

**The World Bank on Global Health**



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## **A. Introduction:**

As the World Bank our mission is not only to reduce global poverty, but we also provide resources to combat the world's most urgent issues. Five Institutions, One Group, with the mission of promoting economic growth, development, and improving people's lives around the world.

## **B. Key Points**

- Disaster prevention projects, and natural resources conservation projects, are encouraged by the World Bank, as sustainable and strategic ways to assure global health, and economic stability, and development.
- Assembling the state of the art knowledge about ways to improve medicines use and health, especially for the most vulnerable populations; Science is the absolute perfect vehicle to use to accomplish the goal of.
- To prepare for pandemic outbreak, natural or man-made the World Bank has created programs aimed towards the prevention of outbreaks.
- The objectives of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project are to strengthen the existing integrated disease surveillance system for epidemic-prone diseases by enhancing central level monitoring and coordination functions
- A quota is then assigned and this determines its voting power in the Fund. Each new member country of the Bank is allotted 250 votes plus one additional vote for each share it holds in the Bank's capital stock.
- The World Bank resource management and finances of developing countries, during times of crisis.
- The global treatment and eradication of infectious diseases.

### **C. Background:**

Since inception in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions. Our mission evolved from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as facilitator of post-war reconstruction and development to the present-day mandate of worldwide poverty alleviation in close coordination with our affiliate, the International Development Association, and other members of the World Bank Group, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Once, we had a homogeneous staff of engineers and financial analysts, based solely in Washington, D.C. Today, we have a multidisciplinary and diverse staff that includes economists, public policy experts, sector experts and social scientists and now more than a third of our staff is based in country offices. Reconstruction remains an important part of our work. However, at today's World Bank, poverty reduction through an inclusive and sustainable globalization remains the overarching goal of our work.

### **Organization**

The World Bank Group consists of five organizations:



The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.



The **International Development Association (IDA)** provides interest-free loans—called credits— and grants to governments of the poorest countries.



The **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. We help developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.



The **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)** was created in 1988 as a member of the World Bank Group to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people’s lives. MIGA fulfills this mandate by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders.



The **International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)** provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

## **What we do?**

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. We are not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development. We comprise two institutions managed by 188 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while IDA focuses exclusively on the world's poorest countries. These institutions are part of a larger body known as the World Bank Group.

Established in 1944, the World Bank is headquartered in Washington, D.C. We have more than 9,000 employees in more than 100 offices worldwide.

## **Strategy**

Six strategic themes drive the Bank's work, focusing on the poorest countries, fragile and conflict-affected states, the Arab world, middle-income countries, global public goods issues, and delivery of knowledge and learning services. There are also strategies for the key areas in which we work: Thematic and sector strategies, which guide our work to reduce poverty in a specific sector or aspect of development. Each derives from a broad consultation with a wide array of stakeholders.

Country assistance strategies, which identify the key areas in which we can best support a country in reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development.

## **Innovative Knowledge Sharing**

We offer support to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance. Our analytical work often underpins World Bank financing and helps inform developing countries' own investments. In addition, we support capacity development in

the countries we serve. We also sponsor, host, or participate in many conferences and forums on issues of development, often in collaboration with partners.

To ensure that countries can access the best global expertise and help generate cutting-edge knowledge, the Bank is constantly seeking to improve the way it shares its knowledge and engages with clients and the public at large. Key priorities include:

Results: We continue to sharpen our focus on helping developing countries deliver measurable results.

Reform: We are working to improve every aspect of our work: how projects are designed, how information is made available (Access to Information), and how to bring our operations closer to client governments and communities.

Open Development: We offer a growing range of free, easy-to-access tools, research and knowledge to help people address the world's development challenges. For example, the Open Data website offers free access to comprehensive, downloadable indicators about development in countries around the globe. We have also made Open Forum—live discussions open to participants worldwide—a key part of our Spring and Annual Meetings with the International Monetary Fund.

