

**13th SESSION OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON PROGRAM, BUDGET, AND ADMINISTRATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

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**NON-STATE ACTORS IN
OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH PAHO**

Introduction

1. At the 55th Directing Council, Member States of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) adopted the Framework of Engagement with non-State Actors (FENSA) via Resolution CD55.R3 (September 2016). Through this resolution, the PAHO Member States specifically replaced the Principles Governing Relations between the Pan American Health Organization and Nongovernmental Organizations with FENSA. They also requested the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (“the Bureau”) to implement FENSA in a manner consistent with PAHO’s constitutional legal framework and to report annually to the Executive Committee through its Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Administration (SPBA).
 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, sustained and systematic engagement with PAHO that is assessed by both parties as being mutually beneficial. Entities in official relations with PAHO should be regional in membership and/or scope and should have a constitution or similar basic document, an established headquarters, a governing body, and an administrative structure.
 3. Official relations are based on a three-year plan for collaboration with PAHO that has been developed and agreed on jointly by the non-State actor and PAHO. The three-year plan is structured in accordance with the PAHO Strategic Plan and cannot be primarily of a commercial or for-profit nature.
 4. PAHO’s Executive Committee, through the SPBA, considers applications for admitting non-State actors into official relations. It is also responsible for reviewing PAHO collaboration with each non-State actor in official relations every three years, at which time it may decide on the desirability of maintaining official relations or defer the decision to the following year. In addition, the Executive Committee may decide to discontinue official
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relations with a non-State actor 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 discontinue official relations if an organization no longer meets the criteria that applied at the time the relations were established, fails to provide updated information or report on the collaboration, or fails to fulfill its part in the agreed program of collaboration.

5. To support the Executive Committee in fulfilling this mandate, the Bureau examines the applications received for admission into official relations with PAHO, as well as proposals from those non-State actors set to renew their designation, in order to ensure that the established criteria and other requirements are met. The Bureau examines the collaboration with each non-State actor over the past three years and the jointly agreed plans for the next three years. The Bureau also identifies which of the four specific policies and operational procedures included in FENSA (i.e., those related to nongovernmental organizations, private sector entities, philanthropic foundations, or academic institutions) applies to each non-State actor. If a non-State actor appears to be subject to the influence of private sector entities to the extent that it should itself be considered a private sector entity, it will be invited to make the necessary adjustments to its policies, governance, or funding prior to its next triennial review.

6. There are no new applications from non-State actors to be considered by the SPBA this year. On the basis of the foregoing, the SPBA is invited to review the collaboration with 12 non-State actors in the context of their triennial review.

Triennial Review of Non-State Actors in Official Relations with PAHO

7. Currently, there are 27 non-State actors in official relations with PAHO. The Bureau conducts an assessment of each entity when its official relations status comes up for renewal, with approximately one-third of the non-State actors to be assessed each year. This year, 12 entities are up for renewal: American College of Healthcare Executives; Healthy Caribbean Coalition; Inter-American College of Radiology; Inter-American Society of Cardiology; Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network; Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries; Latin American Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry; Latin American Federation of Hospitals; Mundo Sano Foundation; Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools; Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals; and World Resources Institute Ross Center for Sustainable Cities.

8. As a result of its review, the Bureau recommends that the Executive Committee:
- a) continue official relations with seven non-State actors: Healthy Caribbean Coalition; Inter-American Society of Cardiology; Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network; Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries; Latin American Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry; Mundo Sano Foundation; and World Resources Institute Ross Center for Sustainable Cities;

- b) defer review of two non-State actors to permit time to finalize new plans of collaboration without compromising existing engagement: Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, and Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals;
- c) discontinue official relations with three non-State actors in light of the lack of collaboration over the past three years: American College of Healthcare Executives; Inter-American College of Radiology; and Latin American Federation of Hospitals.

9. Detailed supplementary background documents on each non-State actor mentioned above will be provided separately for consideration by the SPBA.

10. Annex A provides information on PAHO collaboration with the 12 entities that are up for renewal. Annex B presents a progress report on the status of ongoing relations with each of the remaining non-State actors in official relations with PAHO. Annex C provides the schedule of SPBA reviews of all non-State actors in official relations with PAHO.

Action by the Subcommittee on Program, Budget, and Administration

11. The Subcommittee is invited to consider recommending that the Executive Committee:

- a) commend the following seven non-State actors for their continuing contribution to the achievement of PAHO's objectives and maintain PAHO's official relations with these non-State actors: Healthy Caribbean Coalition; Inter-American Society of Cardiology; Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network; Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries; Latin American Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry; Mundo Sano Foundation; and World Resources Institute Ross Center for Sustainable Cities;
- b) defer a decision on the following two non-State actors: Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, and Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals;
- c) discontinue official relations with the following three non-State actors: American College of Healthcare Executives; Inter-American College of Radiology; and Latin American Federation of Hospitals.

Annexes

Annex A

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

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau recommends continuation of official relations status for the following seven non-State actors:

Healthy Caribbean Coalition

1. The Healthy Caribbean Coalition (HCC) is a registered not-for-profit organization formed in 2008 with over 100 civil society organizations (CSOs) as members. HCC works closely with regional and international partners to leverage the power of civil society in a whole-of-society response to the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). HCC works in collaboration with government, private enterprise, academia, and international partners in the development and implementation of plans for the prevention and management of chronic diseases among Caribbean people.

