PAHO BIENNIAL PROGRAM BUDGET 2006-2007: SCOPE OF THE AREAS OF WORK
Introduction

1. As part of the overall efforts to align PAHO planning processes with those of WHO, the consolidated PAHO/WHO program budget for the period 2006-2007 is presented following the WHO program classification system for 2006-2007, with a few modifications that permit specific components related to PAHO/WHO country presence to be disaggregated and better identified.

2. The PAHO/WHO program classification system is comprised of 38 “Areas of Work,” which are the basic building blocks that constitute the object of resource allocation across the Organization (country offices, centers, and regional units).

3. Regionwide Expected Results and indicators for each Area of Work have been developed and are being reviewed so they can be presented to the Executive Committee in June 2005 as part of the proposed consolidated PAHO/WHO program budget for the period 2006-2007. This has been done in the same way that Organization-wide Expected Results for Each Area of Work were developed by WHO and are being presented to the 58th World Health Assembly in May 2005. It is important to note that all Regionwide Expected Results connect to one or more Organization-wide Expected Results.

4. The Areas of Work used in the proposed PAHO/WHO program budget for 2006-2007 should be seen in the context of a trend towards streamlining the scope of the program, attaining greater simplicity of presentation, reducing programmatic fragmentation, and increasing harmonization with WHO. In 2002-2003, PAHO had over 60 subclassifications of its program. For 2004-2005, PAHO reduced these to 42 Areas of Work, many relating directly to the 35 WHO Areas of Work for the same period.

5. For 2006-2007, WHO has made further adjustments within its Areas of Work to arrive at a revised set of 36, and PAHO has adopted them in their entirety, with only one modification. The WHO Area of Work called “WHO’s Core Presence in Countries” in the WHO system has been broken down into three Areas of Work for the consolidated PAHO/WHO program budget proposed for the period 2006-2007: Country Cooperation Leadership and Coordination, Country Office Operations, and Technical Cooperation among Countries. This further breakdown provides greater transparency in the division of costs between what are essentially operational costs related to country presence (Country Office Operations) compared with costs that are related to the core political and technical leadership and coordination functions of PAHO at the country level (Country Cooperation Leadership and Coordination).

6. Finally, PAHO has its own unique history within WHO of placing special emphasis on the development of technical cooperation among countries of the Region, and this line of work and the corresponding allocations are being kept visible as one
single Area of Work. The consolidation of the latter three areas of work is fully 
convertible to the WHO Area of Work entitled “WHO’s Core Presence in Countries.”

7. The move toward harmonization with the WHO system for classifying Areas of 
Work is expected to increase convergence between the PAHO and WHO program 
budgets and to facilitate greater dialogue and coordination between PAHO/AMRO and 
the rest of WHO. In addition, it is important to mention that the current WHO system of 
classification of Areas of Work has received substantial input from our Region so the 
system accurately reflects the nature of the main program thrust of the work of the 
Organization in the Region of the Americas.

8. The proposed 38 PAHO Areas of Work for 2006-2007 and their respective scopes 
follow.
# PAHO BIENNIAL PROGRAM BUDGET, 2006 - 2007

## SCOPE OF AREAS OF WORK

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<th>PAHO/WHO Areas of Work 2006 - 2007</th>
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| **1. Communicable Disease Prevention and Control** | - Strategy and policy development, regional/global alliances, and strengthening of national programs for:  
  - Prevention and control of major endemic communicable diseases (except malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, poliomyelitis, tetanus, measles)  
  - Eradication and elimination of targeted communicable diseases  
  - Intensified control of selected parasitic diseases  
  - Prevention and control of zoonoses (including foot-and-mouth disease), vector-borne including food-borne diseases  
  - Prevention and control of major endemic communicable diseases in complex emergency situations (except malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, poliomyelitis, tetanus, measles)  
  - Technical support, partnership, and research on vector control, including expansion of innovative vector control methodologies such as long-lasting nets, biological control, and environmental modification, and development of new insecticides for vector control; WHO Pesticide Evaluation Scheme (WHOPES), Global Collaboration for Development of Pesticides for Public Health (GCDPP)  
  - Surveillance and monitoring of epidemiological situation and trends; drug resistance; assessment of program performance, in particular intensified control measures, relating to major endemic communicable diseases (except malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, poliomyelitis, tetanus, measles)  
  - Technical support and advocacy for prevention, control, elimination, and eradication of targeted communicable diseases  
  - Verification of elimination and certification of eradication of targeted communicable diseases |
| **2. Communicable Disease Research** | - Development of and partnerships for research for prevention, control, and eradication of communicable diseases, including collaboration with academic and other public and private groups for communicable disease research and product development  
  - Strengthening research capacity on communicable disease in countries  
  - Technical support and assistance for development of tools, products and methods for prevention, eradication, and control of communicable diseases  
  - Development of research on evaluation of policies and strategies for large-scale implementation of new and existing interventions  
  - Provision and dissemination of technical documentation and research guidelines  