## **D. Issues**

### **Committee on Governance (Chantelle)**

The World Bank is maintained by the governments of member nation, and they have decision-making power within the organization. The Boards of Governors and the Boards of Executive Directors make all major decisions for the organizations. In order to become a member of the Bank, the IBRD Articles of Agreement stated, that a country must first join the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Membership in IDA, IFC and MIGA are qualified on

membership in IBRD. The Board of Governors consists of one Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. The Governors and Alternates serve for terms of five years and can be reappointed. All powers of the Bank are vested in the Boards of Governors and these powers are being able to increase the number of elected Executive Directors, approve amendments to the Articles of Agreement, and other powers. The Board of Directors consists of the World Bank Group President and 25 Executive Directors. The President is the presiding officer, and has no vote except a deciding vote in case of an equal division.

The World Bank and the IMF have implemented a system of voting in which membership in the Bank is open to all members of the IMF. In their Funds it is required to supply data on its economy, which are compared to other member countries whose economies are similar in size. A quota is then assigned and this determines its voting power in the Fund. Each new member country of the Bank is allotted 250 votes plus one additional vote for each share it holds in the Bank's capital stock. The quota assigned by the Fund is used to determine the number of shares allotted to each new member country of the Bank. Five Executive Directors are appointed by the members with the five largest numbers of shares which is the United States, Japan, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. China, the Russian Federation, and Saudi Arabia each elect its own Executive Director.

The World Bank do not focus on only one disease or condition; they look at health as a whole like what is preventing people from being healthy, how we can change this, and what impact it will have on development. One way the World Bank address health is pandemic prevention through control of pathogens at their animal source and this can prevent the disease spreads into the human population. Such control is the essence of one health approaches that deal with diseases at the interface between animals, humans, and the environment. The World Bank

has provided \$1 billion in fast-track approval credits from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) to help developing countries tackle animal-borne diseases that cause pandemics.

The World Bank provides many resources and aid to countries that need help. One way is they provided more than 68 million people with basic packages of health, nutrition, or population services; immunized 343 million children; and provided 124 million children with vitamin A supplements. They also purchased and distributed 813 million condoms for the prevention of HIV, sexually transmitted diseases, and purchased and/or distributed almost 35 million mosquito nets to prevent malaria. Lastly the World Bank constructed, renovated, and/or equipped 26,000 health facilities to improve access to health services; and trained 2.2 million health personnel to improve the quality of health services delivery.

The World Bank works with private sector like other international institutions and donors, civil society and professional and academic associations to improve the coordination of aid policies and deal with health problems. The approval of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 set an historic global partnership to focus on reaching seven specific goals to reduce poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy. The Bank is also working closely with developing countries, donors, the United Nations (UN) System Influenza Coordinator, WHO, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and others. These core public health functions in developing countries will require adequate resources, for investments that will benefit the whole world. Investments in pandemic prevention and preparedness have very high rates of return.

**Committee on Global Public Health** (Flolynda Jean)



To prepare for pandemic outbreak, natural or man-made the World Bank has created programs aimed towards the prevention of outbreaks. For example, the World Bank took part in the Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response project. The goal of this project was to control and prevent avian flu outbreaks. The World Bank supported this project in sixty different countries. In the country Georgia as a part of this project the World Bank developed detailed guidelines and manuals as part of a national action and contingency plan. It also created a national compensation policy and fund to deal with the costs of prevention and dealing with the effects of a pandemic outbreak. In addition it strengthened disease monitoring and containment, disease surveillance and animal disease information systems. The cost of the project was 10.27 million U.S dollars. As a result of this project the countries involved have developed multi-sectoral avian influenza teams that focus on prevention and rapid and appropriate responses to outbreaks. Since 2006, the World Bank has given \$1 billion in fast-track approval credits from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) to help developing countries tackle animal-borne and “zoonotic” diseases that cause pandemics.

In regions where bioterrorism poses a great risk the World Bank funds programs that help to prevent an attack as well as research what pathogens might be used. In the case of a bioterrorist attack it is the governments responsibility to respond first. If funding is needed, that country will reach out to the World Bank and request a loan. This money then can be used to distribute medical assistance to those who are affected by an attack. Before funding the World Bank will make sure that the situation is under control and that the disease has not spread or that measures have been taken to prevent the spread of disease.