2. Over the past three years, HCC has made important contributions to the implementation in the Caribbean of the Strategy and Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, including through multisectoral policies and partnerships. The following activities were carried out under the work plan for collaboration between HCC and PAHO:

- a) HCC participated in the PAHO Salt Smart Consortium, whose activities include product reformulation, education, and advocacy.
- b) HCC and its members conducted cervical cancer education and screening for CSOs working with marginalized or hard-to-reach women in the Caribbean.
- c) HCC worked to enhance capacity of CSOs across all NCD disease categories to advocate for and implement policies and programs aimed at reducing childhood obesity.
- d) HCC's First Annual Caribbean Alcohol Reduction Day (18 November 2016) featured activities to raise awareness about the harmful effects of alcohol misuse. HCC efforts to promote comprehensive alcohol policies also included an alcohol policy brief, an alcohol policy situational analysis, and a national alcohol policy.

3. The following activities are proposed for the next three years (2019-2021) under the HCC/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Continued support to strengthen the CARICOM National NCD Commissions through networking, capacity building, and informal technical assistance.
 - b) Continued capacity building to enable CSOs to deliver high-quality cervical cancer education, screening, and referrals targeting women in hard-to-reach communities
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who would otherwise not access screening.

- c) Continued support to enable CSOs to advocate for establishment or scaling up of national human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programs.
- d) Continued implementation of the HCC Civil Society Action Plan 2017-2021: Preventing Childhood Obesity in the Caribbean, in collaboration with regional and national partners.
- e) Continued work on alcohol reduction. HCC, in partnership with PAHO, the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), and other key stakeholders will continue to host the Annual Caribbean Alcohol Reduction Day to build public and policymaker awareness of the harmful effects of alcohol use.

Inter-American Society of Cardiology

4. The Inter-American Society of Cardiology (IASC) is made up of the national cardiology societies of most of the countries of the Americas, with the Spanish Society of Cardiology as an extracontinental member. IASC brings together these cardiovascular societies to promote research, education, and prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD).

5. Over the past three years, the following activities were carried out under the work plan for collaboration between IASC and PAHO:

- a) Raising public awareness of the importance of cardiovascular disease prevention and control:
 - Launch of the “For the Heart of America” campaign to mobilize the population around prevention measures.
 - Sharing and promotion of regional experiences, including the WHO Global Hearts Initiative (HEARTS Initiative), at conferences held in the Region (2016 World Congress of Cardiology & Cardiovascular Health in Mexico; XXVI Inter-American Congress of Cardiology in Panama in 2017; First Inter-American Congress of Cardiac Failure in Panama in 2018).
- b) Capacity building through online courses:
 - Online course on secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease for first-level health care teams, facilitated by a group of IASC experts.

6. For the next three years (2019-2021), the following activities are proposed in accordance with the IASC/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Expansion of the HEARTS Initiative in the Americas, which will require continued efforts to build sustainable technical capacity and advocate for expansion of the HEARTS approach.

- b) Work jointly toward the 25 x 25 target (a 25% reduction in premature mortality from NCDs by the year 2025) through the following activities:
- Prevention and treatment of rheumatic fever/rheumatic heart disease (RF/RCD).
 - An IASC/World Heart Federation initiative to tackle the problem of Chagas disease.
 - Continued efforts to promote priorities for cardiovascular health in all possible technical scenarios, as has been done since 2012.
 - Joint efforts to continue expanding online courses on management of hypertension and secondary prevention in countries where there has been little uptake of these courses.
 - A PAHO/IASC joint session within the framework of the XXVII Inter-American Congress of Cardiology in the Dominican Republic.

Latin American and Caribbean Women’s Health Network

7. The Latin American and Caribbean Women’s Health Network (LACWHN) is a regional-level feminist organization. LACWHN coordinates people and organizations involved in social movements and women’s health to promote, support, and defend the right to universal access to comprehensive health care, the full exercise of human rights, especially sexual and reproductive rights, and women’s participation as citizens, from feminist and intercultural perspectives. LACWHN seeks, above all, to strengthen the capacity for political coordination of Latin American and Caribbean feminism.

8. Over the past three years, the following activities were carried out under the work plan for collaboration between LACWHN and PAHO:

- a) Support for implementation of the WHO Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s, and Adolescents’ Health 2016-2030 and participation in consultation processes in the three subregions (South America, Central America, and the Caribbean). National organizations and PAHO have shared information to harmonize and adapt their programs to the situations experienced by women living in the countries of the Region.
- b) Dissemination of information, statistics, and evidence produced by PAHO.
- c) Coordinated participation in forums for public deliberation.
- d) Joint celebration of International Women’s Day and International Day of Action for Women’s Health.
- e) Participation in studies and activities aimed at uncovering and analyzing gender-based inequalities in the Region, including participation in the PAHO Commission on Equity and Health Inequalities in the Americas.

9. The following activities are proposed for the next three years (2019-2021) under the LACWHN/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Continued support for implementation of the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's, and Adolescents' Health 2016-2030, disseminating it through LACWHN's communications channels to increase the number of organizations that are familiar with the strategy and that monitor it.
- b) Joint celebration of International Women's Day and International Day of Action for Women's Health, supporting the provision of relevant information, data, and statistics, along with technical tools for national-level organizations to disseminate this information.
- c) Monitoring implementation of the health- and gender-related objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries

10. The Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries (ALIFAR, for its acronym in Spanish) is a nonprofit international body that brings together national pharmaceutical industry associations in the countries of Latin America. Its priority objectives are to support and strengthen national industry and promote and defend mutual interests at the subregional, regional, and international levels.

