Knowledge, Science, and Technology, h) Strengthening Health Security
- *March of Dimes*
a) Strengthening the National Health Authority, b) Tackling Health Determinants, c) Increasing Social Protection and Access to Quality Health Service, d) Diminishing Health Inequalities among Countries and Inequities within Them, e) Reducing the Risk and Burden of Disease, f) Strengthening the Management and Development of Health Workers, g) Harnessing Knowledge, Science, and Technology, h) Strengthening Health Security
- *United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP)*
a) Strengthening the National Health Authority, c) Increasing Social Protection and Access to Quality Health Service, d) Diminishing Health Inequalities among Countries and Inequities within Them, e) Reducing the Risk and Burden of Disease, f) Strengthening the Management and Development of Health Workers, g) Harnessing Knowledge, Science, and Technology, h) Strengthening Health Security
- *World Association for Sexual Health (WAS)*
a) Strengthening the National Health Authority, b) Tackling Health Determinants, c) Increasing Social Protection and Access to Quality Health Service, d) Diminishing Health Inequalities among Countries and Inequities within Them, e) Reducing the Risk and Burden of Disease, f) Strengthening the Management and Development of Health Workers, g) Harnessing Knowledge, Science, and Technology, h) Strengthening Health Security

5. **Link between Agenda item and the [PAHO Strategic Plan 2014-2019](#):**

- *American Public Health Association (APHA)*
a) Categories: All categories (except 6)
b) Program areas: All (except those within category 6)
- *American Society for Microbiology (ASM)*
a) Categories: 1. Communicable Diseases
b) Program areas: all
- *Inter- American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS)*
a) Categories: 3. Determinants of Health and Promoting Health throughout the Life Course, 5. Preparedness, Surveillance, and Response
b) Program areas: 3.4 Social Determinants of Health 3.5 Health and the Environment, 5.5 Outbreak and Crisis Response
- *March of Dimes*
a) Categories: 3. Determinants of Health and Promoting Health throughout the Life Course
b) Program areas: 3.1 Women, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent, and Adult Health, and Sexual and Reproductive Health, 3.3 Gender, Equity, Human Rights and ethnicity.

- **United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP)**
 - a) **Categories:** 4. Health Systems
 - b) **Program areas:** 4.3 Access to Medical Products and Strengthening of Regulatory Capacity
- **World Association for Sexual Health (WAS)**
 - a) **Categories:** 1. Communicable Diseases, 3. Determinants of Health and Promoting Health throughout the Life Course
 - b) **Program areas:** 1.1 HIV/AIDS and STIs, 3.1 Women, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent, and Adult Health, and Sexual and Reproductive Health, 3.3 Gender, Equity, Human Rights and ethnicity.

6. List of collaborating centers and national institutions linked to this Agenda item:

- **American Public Health Association (APHA):** The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH), Global Health Council, Cuban Society of Public Health, Alliance of Public Health Associations of the Americas, World Federation of Public Health Associations
- **Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS):** Agencia Ambiental del Estado de São Paulo (CETESB), International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Water Environment Federation (WEF), Banco Interamericano del Desarrollo (BID), Instituto Mexicano Tecnológico del Agua (IMTA), Compañía de Agua y Saneamiento del Estado de São Paulo (SABESP), American Water Works Association (AWWA), UNESCO, PNUMA
- **March of Dimes:** International Federation of ObGyn (FIGO)
- **World Association for Sexual Health (WAS):** Federacion Latinoamericana de Sociedades de Sexologia y Educacion Sexual (FLASSES), Asociacion Mexicana para la Salud Sexual AC (AMSSAC), Asociacion Puertorriquena de Educacion, Consejeria y Terapia Sexual (ASPECTS), Asociacion Civil de Servicios Asistenciales en Sexualidad Humana, Association de Sexologues du Quebec (AIUS), Canadian Sex Research Forum Montreal (CSRFB), Centro de Educacion y Atencion en La Salud y La Sexualidad (CEASS) among many others.

7. Best practices in this area and examples from countries within the Region of the Americas:

None has been documented at the time of the preparation of this document.

8. Financial implications of this Agenda item:

The collaborative work plans of most of these NSAs in official relations with PAHO are financed by the approved budget of the relevant technical areas or by the NSAs' budgets; there are no financial implications beyond the approved Biennial Work Plan in excess of \$10,000.