The World Bank is made of 188 member countries. A board of governors, who are the policy makers of the World Bank, represents these countries. They meet once a year at the annual meetings of the boards of governors of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund. The Executive Directors make up the Board of Directors of the World Bank. They normally meet at least twice a week to oversee the Bank's business, including approval of loans and guarantees, new policies, the administrative budget, country assistance strategies and borrowing and financial decisions. Dr. Jim Yong Kim is the 12th president of the World Bank Group.

The World Bank funds programs that look out for different diseases. It is up to that nation to decide how and to whom vaccines are distributed to during times of epidemics. The role of the World Bank is to provide countries with funding when they are in need.

### **Committee on Law (Shakaela)**

Part of the World Bank's mission is to ensure that countries in need receive financial support. The Bank's policies have been developed for numerous departments such as funding, contracting, disbursing, disclosure, safeguards, and participation and etc. The Operational Policy focuses on four guiding principles to ensure that countries in need receive the care and materials they need during an emergency. The first guiding principle consists of them making sure that they address major adverse economic and or social impacts that results from a natural disaster or of a man-made crisis. They also make sure that their direct assistance is always up to par, making sure that it is always in sync with its core development and economic competencies. The Bank also supports all peace-building objectives and relief to recovery transitions. They make sure that all participants are on duty at all times, to try to provide as much help as possible to relieve the situation at hand. In order to further ensure this, they also have close coordination and

establishment of appropriate partnership arrangements and also work towards development with other partners, including the United Nations. The World Bank ensures that they are in line with the comparative advantage, and also core competencies of each partner. Lastly, they oversee all the arrangements, to make sure that everything is running smoothly, and also include corporate governance, as well as fiduciary oversight. All of these procedures ensures scope, design, speed, and monitoring supervision of emergency operations. As for martial law, the World Bank, although they are currently imposing them, they are questioning whether they should stay in power of the martial law government of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos. Moreover, officials at the world's largest multilateral aid agency worry that World Bank-promoted economic policies above all, the creation of incentives for foreign investors and a phaseout of tariffs protecting domestic business-are a major cause of Marcos' "precarious" position. This assessment has raised a larger World Bank concern: that the lending institution may be unwelcome in the Philippines if and when Marcos falls from power.

These are among the conclusions of a World Bank study recently leaked-to U.S.-based Filipino opponents of the Marcos regime.

### **Committee on Human Rights and Ethics (Jelissa Pimentel)**

The World Bank undertakes analytic work that examines how human rights fit within the constitutional framework and what positive contribution it can make in its development. While the World Bank is not an enforcer of human rights, it plays a role in helping its members realize their human rights obligations. Although its policies, programs and projects have never been explicitly or deliberately aimed towards the realization of human rights, the Bank contributes to the promotion of human rights in different areas, such as; improving poor people's access to health, education, food and water; promoting the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-

making and the accountability of governments to their citizens; supporting justice reforms, fighting corruption and increasing transparency of governments. The Bank's Community Driven Development program gives voice to communities, promoting empowerment of the poor and informed civic engagement with increased social accountability which is essential to poverty reduction. One of the objectives of the program was to give communities voice and influence, and to empower them to plan and manage their own economic and social development. Since 2000, the Community Driven Development portfolio has grown from approximately \$1 billion to an average of \$2 billion of annual investment in 2008. During this time period, lending for the program totaled approximately \$16 billion, covering more than 630 activities. While the number of project components has stabilized over the years, the Bank is continuing to dedicate resources and policy dialogue toward operating at a larger scale and across sectors. In practical terms therefore, many of the World Bank's activities have a human rights dimension. Also, there are wide areas of overlap between substantive areas covered by core human rights treaties and those areas in which the Bank operates.

### **Committee on Medicine and Science (Guy Francois)**

In the case of combatting pandemic outbreaks such as influenza, Cholera, SARS, HIV, and many other viruses that can go global; to a great extent, managers in different departments of health and finance in prosperous countries are identifying data from capable surveillance systems that are useful for aiming at resources.

It is very important to help prevent global viruses from spreading and endanger people at other places on the surface of the Earth, it also helps to educating individuals about how to protect themselves in the case of pandemic viruses. The ICIUM, also known as the International Conferences on Improving Use of Medicines are unparalleled in ways, such as focusing on use

of medicines in low and middle income countries; they are highly interactive with people and they are effective in producing actionable results the world.