11. Over the past three years, the following activities were carried out under the work plan for collaboration between ALIFAR and PAHO:

- a) Participation in activities included in the projects of the Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization (PANDRH); participation in meetings of the PANDRH Steering Committee and in preparatory work for the PANDRH Conference.
- b) Promoting knowledge, interpretation, and implementation of international and national guidelines on good practices in manufacturing and quality control, bioavailability and bioequivalence, regulations on biological/biotechnological drugs, and related subjects, through workshops, seminars, and meetings with regional health-related institutions. These activities included:
 - Technical training through workshops on the regulation of biologicals in the Americas.
 - A virtual course on the regulation of biological and biotechnological drugs, offered by PAHO to the national regulatory authorities of 18 countries through the Virtual Campus for Public Health.
 - Dissemination of information on drug registration, good manufacturing practices, bioequivalence, intellectual property, drug marketing, negotiation of free trade agreements, and other issues of interest to the sector.

12. The collaborative activities planned for the next three years (2019-2021) are aligned with recent joint efforts by ALIFAR and PAHO:

- a) Technical and scientific support for regional and global consultations on issues of the quality, safety, and efficacy of drugs, including biologicals.
- b) Participation in activities included in PANDRH projects, including participation in the meetings of the PANDRH Steering Committee and in preparatory work for the next PANDRH Conference.
- c) Promoting knowledge and application of international and national guidelines on good practices in manufacturing and quality control, bioavailability and bioequivalence, regulations on biological/biotechnological drugs, and related subjects, through participation in workshops, meetings, and seminars.

Latin American Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry

13. The Latin American Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry (COLABIOCLI, for its acronym in Spanish) was officially constituted on 28 November 1973 under the initiative of a group of professionals belonging to the Federation of Specialists of Biological Analysis of the Province of Buenos Aires (today Biochemical Federation of the Province of Buenos Aires, or FABA). COLABIOCLI works for the continuous improvement of the profession in its ethical, scientific, technical, and economic aspects, serving individuals and society through: *a*) the grouping of national associations that are dedicated to the development of laboratory sciences; *b*) organization and promotion of scientific and professional events, as well as external quality evaluation programs; and *c*) application of accreditation standards and the establishment of graduate programs in the member countries.

14. Over the past three years, the following activities were carried out under the work plan for collaboration between COLABIOCLI and PAHO:

- a) Training program to strengthen professional competencies, with emphasis on managerial training and quality management, including:
 - Course on quality management and good laboratory practices (third edition), with a necessary review and updating of its contents. Two distance learning courses were also launched, with the participation of a large number of students.
 - Preparation of a survey to assess the current situation of programs for external quality assessment and creatinine standardization in Latin American countries.
 - Preparation, editing, and online launch of a course on quality management and good laboratory practices for tuberculosis.
- b) Evaluation of quality management processes at the National Public Health Center (CNSP) of the National Health Institute of Peru.

- c) Survey on bioethics, carried out with COLABIOCLI affiliates, to understand the situation of bioethics in Latin America.
- d) Survey to assess the degree of interrelation among clinical laboratories in Latin America with respect to point-of-care testing (POCT). The survey sought to find out what type of POCT is used in clinical laboratories, as well as the tasks associated with control of POCT.
- e) Course for professionals affiliated with some of the member associations of COLABIOCLI and the Latin American Society of Inborn Errors of Metabolism and Neonatal Screening (SLEIMPN). The objective was to ensure that newborns and children under 1 year of age begin a healthy life through early detection of noncommunicable diseases that can lead to developmental delays or sudden death.
- f) Survey to assess the situation of clinical laboratories in the Region.
- g) Efforts to strengthen external quality assessment (EQA) programs in Latin America. This has provided an up-to-date vision of how EQA is approached in the countries and the state of development of methods, reagents, and technology in clinical laboratories in Latin America.

15. The following activities are proposed for the next three years (2019-2021) under the COLABIOCLI/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) Collaboration in training to strengthen professional competencies, with emphasis on managerial training and quality management. A series of courses and trainings will be held, including on-site and online courses, technical assistance, workshops, and virtual training, including:
 - Virtual training on quality management and good laboratory practices for university professors.
 - Adaptation of the course on quality management and good laboratory practices to meet the requirements of PAHO surveillance programs.
 - Workshop for university professors specialized in quality management and good laboratory practices.
 - Support for replicating the on-site course on quality management and good laboratory practices for tuberculosis.
 - Professional certification and recertification.
- b) Survey aimed at finding out more about the laboratories in the Region.
- c) Efforts to strengthen EQA programs in Latin America.
- d) Technical assistance in quality management, targeting national reference laboratories.

Mundo Sano Foundation

16. Mundo Sano Foundation is an organization whose objective is to stimulate research, encourage technological innovation, and promote education for health to improve people's quality of life and general welfare, working in areas related to medical, agricultural, veterinary, biological, physical, chemical, and natural sciences. Its main lines of work include developing new programs for interventions aimed at tackling various neglected infectious diseases such as Chagas, soil-transmitted helminth infections, leishmaniasis, hydatidosis, and mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, and Zika.

17. Over the past three years, the following activities were carried out under the work plan for collaboration between the Mundo Sano Foundation and PAHO:

- a) Participation in regional technical cooperation for the prevention, control, and treatment of Chagas disease:
 - Collaboration with PAHO's technical secretariat on subregional intergovernmental initiatives on Chagas disease.
 - Dissemination of information and participation in technical and scientific activities.
 - Participation and cooperation with PAHO projects in hyperendemic areas.
- b) Participation in regional technical cooperation for the prevention, control, and management of other neglected infectious diseases:
 - Participation and cooperation in PAHO's EMTCT Plus initiative (Framework for elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B, and Chagas).