*This Area of Work includes the UNDP/World Bank/WHO Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases.* |
| **3. Epidemic Alert and Response** | - Policy and strategy development for epidemic alert and response at national, regional, and global levels  
  - Technical support for epidemic preparedness through strengthened national early warning, surveillance, and response systems, public health mapping, improved laboratory capacity and training, field epidemiology training, and operational research  
  - Surveillance and containment of known epidemic-prone infections, emerging infectious risks and unexpected disease threats, including those that may be deliberately initiated, through global epidemic intelligence and global outbreak alert and response  
  - Coordination, technical support, and partnerships for a Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network  
  - Technical support and assistance for implementation of the International Health Regulations |
| **4. Malaria** | - Policy and strategy development for malaria prevention and control, and social mobilization on malaria  
  - Technical support to malaria endemic countries for rapid scaling-up of malaria prevention and control measures, linked with health sector reform and health systems development  
  - Technical support and partnership for expanding access to antimalarial drugs, diagnostics, and prevention measures, and the Malaria Medicines and Supplies Service  
  - Monitoring and surveillance of malaria epidemiological situation and trends, drug resistance, and prevention and control measures in malaria endemic countries  
  - Support for priority research issues relating to malaria prevention and control  
  - Advocacy and promotion of partnership approaches to malaria prevention, control, and research through the Roll Back Malaria Partnership at national, regional, and global levels |
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| **5. Tuberculosis** | • Policy and strategy development for tuberculosis prevention and control, based on expanding the DOTS and social mobilization with regard to tuberculosis  
• Technical assistance to countries for DOTS expansion in accordance with the Global DOTS expansion plan, adaptation of DOTS to settings with high HIV prevalence and with high MDR-TB prevalence, involvement of private practitioners and communities, and through an integrated approach to respiratory diseases at the primary care level  
• Support and partnerships for expanding access to antituberculosis drugs, including through the Global TB Drug Facility and the Green Light Committee  
• Monitoring and surveillance of tuberculosis epidemiological situation and trends, drug resistance, and program performance  
• Support for priority research issues relating to tuberculosis control  
• Provision of epidemiological and economic analyses to support policy on TB control  
• Advocacy and promotion of partnership approaches to tuberculosis control and research through the Stop TB Partnership at country, regional, and global levels |
| **6. HIV/AIDS** | • Policy and strategy development for prevention, management, and control of HIV/AIDS, linked with health sector reform and health systems development, and social mobilization  
• Technical assistance to countries for strengthening and accelerated expansion of essential HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care services, including mother-to-child transmission, anti-retroviral therapy, opportunistic infections case management, and sexually transmitted infections  
• Technical support and partnerships for expanding access to antiretroviral drugs to reach the “3 by 5” target, including through the AIDS Medicines and Diagnostics Service  
• Surveillance and monitoring of HIV/AIDS epidemiological situation and trends and sociological patterns, drug resistance, and program performance  
• Support for priority research issues relating to HIV/AIDS prevention, management, and control  
• Advocacy and promotion of partnership approaches for prevention, treatment, and care services related to HIV/AIDS at national, regional, and global levels |
| **7. Surveillance, Prevention, and Management of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases** | • Development of policies and strategies, standards, methods and tools for surveillance, prevention (including primary, secondary, and tertiary), and management of chronic diseases  
• Support for development and implementation of models for integrated and quality care for chronic diseases, linked with health sector reform and health systems development  
• Technical assistance to counties for strengthening of national programs for prevention and management of chronic diseases  
• Surveillance and monitoring of major chronic diseases and associated risk factors  
• Technical support to countries for development and strengthening of vision and hearing care and related rehabilitation services  
• Development of policy and strategy for prevention of genetic disorders, and development and integration of genetic services, including community genetics services into health care services |
| **8. Health Promotion** | • Development of multisectoral health promotion policies, strategies, approaches, and tools with special attention to:  
  - healthy lifestyle among populations (aging, youth, women, oral and ocular health, etc.)  
  - healthy settings (workplaces, schools, etc.)  
  - underlying socioeconomic determinants of health  
• Strengthening country capacity in the effective implementation of national health promotion programs and their integration into health systems and services  
• Technical assistance for research, monitoring, and evaluation of the effectiveness of health promotion approaches and interventions  
• Analysis and dissemination of best practices related to health promotion and reduction of health risk factors, including community-based approaches  
• Advocacy for good governance for health promotion at national and international levels |
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| **9. Mental Health and Substance Abuse** | • Development of policies and strategies to improve mental health and reduce substance abuse  
• Technical assistance to countries for prevention and management of mental, neurological, and substance abuse disorders, and development of programs and services to improve mental health and reduce substance abuse  