To meet the potential of attacking global viruses, pharmaceutical drugs need to be accessible, affordable, and used appropriately to combat the individual's condition. Although in the last decade there have been unprecedented global investments to ameliorate the increase of access to some medicines, there still remain some formidable challenges for sustainably improving the health and well-being of most individuals in low and middle income countries through appropriately used medicines.

Some organizations that are used to identify emerging health threats are:

- WDI (World Development Indicators,) which presents the most current and good-quality statistical data available. The WDI also provide timely and reliable statistics that are key inputs to the broad development strategy.
- CPIA (Country Policy and Institutional Assessment,) it assures the strength of Government's public health response to the rise in non-communicable diseases,
- WHO (World Health Organization,) which is concerned with international and public health.

Some potential solutions that can be used to help prevent or even eradicate health threats are:

- 1 Assembling the state of the art knowledge about ways to improve medicines use and health, especially for the most vulnerable populations; Science is the absolute perfect vehicle to use to accomplish that goal.
- 2 Formulating strategies for sustainably improving use at different levels in the healthcare system;

- 3 Identifying ways to monitor and evaluate the effects of such strategies; and
- 4 develop a research agenda to further knowledge about how to improve medicines use.

The role of medical community in the case of pandemic outbreak is to;

- Inappropriately use of antibiotics, increase antimicrobial resistance to help fight microbes and new epidemics that will threaten our ability to successfully and affordably treat communicable diseases.
- · Rapidly increase chronic disease prevalence everywhere requires health system strengthening, and so it would help a lot if integrating with acute care and vertical drug delivery systems, and sustainable financing of medicines through expanding health insurance schemes (to avoid further impoverishment of households struggling to pay for medicines.)

In the case of a bioterrorist attack second-line anti-infective will be available or in the drug development pipeline; obviously their costs will be further threaten affordability of care for households and health care systems, but at that time rapid dissemination of new technologies will offer increasing affordable opportunities in monitoring and improving system performance and supporting medication attachment.

### **Committee on Security (Tony Huang)**

The World Bank's top priority is to free the world of poverty. Oftentimes, diseases contributes to poverty as health issues must be resolved and people are in shape to work without spreading anything. The World Bank takes precautions by creating projects to eliminate the problem in disease-stricken areas.

The World Bank starts projects to eliminate disease by targeting certain countries. One project for example, would be the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. The objectives of the

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project are to strengthen the existing integrated disease surveillance system for epidemic-prone diseases by enhancing central level monitoring and coordination functions, and improving state/district surveillance and response capacity with emphasis on selected (nine) states timely prepare for, detect and respond to influenza outbreaks in humans and animals. This project currently targets India with a total projected cost of \$88.64 million.

Medical security issues usually contributes to other industries. There are other organizations that the World Bank must work with to get resources for example, and then hiring a team to provide for people. In terms of trade, companies provide for supplies and resources and the World Bank pays them, stimulating the economy. It could often lead to better ties between nations as they cooperate to solve the world's problems.

The World Bank is calling for development organizations to place a new emphasis on improving police protection to halt the violence gripping dozens of poor nations. In a major report ahead of its spring meeting this week, the bank breaks from its traditional reluctance to address security and policing concerns. The bank had long viewed these problems as too political to take on, but now identifies them as significant obstacles to job creation and economic development. The bank now calls for international groups to build institutions for "citizen security, justice and jobs" as a first step to pulling nations out of poverty. The World Bank found that 1.5 billion people—more than a fifth of the world's population—live in countries hit by repeated cycles of violence, pushing their poverty rates up by more than 20 percentage points compared with other nations. The resulting instability in one country can have regional and global effects, such as holding back neighboring countries' growth and pushing up oil prices by disrupting production.

Martial law and disease outbreak are connected because it is the government's duty to prevent further outbreak. It is used by the government to enforce rule over the public. During an outbreak, there could very well be mass hysteria leading to rebellions and discord. People will be expecting their government to contain the disease and stop it as soon as possible so quarantines could be expected, areas to be restricted.