18. The following activities are proposed for the next three years (2019-2021) under the Mundo Sano/PAHO collaborative work plan:

- a) For the prevention, control, and treatment of Chagas disease:
 - Preparation of modules of teaching material for the diagnosis, clinical management, and treatment of congenital and pediatric Chagas disease, acute Chagas disease, chronic Chagas disease, and Chagas disease associated with other pathologies and immunosuppression, aimed at health workers at all levels of care.
 - National workshops in Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay for the preparation of strategic lines to address the situation of Chagas disease in each country.
 - Prevention and control of Chagas disease in the South American Chaco region (Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay).

- b) For the prevention, control, and treatment of other neglected infectious diseases:
- Implementation of actions related to the EMTCT Plus strategy in Argentina and Paraguay.
 - Epidemiological surveillance and production of strategic information.

World Resources Institute Ross Center for Sustainable Cities

19. World Resources Institute (WRI) is an international research organization with more than 550 experts and staff working closely with leaders at the nexus of environment, economic opportunity, and human well-being. WRI envisions an equitable and prosperous planet driven by the wise management of natural resources. WRI aspires to create a world where the actions of government, business, and communities combine to eliminate poverty and sustain the natural environment for all people. Its main fields of work are climate, energy, food, water, forests, cities, business, economics, finance, and governance, and its activities focus on research and technical cooperation.

20. Over the past three years, activities were carried out under the WRI/PAHO collaborative work plan through the WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities. These entailed joint efforts to meet the targets of certain PAHO Strategic Plan outcome indicators by working to reduce risk factors associated with violence and injuries; reduce the prevalence of insufficient physical activity; and develop, strengthen, and/or implement national strategies on road safety. This included:

- a) Issuing publications and documents aiming at reducing risk factors associated with violence and injuries. The Cities Safer by Design guidebook contributed to raising awareness of why and how to create safer built environments by disseminating safe-street design principles. The SuM4ALL (Sustainable Mobility for All) document and indicators issued in 2017 emphasize the health benefits of public transportation. A global group of stakeholders was established to improve transport as a means to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the goals on health and road safety.
- b) Participating in workshops to build capacity on road safety in the Region, including the following three workshops: Public Health and Road Safety; Global Action Plan on Physical Activity; and Sustainable Development Goals. WRI gave feedback on the draft WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity and added language to the plan linking road safety, planning, street design, and physical health. These activities helped build knowledge about the SDG targets for road safety in Goal 3 and Goal 11 and what they mean for the Region.

21. The following activities are planned for the next three years as part of the WRI/PAHO collaborative work plan for 2019-2021:

- a) Promotion of biking during Wellness Week through material that raises awareness of how to improve the accessibility and safety of biking in Latin American cities.
- b) Capacity-building activities, including a public webinar aimed at Latin America audiences, to improve national strategies and policies on road safety.
- c) Work with PAHO and municipal officials to improve understanding and awareness of the “safe system” approach in cities like Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and São Paulo and Fortaleza, Brazil. This approach includes measures to enable and advance environments that increase physical activity.

The Bureau recommends deferral of a decision on the following two non-State actors:

Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools

22. The Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools (PAFAMS) is a nonprofit academic organization that works in conjunction with national associations of medical schools throughout the hemisphere. Since the creation of PAFAMS in 1962 in Viña del Mar, Chile, the Federation has pursued its mission to improve the quality of medical education through its affiliated members, among other programs.

23. PAFAMS was not able to provide the required documentation in time for the writing of this report. The Bureau does not wish to compromise continued engagement, and thus proposes deferring the review of PAFAMS for one year.

Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals

24. The Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals (FEPPEN) represents the interests of its member organizations and promotes the development and strengthening of nursing in the Region. It provides significant support, information, and education on nursing services as well as initiatives for human resources development.

25. FEPPEN was not able to provide the required documentation in time for the writing of this report. The Bureau does not wish to compromise continued engagement, and thus proposes deferring the review of FEPPEN for one year.

The Bureau recommends that official relations be discontinued with the following three non-State actors:

American College of Healthcare Executives

26. Founded in 1933, the American College of Healthcare Executives (ACHE) is an international professional society of more than 40,000 executives who lead hospitals, health care systems, and other health care organizations. Among other things, ACHE aims

to strengthen health systems based on primary care, focusing health governance and financing toward progressive realization of universal health coverage, promoting access to and rational use of health technologies, facilitating transfer of knowledge and technologies, and developing human resources for health.

27. No activities were carried out with ACHE over the past two years, nor are any activities planned for the next three years. Accordingly, the Bureau proposes to discontinue official relations with ACHE.

Inter-American College of Radiology

28. The Inter-American College of Radiology (CIR, for its acronym in Spanish) is a nonprofit, apolitical, federated organization made up of the national radiological societies of Ibero-American countries. At present, the national radiology societies of 24 countries belong to CIR. Its mission is to unite national radiology organizations and the specialists who belong to them in order to improve the medical, technical, scientific, and human quality of their professional practice for the benefit of patients and, at the same time, to serve as a means for professional development in ethical and social matters.

29. No activities were carried out with CIR over the past three years, nor are any activities planned for the next three years. Accordingly, the Bureau proposes to discontinue official relations with CIR.

Latin American Federation of Hospitals

30. The Latin American Federation of Hospitals (FLH, for its acronym in Spanish) is a technical agency whose objective is to improve medical care in the Region.

31. No activities were carried out with FLH over the past three years, nor are any activities planned for the next three years. Accordingly, the Bureau proposes to discontinue official relations with FLH.

