

Survey Questionnaire

Implementation of the Framework of engagement with non-State actors (FENSA)

Country office: **Nepal**

INTRODUCTION:

1. The 138th session of the Executive Board requested the Secretariat to provide a balanced and objective report of the implications of the implementation of the Framework of engagement with non-State actors (FENSA) well in advance of the resumed session of the Open-ended intergovernmental meeting of 25-27 April 2016.

2. To this end, all WHO Regional Offices and Clusters in Headquarters and a selection of Country Offices are invited to provide their inputs through this questionnaire.

3. The adoption and implementation of FENSA will modify the way WHO manages its engagement with non-State actors (NGO's, private sector entities, philanthropic foundations and academic institutions). The main changes concern the following points.

- a. FENSA will cover all engagements with all non-State actors, while the current policies cover engagement with private sector entities and NGOs in official relations only.
- b. Transparency will be increased through a Register of non-State actors. The Register is web-based application that will include information on the non-State actors such as their objectives, governance, funding, and description of proposed engagements.
- c. The Director General will report annually on engagement with non-State actors.

QUESTIONS

1. Please provide a rough estimate of the **numbers of non-State actors** and engagements in 2015. Kindly exclude the engagements related to WCO response to emergencies as this will be in question 3. *Use Attachment 02 for your response.*

In filling up Attachment 01, please note several considerations.

- Include only the formalized engagement such as the following: a meeting with official invitations, agenda, list of participants, etc.; any interaction involving a signature of an agreement or MoU to receive resources, work as implementing partner, allow the use of advocacy material, enter into technical collaboration, etc.
- Preparation for such engagement, informal contacts by phone, e-mail or informal discussion are not considered as engagements.
- For counting the number of NSAs, count only those who have actually participated. Also, count the number of entities only and not individuals. If 5 representatives of the same NGO participate in a meeting it should be counted as one engagement with one non-State actor.
- For counting the number of engagements, count only as one engagement if a series of meetings in the same year is on the same subject with the same or similar invitation lists. For example, if OHE engages in the PIP process with 2 meetings with 200 invited and 40 attending both meetings and 20 attending only one of the meetings, this will be counted as one engagement. However, the number of NSAs (refer to previous bullet) will be 60 as there were 40 who attended the first meeting and 20 who attended the second meeting.
- Seven different grants from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are to be counted as 7 engagements coming from only 1 philanthropic foundation.
- When WHO is organizing a conference, it is one engagement with x number of non-State actors (x representing the number of non-State actors who have participated).

43 (highest number reported is considered)

2. Please write your comments on the methodology used and difficulties faces in estimating the volume of engagements.

The survey was circulated to all Program team for inputs. It was difficult to track the number because some documentation on the non-state involvement were lacking.

As wide ranges of programs are there was difficulty in providing exact count of NSA data.

3. Please estimate the number of non-State actors your regional office / country office engages with in emergency situations (as described in the Emergency Response Framework: <http://intranet.who.int/homes/ccu/documents/documents2/erm%20handout.pdf>) and describe the type of these engagements. *Use Attachment 03 for your response.*

780 partners (includes the HSS cluster partners during response)

4. Please describe the main opportunities you see for the work of your region / country office with the adoption and implementation of FENSA.

The main opportunities are:

1. Preparedness for public health emergency
2. Survey and research
3. Development of guidelines and standards
4. Access to health care for underprivileged and rural communities
5. Mobilization of CSR resources from private sectors

5. Please describe the main risks you see for the work of your region / country office with the adoption and implementation of FENSA. This question does not refer to the risks of individual engagements as defined in FENSA but rather to the overall risks and challenges of implementing FENSA as a new policy.

1. Conflict of interest
2. Risk of WHO being driven by the NSA agenda
3. Some NSA may have wider range of involvement/ business so risk may be there where WHO gets involved with the NSA related to eg. tobacco industry.

6. Please describe the specific resources (staff and activity costs) currently working on engagement with non-State actors within your region / country office. ***Use Attachment 04 for your response.***

PME focal point partially working on FENSA

Program team do work with NSA at various level and are involved in scrutiny the proposals and negotiations before we enter in to some contract with them. They are also involved in providing technical support while operationalizing these contracts. We haven't included this involvement in form

7. Please describe the specific incremental resources (staff and activity costs) that you would expect to be necessary to implement FENSA. If applicable please give resource needs for the focal points and processes in regions / WCOs separate from estimations for resource needs of technical units and explain your assumptions and methodologies. ***Use Attachment 05 for your response.***

N/A