### **Committee on Resources and Economics ( Daniel Martinez)**

Under the World Bank five organization structurally function: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID). These organizations bring security, steady development, and maintenance of international economies. Under the events of natural disasters, or a global catastrophes, involving terrorist acts, or any other act from nature of man-made; The World Bank can assure security of investments, and accredit the recovery of international economies, and give out loans for development projects.

The World Bank mission is simple, to help reduce poverty. Fostering financial stability, and economic opportunity, does not only raise the gross domestic product (GDP) of international economies, but also has the potential to save lives. By reducing poverty, under the several plans of international development, the quality of life of poor and unprivileged nations is improved. By promoting and funding projects, involving public health, and medical treatment, the World Bank seeks to maintain global health stability and security.

The World Bank provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits, and grants to developing countries. These support a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture,



and environmental and natural resource management. Some of our projects are co-financed with governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and private sector investors.

We also provide or facilitate financing through trust fund partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors. Many partners have asked the Bank to help manage initiatives that address needs across a wide range of sectors and developing regions.

Throughout its long history of service, The World Bank has provided relief, and aid under the IBRD, and the IDA, to the poorest nations. A most recent case, but not the only one, being the aid and relief funding provided to Haiti after the earthquake in 2010. More than 400,000 buildings were assessed for damage and six water supply systems were completed, benefiting 37,000 people in rural communities. The IDA's goal is to improve the ability of low-capacity high-risk countries to manage disaster risks, as well as respond to disasters, however challenges remain.

Absolute figures of damages from natural disasters are higher for richer countries; damages as a ratio of gross domestic product (GDP) are higher for low-income nations. Catastrophes threaten the national and global economy. As in the case of 2009, seven out of ten nations whose GDP were impacted by natural disasters were IDA-eligible. These figures have remained consistent throughout the years. However loans at no interest rate, only as response to disasters pose a challenge. The World Bank's IDA encourages more countries to make a prevention projects a priority, not only in the case of natural disasters, but as well that of disease, and man-made attacks to safety and health.

Recently, the IBRD loans have been approved for second disaster risk management in Colombia, as well a preservation of natural resources, especially water, with projects such as the

Norte Grande Water Infrastructure in Argentina, and water supply and sanitation project Praguas, Ecuador. Projects such as these, are clear examples of prevention of disasters, and by encouraging more of these projects, the global economy as well as the global health will safeguard against future disasters and events that may bring instability.

In the wake of global health threats and disasters, the global economy is at risk of instability and other potential losses for international investments. The World Bank under the MIGA, offers guarantees to international investments. Under a strong cohort of specialist, including environmentalist, financial and risk officers, MIGA covers various sectors 41% financial, 38% infrastructural, 6% resources, and 15% agribusinesses and services. Social and environmental sustainability, in projects are guarantee and accredit under performance standards categories. MIGA does not only guarantee investments, before disasters, but it is committed to recovery on post disaster.

The World Bank is committed by its principals to reduce poverty, and with it, the illness and consequences it brings. The best response to a global crisis, is not reactionary, but rather well planned and strategized. The World Bank organizations will continue to offer loans, and guarantees to stockholding nations, especially the most unprivileged. World development indicators offer hope for current and future plans of nations under The World Bank. The disaster prevention projects embraced by many of the nations in Latin America continue to raise an example to solve global crisis. The events threatening our global health and economic stability can be safeguarded by prevention, and response. The World Bank is the most valuable ally for developing nations, the utilization of its resources, already shows tremendous growth and advancement, if a healthy relationship of stockholding nations is kept, this relationship will sustain and continue to bring good, and hope for humanity.

## **E. Five Main Issues**

- Disaster prevention projects, and natural resources conservation projects, are encouraged by the World Bank, as sustainable and strategic ways to assure global health, and economic stability, and development.
- Assembling the state of the art knowledge about ways to improve medicines use and health, especially for the most vulnerable populations; Science is the absolute perfect vehicle to use to accomplish the goal of.
- To prepare for pandemic outbreak, natural or man-made the World Bank has created programs aimed towards the prevention of outbreaks.
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### **Sources:**

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[worldbank.org](http://worldbank.org)