Annex B

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STATUS OF ONGOING RELATIONS BETWEEN PAHO AND NON-STATE ACTORS IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH PAHO

Action on Smoking and Health

1. During 2018, Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) continued to support the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control through campaigns that encourage different government entities and international treaties to recognize the link between tobacco and human rights.
2. ASH is working with countries from the Latin America Region, including Brazil and Ecuador, to integrate tobacco/FCTC in the agenda of the UN Human Rights Council. For example, ASH supported Uruguay ahead of the UN High-Level Meeting on Non-communicable Diseases and Uruguay's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reporting. ASH has also supported the development of NGO grant proposals to fund work on smoking and health.
3. ASH participated in several key events to raise awareness and share knowledge:
 - a) PAHO preparatory meeting for the Eighth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the FCTC (pre-COP8), held in Washington, DC, in 2018. ASH attended the pre-COP meeting and several side events, including workshops on electronic nicotine delivery systems and heated tobacco products as well as the Second Meeting of the Intersectoral South American Discussion Group on Implementation of FCTC Article 6 and Article 15.
 - b) Eighth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the FCTC (COP8), held on 1–6 October 2018, and the Meeting of the Parties (MOP), on 8–10 October 2018, both in Geneva.
 - c) Presented on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) at the California Department of Public Health's Statewide Projects meeting (28–29 November 2018).

American Public Health Association

4. In 2018, the American Public Health Association (APHA) and PAHO continued to collaborate by sharing information and supporting each other's participation at several important events, including National Public Health Week, World Health Day, Wellness Week, PAHO's Governing Bodies meetings, and APHA's Annual Meeting. Both organizations also supported the Alliance of Public Health Associations of the Americas (APHAA), which continues to expand and has launched a bilingual website.
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5. Under the ongoing translation project between the American Journal of Public Health and the Pan American Journal of Public Health, both journals have continued to broaden their impact and readership. Together they have explored opportunities to redesign the overall scope of the project and the dual-language supplements with a focus on priority themes.

6. At the APHA’s 146th Annual Meeting, PAHO organized two scientific sessions that related to the conference theme, “Creating the Healthiest Nation: Health Equity Now.” Additionally, PAHO screened six films that were accepted as part of APHA’s Global Public Health Film Festival.

American Society for Microbiology

7. A number of activities were planned by the American Society for Microbiology (ASM) to expand on the current collaboration with PAHO (2017-2020). ASM intends to strengthen professional development, engagement, and knowledge sharing on microbiology-based solutions to societal problems, leveraging the expertise in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- a) ASM continues to enhance the network of ASM Country Ambassadors and Young Ambassadors to facilitate in-country activities, with new ASM-appointed representatives in Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Free ASM membership and access to all online ASM journals were provided to three members in Cuba, three members in Haiti, and 61 members in Venezuela through the Global Outreach Program.
- b) In February 2018, ASM’s International Affairs department held a meeting with PAHO representatives to discuss efforts around antimicrobial resistance (AMR). ASM’s surveillance plan was presented for input on opportunities to leverage AMR lessons learned in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia to guide an AMR strategy for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- c) ASM also conducted a workshop at the Latin American Association for Microbiology (ALAM, for its acronym in Spanish) meeting that took place in Santiago, Chile, in November 2018.

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association

8. In 2018, the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) had its status renewed as a non-State actor in official relations with PAHO. ASHA was also a winner of the 2018 American Society of Association Executives (ASAE) Summit Award for its collaborative work with PAHO.

9. In 2018 ASHA continued its technical support to two countries, Paraguay and Belize, conducting training workshops in April, May, and August. ASHA's support to Paraguay concluded in October 2018, while ASHA's support to Belize was extended for an additional year, to August 2019. Two additional countries have been identified as candidates for support. Two scientific publications and one presentation on topics pertaining to the ASHA/PAHO collaboration were completed.

Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative–Latin America

10. The following activities were carried out in 2018 under the collaboration between the Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) and PAHO for the 2018-2020 triennium period:

a) Chagas disease:

- PAHO was a champion of the Chagas Disease Clinical Research Platform, as well as a presenter in the Plenary Session of the Chagas Platform Meeting.
- The two organizations undertook joint definition of pilot projects in Colombia and worked for the implementation of EMTCT Plus (Framework for elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B, and Chagas) in that country.
- There was joint discussion of the obstacles to implementation of EMTCT Plus in Guatemala, as well as discussion of the Chagas program and sexual and reproductive health program in that country.
- PAHO invited DNDi representatives to participate and contribute in meetings such as PAHO's Initiative of the Central American Countries and Mexico for the Control of Vector-borne and Transfusional Transmission and Medical Care for Chagas Disease (IPCAM); the Chagas Platform Investigators meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia; and the seminar of the EMTCT Plus initiative in Jutiapa, Guatemala.

b) Leishmaniasis:

- PAHO and DNDi signed a letter of agreement to conduct a retrospective study to assess the effectiveness of AmBisome (amphotericin B) for the treatment of HIV-visceral leishmaniasis (HIV-VL) co-infected patients, aiming to collect data on HIV-VL patients who were treated in six referral centers in Brazil between 2010 and 2017. Analysis of these data will provide information about the impact of the treatment recommendation on HIV-VL treatment outcomes, and possibly indicate the most effective AmBisome treatment regimen for this population.
- PAHO participated in the redeLEISH annual meeting held in Rio de Janeiro on 5–6 July 2018. Main topics were updates on ongoing and planned clinical trials in cutaneous and mucocutaneous leishmaniasis in the Region,

continuation of discussions on harmonization of criteria for clinical trials on cutaneous leishmaniasis, data sharing, and access to miltefosine.