• Technical support for evaluation of strategies, services, and interventions for reducing the use of and harmful effects on health of use of alcohol and psychoactive substances  
• Support to research, monitoring, and surveillance on determinants of mental health and mental disorders, and related social changes  
• Advocacy for promotion of human rights of people suffering from mental and substance abuse disorders |
| **10. Tobacco** | • Research, policy, and strategy development on tobacco, including in relation to smoking cessation, second-hand tobacco smoke, smoking and children, smoking and gender, economics, and trade  
• Support to Member States in their efforts to implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC)  
• Training and capacity building to help countries develop and implement effective tobacco control plans and policies  
• Tobacco control surveillance and monitoring at national, regional, and global levels  
• Advocacy for and support to communication and media activities, including World No Tobacco Day  
• Promotion of partnership approaches, including coordination with the United Nations Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, with the Study Group on Tobacco Product Regulation and with NGO and Collaborating Center networks |
| **11. Nutrition** | • Development of strategies for strengthening the health dimension of national food and nutrition policies and plans, with special emphasis on maternal and fetal malnutrition  
• Nutritional surveillance at national, regional, and global levels  
• Provision of evidence for assessing child malnutrition and child growth and development, including increased susceptibility in adult life to noncommunicable diseases  
• Surveillance, prevention, management, and control of micronutrient malnutrition  
• Support to the implementation of strategies for the prevention and control of obesity  
• Support to the implementation of the Global Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding  
• Development of approaches for improving nutritional care of populations with HIV/AIDS, management of nutrition in emergencies and for refugees and displaced populations |
| **12. Health and Environment** | • Policy and strategy development and technical support for integrating the environmental health dimension into public health and sustainable development policies and plans  
• Technical support and research for the development of methodologies to assess health and environmental linkages and their policy implications  
• Technical support and research for the development and implementation of standards for surveillance to prevent diseases related to environmental risk factors  
• Technical support for prevention, preparedness, and response to chemical, radiation, and other environmental emergencies  
• Support, in coordination with international and national partners, for the implementation of the Millennium Development targets related to improving access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and reductions in indoor air pollution  
• Advocacy and partnerships to address priority environmental health issues in countries and regions |
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| **13. Food Safety**                 | • Strategy and policy development for food safety, including coordination of international standard-setting mechanisms such as the Codex Alimentarius  
• Development of policies and approaches to prevent and respond to emergencies with respect to health aspects of food  
• Technical assistance to countries for standard-setting and monitoring relating to food safety  
• Provision of technical documentation on assessment of microbiological and chemical risks related to food including evaluations of new technologies, as well as good practices for cost-effective interventions  
• Surveillance and monitoring of food hazards and risks |
| **14. Violence, Injuries, and Disabilities** | • Development of multisectoral policies and strategies for violence and injury prevention  
• Technical support for the implementation of programs on disabilities and strengthening of rehabilitation services  
• Technical assistance to countries for strengthening of emergency and long-term care services for victims of trauma  
• Support for surveillance on the determinants and consequences of family and community violence and injuries  
• Technical support for research on and implementation of the prevention of violence and injuries  
• Advocacy and partnerships through networking for increased multisectoral injury and violence prevention efforts |
| **15. Reproductive Health**          | • Policy and strategy development for sexual and reproductive health excluding issues related to “Making Pregnancy Safer”  
• Provision of technical documentation on and promotion of evidence-based best practices, norms, standards, and guidelines in sexual and reproductive health  
• Technical support and assistance to countries for the formulation of sexual and reproductive health policies, strategies, programs and interventions, and improvement and evaluation of the quality of service delivery in sexual and reproductive health  
• Surveillance and monitoring of sexual and reproductive health situation and trends  
• Support to priority research and capacity building in sexual and reproductive health and human reproduction, including selected aspects of research on HIV/AIDS (prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; microbicides; barrier methods; use of ARVs during breast-feeding)  
• Advocacy for sexual and reproductive health and rights |
| **16. Making Pregnancy Safer**       | • Development of policies and strategies for maternal and newborn health within the context of Reproductive Health  
• Technical support for program development and implementation focusing on workforce development; health systems improvement including quality of care, involvement of individuals, families, and communities, and collaboration with all relevant key public health programs such as malaria control, the elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus, HIV, malnutrition, and other causes of maternal and newborn ill-health  
• Technical assistance to countries and other national-level partners in the implementation of interventions, programs, and services in maternal and newborn health  
• Monitoring and evaluation, including information systems to track national progress towards MDGs in maternal and child (newborn) health  
• Advocacy for safe motherhood and newborn health with governments and other national-level partners |

