



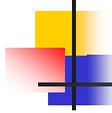
Social Determinants: The Role of NGOs

Elinor Wilson
Chief Executive Officer
Canadian Public Health Association



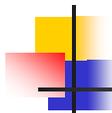
Civil Society

- Private sector
- Government
- Non profit sector



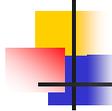
Non Profit Sector

- Includes almost every type of:
 - Voluntary association
 - Charity
 - Church
 - Trade and professional association
 - Advocacy organization
- Approximately 170,000 in Canada



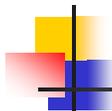
Voluntary Sector

- Includes charities and non profits
- Organizations whose work depends on:
 - Serving a public benefit;
 - Volunteers, at least for their governance;
 - Financial support from individuals; and
 - Limited direct influence by governments.



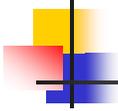
Charity Sector

- Subset of non profits
- Refers specifically to those organizations registered as meeting a set of criteria
- Organizations must apply for charity status
- Status can be granted, refused or revoked
- Over 78,000 in Canada
- Includes wide range – very small local charities to very large (e.g.museums, universities)



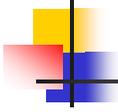
Non Profit Sector

- Has emerged as a meaningful institution that offers:
 - Flexibility
 - Small scale
 - High degree of independence



International Growth of the Non Profit Sector

- **France:** Growth from 10,000 new organizations per year in 1960s to over 50,000 in last few decades
- **Hungary:** 23,000 new associations from 1989-1993
- **Russia:** at least 100,000 new organizations in 7-8 years
- **India:** 1,000,000 registered
- **Brazil:** 200,000-300,000 registered



Role of NGOs

- Human Resources
- Physical Resources
- Programs
- Information
- Advocacy
- Fund Raising



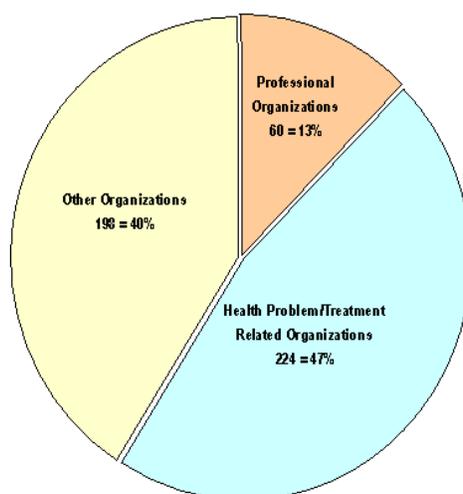
Objectives of WHO's Relations with NGOs

- To promote the policies, strategies and activities of WHO;
- To collaborate with NGOs in jointly agreed activities to implement them



The Civil Society Initiative (CSI) fosters relations between WHO and nongovernmental and civil society organizations responsible for the administration of formal relations as set out in the principles governing relations between WHO and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)

WHO-NGO RELATIONSHIPS BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATIONS
Inventory February 2002



	n OF	% OF	Total
Professional Organization	42	18	60
Health Problem/Treatment Related Organization	118	56	224
Other Organization	50	25	198
Total	210	272	482

Understanding the Terminology

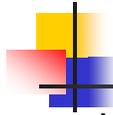
- Civil society – social sphere separate from both the state and market.
- Non-state, not-for-profit, voluntary organizations formed by people within the social sphere of civil society.
- NGO is also commonly used – usually have a formal structure, offer services to people other than their members and, in most cases, registered with national authorities.

Spectrum of WHO Interactions

Informative interactions	Ad hoc relations	Systematic relations	Structured collaboration
<p>Passive/occasional exchange of information and ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inclusion in address lists, e-mail list serves. ■ Exchange of newsletters, reports, publications and other materials. ■ Exchange visits. 	<p>Active ad hoc participation in WHO meetings, events, campaigns and consultations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promotion of WHO advocacy materials. ■ Exchange and mutual support in campaigns and events such as World Health Day. ■ Participation in WHO training events and consultations. 	<p>Regular contributions to WHO policy and normative work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Participation in expert committees, policy discussion, development of guidelines, or standard setting. 	<p>Collaboration as defined by a formal contract, or written agreement on joint work plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collaboration and research on products, methods, development of tools and guidelines and service outreach in countries.

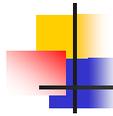
General Constraints for WHO-CSO Relations

- Gaps in communication and information
- Lack of distinction between types of CSOs/NGOs
- Insufficient safeguards on conflict of interest



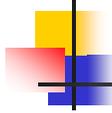
General Benefits for WHO

- Advocacy support
- Access to public opinion
- Programme implementation
- Range of organizations interacting with WHO
 - Professional associations
 - Disease specific NGOs
 - Development NGOs
 - Humanitarian NGOs
 - Patient group NGOs
 - Public interest NGOs
 - Scientific or academic NGOs
 - Health-related NGOs
 - Not-for-profit NGOs



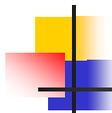
General Benefits for CSOs

- Capacity support
- Enhances public relations
- Outreach and influence



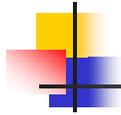
People's Health Movement

- People's Health Assembly 2000
 - 1450 people
 - 92 countries



People's Charter for Health

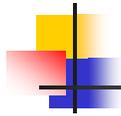
- Health as a human right
- Determinants of health
- Social and political challenges
- Environmental challenges
- War, violence, conflict and natural disasters
- People centered health sector
- People's participation for a healthy world



Definition of Public Health

Public Health has been described as
the science and art of promoting
health, preventing disease,
prolonging life and improving quality
of life through the organized efforts
of society

Dr. John Last "Dictionary of Epidemiology"



Commission on Social Determinants of Health

- Nine Knowledge Networks
 1. Early child development
 2. Globalization
 3. Health systems
 4. Urban settings
 5. Women and gender
 6. Social exclusion
 7. Employment conditions
 8. Priority public health conditions
 9. Measurement



The Canadian Public Health Association

- Began in 1908
- Partnerships are main method of work
- International links
- Strengthening Public Health Infrastructure
 - an essential part of CPHA's core business



Areas of CPHA's Involvement

- Reducing inequities in health
- Health impact of unemployment
- Homelessness and health
- Safe Housing, water, sanitation