- c) Collaboration on health systems and services/medicines and health technologies:
- Follow-up on the benznidazole supply for the National Chagas Program in Colombia, due to joint-access initiatives with the Colombian Ministry of Health.

Framework Convention Alliance

11. During 2018, the Framework Convention Alliance (FCA) sustained a fruitful collaboration with PAHO aimed at supporting implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). FCA organized a regional webinar to support the development of a medium-term strategic framework intended to accelerate implementation of the FCTC.

FCA also participated in several activities, including:

- a) Training on economics of tobacco control for researchers and practitioners in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- b) CSOs meeting with Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General, during the World Conference on Tobacco or Health in South Africa.
- c) Meeting with the Dominican Republic Ministry of Health tobacco control committee and PAHO/WHO Representative to foster WHO-FCTC ratification.
- d) Meeting with the Dominican Republic minister of health and PAHO/WHO Representative to discuss a strategy to make progress on tobacco control at the national level.
- e) Meeting on electronic nicotine delivery systems, heated tobacco products, and other novel products. The aim of this workshop organized by PAHO was to discuss opportunities and challenges for their regulation.
- f) Preparatory meeting for the Eighth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO FCTC in the Region of the Americas.
- g) Second meeting of the Intersectoral South American Group to discuss the implementation of WHO FCTC Articles 6 and 15, organized by PAHO.

12. FCA has participated actively in a regional coordination forum with the PAHO tobacco control team and other key tobacco control players such as Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, and the InterAmerican Heart Foundation, to address different topics related to tobacco control activities in the Region.

13. FCA contributed to the 2018 World No Tobacco Day (WNTD). In collaboration with the World Heart Federation (WHF), FCA organized a regional webinar on WNTD

focused on tobacco and cardiovascular health. Moreover, one of the 2018 awardees was the FCA regional coordinator, who was a keynote speaker in the main WNTD 2018 celebration activity carried out by PAHO in Washington, DC.

Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering

14. During 2018, the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS, for its acronym in Spanish) and PAHO carried out the following activities related to water, sanitation, and waste in the Region of the Americas:

- a) Project to evaluate the protocol for water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions in health care facilities. This project, completed in November 2018, had strong participation from the ministries of health of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Panama.
- b) Conferences organized by AIDIS with active participation of PAHO and its experts. These events included the AIDIS Inter-American Congress in Guayaquil, Ecuador, where PAHO held a symposium analyzing regional problems related to water, sanitation, and waste, and their impact on health. PAHO experts also participated as panelists or attendees at the Inter-American Congress on Climate Change in Buenos Aires and the Inter-American Congress on Rural Water and Sanitation in Guatemala City, both organized by AIDIS.
- c) Publication of *70 años de AIDIS*, a book that narrates the history of AIDIS and its association with regional projects on water and sanitation, as well as its relations with PAHO and the Organization's influence on AIDIS since its creation. The book was written by past presidents of AIDIS and current and former PAHO staff members.
- d) Creation of a support group for immediate emergency response in the event of natural disasters, dealing with issues of water, sanitation, and waste, in coordination with PAHO's Health Emergencies Department.

InterAmerican Heart Foundation

15. During 2018, PAHO and the InterAmerican Heart Foundation (IAHF) joined forces in four main areas of work:

- a) Development and implementation of an advocacy plan to support the 2018 United Nations (UN) High-Level Meeting on Non-communicable Diseases (HLM NCDs) by helping organize sessions and by planning and implementing a series of activities during the Summit of the Americas in Lima, Peru, the Civil Society Hearing in New York, and the HLM NCDs in New York in September. The approach was to encourage participation in the HLM but also to promote in-country action on pending policies such as front-of-pack labeling (FOPL) of processed foods, plain tobacco packaging, and restrictions on breastmilk substitutes, among others. Arguments against industry positions were developed and disseminated through the media. IAHF completed the cardiovascular disease/noncommunicable

- diseases (CVD/NCDs) scorecard project, as well as a document reviewing the situation of CVDs in the Region and presenting recommendations from civil society.
- b) Support for accelerating implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control by promoting exchange of information and working with individual countries to develop national strategies. Initiatives included a letter addressed to President Tabaré Vázquez of Uruguay, asking him to advance plain packaging. In Bolivia, efforts have been made to approve comprehensive tobacco control legislation, and support was provided to a local coalition, Bolivia Without Tobacco Alliance (Alianza Bolivia Sin Tabaco).
 - c) Support for research on illicit trade in tobacco products, involving Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. A webinar was conducted on the situation of illicit trade in the Region of the Americas.
 - d) Support for stronger policies to improve nutrition and reduce obesity in the Region. This included several efforts to support local advocates in specific countries who are working to pass FOPL policies. In addition, several webinars were held on ways to address CVD risk factors through salt reduction, obesity prevention, physical activity, and alcohol reduction.

Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry

16. The Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FIFARMA, for its acronym in Spanish) carried out several activities during 2018 under its collaborative work plan with PAHO:

- a) Cooperation with the Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization (PANDRH):
 - FIFARMA participated as a member in meetings of the PANDRH Directing Council, and in the IX PANDRH Conference.
 - Jointly with the Center for State Control of Drugs, Equipment and Medical Devices (CECMED) in Cuba, FIFARMA is implementing a project to evaluate the requirements of the “certificate of pharmaceutical product” (CPP) for drug registration processes in the Region of the Americas. The aim is to promote timely access to medicines and more convergent approaches to regulation.
- b) Virtual course on health regulation of biological and biotechnological drugs. FIFARMA developed support material for the following modules of this course:
 - manufacturing process for biotechnology products;
 - quality control for biotechnology products;
 - manufacturing and quality control of vaccines;
 - basic training in biosimilars.

- c) In addition, FIFARMA has been working on a proposal for a joint initiative with PAHO to combat substandard/counterfeit drugs.

Latin American Society of Nephrology and Hypertension

17. The following activities were carried out by the Latin American Society of Nephrology and Hypertension (SLANH, for its acronym in Spanish) with PAHO in 2018, in accordance with the agreed work plan:

- a) Online course on peritoneal dialysis for multidisciplinary primary care teams. Thematic content was developed and recorded, and the online course was launched in October 2018. Members of the SLANH Peritoneal Dialysis Committee and Latin American experts developed the content and recorded the course.
- b) Strengthening the technical capacity of national patient registries of renal replacement therapy. Through its Latin American Dialysis and Transplant Registry (RLADT) committee, SLANH organized, promoted, and held workshops in Mexico and Paraguay. The objective of the workshops was to consolidate the creation of national registries of patients in renal replacement therapy in all the countries of the Region, monitor new registries, and improve the quality of registries already in operation.
- c) A virtual seminar on kidneys and women's health was held on World Kidney Day (8 March 2018). The president of SLANH participated as a panelist in this seminar, which was organized by PAHO in collaboration with SLANH. The virtual seminar addressed the subject of prevention and control of kidney disease from the perspective of women's health. Advances in the RLADT and in the surveillance of early chronic kidney disease of nontraditional causes were also presented.

March of Dimes

18. In 2018 the March of Dimes collaborated directly with PAHO on several activities:

- a) March of Dimes contributed to the review of PAHO's publication, Perinatal Infections Transmitted by the Mother to Her Infant: Educational Material for Health Personnel, written by the Latin American Center for Perinatology/Women and Reproductive Health (CLAP/WRH).
- b) March of Dimes contributed to the writing of PAHO's forthcoming technical document on birth defects in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- c) One representative from March of Dimes is serving on an Expert Advisory Group, organized by CLAP, that is developing follow-up guidelines for newborns at risk.
- d) March of Dimes and PAHO have led efforts to write a consensus statement on birth defects in Latin America. This manuscript has been submitted to PAHO's Pan American Journal of Public Health.

National Alliance for Hispanic Health

19. The National Alliance for Hispanic Health (NAHH) continues to work closely with PAHO through the Buena Salud Americas initiative. Through this initiative, NAHH and PAHO reaffirmed their commitment to joint efforts to achieve health for all in the Region of the Americas.

20. For the current reporting period, NAHH in collaboration with PAHO continued to support efforts to engage community leadership and civil society throughout the Americas in the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. The Buena Salud Americas initiative has provided a platform for multisectoral collaboration to address cervical cancer and human papillomavirus (HPV) prevention and control in the Americas. Through the program's community engagement grants, community-based organizations are building local advocacy, increasing awareness about cervical cancer and HPV and the benefits of HPV vaccination, and helping to disseminate trusted and accurate information about prevention of cervical cancer and HPV in the Americas. Five selected sub-grantee agencies in Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, and Puerto Rico have served as Community Champions Against HPV under the Let's Talk about Prevention of Cervical Cancer and Other HPV-Related Diseases initiative.

21. In addition, with technical assistance provided by PAHO, the Let's Talk initiative has conducted webinars to support capacity building and skills development for community engagement in the realm of public health policy in the Americas. The trainings focus on increasing knowledge and skills in the use of social media platforms as tools for advocacy and engagement. The bilingual (Spanish and English) "Let's Talk About Cancer and HPV" online portal (<https://www.cancercervicalvph.org/>) has served as a repository of information and resources on cervical cancer prevention and HPV vaccination, including varied resources from PAHO. This online portal has provided a tool to showcase the information about the programs being implemented by the Community Champions Against HPV.

Sabin Vaccine Institute

22. The Sabin Vaccine Institute continues to support development of the Sabin/PAHO collaborative work plan, which is focused on training and advocacy initiatives concerning immunization and the introduction of new vaccines in the Region of the Americas. In addition, both organizations are currently working on a number of research studies across a variety of diseases.

- a) Sabin, PAHO, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) partnered to expand the use of economic tools developed by PAHO through the ProVac Initiative. These tools enable national teams in low- and middle-income countries to build the economic, financial, and budgetary evidence to support sustainable financing, planning, and decision making for their national immunization programs.

- b) Sabin and PAHO partnered on a project to roll out a multiplex diagnostic in the Gran Chaco region of Paraguay. Though the program’s primary objective was to test innovative technology for surveillance of neglected diseases, it also strengthened that region’s foundational health care system by training community health workers and technical staff, facilitating access to isolated communities, and informing future public health interventions.
- c) Sabin, PAHO, and the CDC continued to work together to strengthen pertussis surveillance in Latin America. Collaborative efforts focus on expanding laboratory capacity for confirming *B. pertussis*, developing standards and practices for pertussis surveillance, and working toward a greater understanding of the burden of pertussis in the Region and the impact of pertussis vaccination.
- d) Sabin, with the guidance of PAHO, hosted a two-day workshop in São Paulo, Brazil, on immunization in the context of adolescent health in Latin America and the Caribbean. The focus was on exploring, promoting, and integrating adolescent health as part of a strategy to improve immunization across the life course.
- e) Sabin, in partnership with PAHO, continued to review available studies and information about missed opportunities for vaccination and organized a meeting of experts to develop modules of effective interventions to guide Latin American countries.
- f) Sabin also continued to collaborate with PAHO on meningococcal disease and adult pneumococcal disease advocacy in Latin America, focusing on regional symposia, research, and awareness in the Region.
- g) Sabin, PAHO, the Guyanese Ministry of Health, the CDC, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) implemented a mass drug administration campaign for lymphatic filariasis control and elimination in Guyana. The campaign focused on strengthening national social mobilization programs as well as program monitoring and evaluation.

United States Pharmacopeia

23. During 2018, PAHO and the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) continued to collaborate on providing technical assistance for strengthening regional capabilities to ensure the quality of medicines, placing special focus on the implementation of the Caribbean Regulatory System (CRS).

24. Building on last year’s assessment of the capabilities of the Caribbean Public Health Agency’s Drug Testing Laboratory (DTL), PAHO and USP have cooperated to provide technical advice and support for the DTL’s positioning in the context of the CRS post-marketing surveillance (PMS) program. This includes sharing experiences and tools to adapt in the development of regional risk-based approaches and guidance for PMS.

25. In another area of work, support for regulatory and compendial-related activities in the Region, PAHO and USP continued to collaborate in offering technical assistance and guidance on pharmacopeia standards. This included the provision of complimentary copies of the Spanish and/or English editions of the USP-NF (a combination of two compendia, the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary) to National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) and Official Medicines Control Laboratories (OMCL).

26. Additionally, USP participated in the IX Conference of the Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization (CPANDRH), contributing its knowledge and expertise on quality of medicines to advance relevant priority subject areas identified by CPANDRH.

World Association for Sexual Health

27. In 2018 the work of the World Association for Sexual Health (WAS) focused on validating the Global Survey on Sexual Practices, which will be carried out by the World Health Organization. WAS has supported the design and validation of the global survey being implemented in Latin America by identifying WAS experts in sexual health research who will serve as a validation committee. WAS experts have been invited to share in the implementation of the global survey at the Working Meeting on Sexuality in Latin America organized by CLAP/WR, PAHO, and WHO, parallel to the XIX Latin American Congress of Sexology and Sexual Education.

28. Another area of cooperation has been the dissemination of new PAHO publications on sexual health in Spanish and Portuguese and the possibility of translating some WAS publications for dissemination in the Region. PAHO provided substantive collaboration in the 24th Congress of the World Association for Sexual Health, held by WAS, which was attended by recognized experts and about a thousand participants from around the world.

Annex C

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

(as of 1 January 2019)

Name (English)	Name (Spanish)	Date Admitted	Last Reviewed	Scheduled to be Reviewed
Action on Smoking and Health (ASH)	Action on Smoking and Health	2018		2021
American College of Healthcare Executives (ACHE)	Colegio Estadounidense de Ejecutivos de Atención de Salud	2014	--	2019*
American Public Health Association (APHA)	Asociación Estadounidense de Salud Pública	2013	2017	2020
American Society for Microbiology (ASM)	Sociedad Estadounidense de Microbiología	2001	2017	2020
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA)	Asociación Americana del Habla, Lenguaje y Audición	2014	2018	2021
Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative - Latin America (DNDi)	Iniciativa Medicamentos para Enfermedades Olvidadas – América Latina	2018		2021
Framework Convention Alliance (FCA)	Alianza para el Convenio Marco	2015	2018	2021
Healthy Caribbean Coalition (HCC)	Coalición Caribe Saludable	2012	2016	2019
Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering	Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ambiental (AIDIS)	1995	2017	2020
Inter-American College of Radiology	Colegio Interamericano de Radiología (CIR)	1988	2016	2019
Inter-American Society of Cardiology	Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología (SIAC)	2012	2016	2019
InterAmerican Heart Foundation (IAHF)	Fundación InterAmericana del Corazón (FIC)	2002	2018	2021
Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network (LACWHN)	Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)	2004	2016	2019

* Renewal of status process was deferred from 2018 to 2019 by decision of the 162nd Session of the Executive Committee.

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Name (English)	Name (Spanish)	Date Admitted	Last Reviewed	Scheduled to be Reviewed
Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries	Asociación Latinoamericana de Industrias Farmacéuticas (ALIFAR)	2000	2016	2019
Latin American Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry	Confederación Latinoamericana de Bioquímica Clínica (COLABIOCLI)	1988	2014	2019*
Latin American Federation of Hospitals	Federación Latinoamericana de Hospitales (FLH)	1979	2016	2019
Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry	Federación Latinoamericana de la Industria Farmacéutica (FIFARMA)	1979	2018	2021
Latin American Society of Nephrology and Hypertension	Sociedad Latinoamericana de Nefrología e Hipertensión (SLANH)	2015	2018	2021
March of Dimes	March of Dimes	2001	2017	2020
Mundo Sano Foundation	Fundación Mundo Sano	2016	--	2019
National Alliance for Hispanic Health (NAHH)	Alianza Nacional para la Salud de los Hispanos	1996	2018	2021
Panamerican Federation of Associations of Medical Schools (PAFAMS)	Federación Panamericana de Asociaciones de Facultades y Escuelas de Medicina (FEPAFEM)	1965	2016	2019
Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals	Federación Panamericana de Profesionales de Enfermería (FEPPEN)	1988	2016	2019
Sabin Vaccine Institute	Instituto de Vacunas Sabin	2011	2018	2021
United States Pharmacopeia (USP)	Convención de la Farmacopea de Estados Unidos	1997	2017	2020
World Association for Sexual Health (WAS)	Asociación Mundial de Salud Sexual	2001	2017	2020
World Resources Institute Ross Center for Sustainable Cities	Centro Ross del Instituto de Recursos Mundiales para las Ciudades Sustentables	2010	2014	2019*

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* Renewal of status process was deferred from 2018 to 2019 by decision of the 162nd Session of the Executive Committee.