This Area of Work includes the UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Program of Research, Development, and Research Training in Human Reproduction.
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| **17. Gender, Women, and Health** | Policy development for incorporation of gender considerations and perspective into health policies, strategies, and service delivery, and for promoting women’s right to health, and empowerment in health development  
• Technical support to countries for addressing specific gender-related risk factors for women’s ill health  
• Provision of standards, training, and information materials, tools, and guidelines on specific women's health issues to support countries in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs, and in monitoring their impact  
• Research on analysis of gender aspects in health policies, public health interventions, and service delivery  
• Surveillance and monitoring of women’s health, based on core indicators for measuring women’s health, violence against women, female genital mutilation, and other harmful traditional practices |
| **18. Child and Adolescent Health** | Policy development for infant, child, and adolescent health-related rights  
• Development of policies, strategies, and interventions, including community-based interventions for newborn, infant, child, and adolescent health  
• Development of norms and standards for protecting adolescents from disease and risk-taking behaviors, particularly related to adolescent sexual and reproductive health and to adolescent-friendly services  
• Technical support to countries for implementation of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), including clinical care and family practices for child health  
• Technical support to countries to reach the MDGs related to reducing maternal and child mortality and HIV prevalence |
| **19. Immunization and Vaccine Development** | Development, promotion, and evaluation of policies and strategies for prevention and control of vaccine-preventable diseases  
• Technical support to countries for managing immunization services, including monitoring and assessment; enhancing access to vaccines, including new and underutilized vaccines; and financially sustaining immunization systems  
• Surveillance of vaccine-preventable diseases, assessment of disease burden and epidemiological impact of immunization strategies  
• Technical support for biological standardization and control of biological products for vaccine and immunization safety, and for vaccine supply management and delivery, including vaccine production and regulation  
• Polio eradication, including containment of polioviruses, polio vaccine supply, monitoring system, research, laboratory, and eradication/post eradication policies and strategies  
• Support for global mortality reduction and regional elimination of measles, and elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus  
• Technical support for research and development on vaccines and immunization technologies |
| **20. Essential Medicines** | Policy development and technical support to countries for ensuring equity of access to essential drugs, financing and affordability of essential drugs, monitoring of rational use of drugs, and setting-up drug regulation and quality assurance systems  
• Development of strategies and technical support to countries for integration of traditional medicine in health services  
• Establishment and dissemination of norms, standards, and guidance for pharmaceuticals  
• Technical assistance to countries for strengthening drug supply systems and monitoring drug safety  
• Development of international regulation of psychotropics and narcotics |
### PAHO/WHO Areas of Work 2006 - 2007

#### 21. Essential Health Technologies
- Development of policies, strategies, and tools to support capacity building for and strengthening of national laboratory and diagnostic services and blood transfusion services
- Technical guidance and support to countries for strengthening the capacity of regulatory authorities to ensure the quality and safety of blood products and related biologicals used in human medicine.
- Technical guidance and support for establishment of diagnostic imaging services as an integral part of health care, adapted to local needs and levels of care
- Support for development of laboratory and diagnostic services, including HIV/AIDS
- Technical guidance and support to countries in the development of national systems for the selection, procurement, and use and disposal of medical devices that meet international quality and safety standards
- Support for the development and strengthening of national policies, plans, and tools for essential emergency surgical services
- Support to countries for evidence-based national policies on cell, tissue, and organ transplantation (including xenotransplantation) following internationally recognized principles of ethics, safety, and efficacy
- Development of model lists of essential equipment
- Development of diagnostics for newly emerging diseases
- Prevention of health-care-associated HIV infections and other nosocomial infections
- Establishment of e-health applications for health-care delivery

#### 22. Policy-making for Health in Development
- Maximization of the contribution that better health and health systems can make to poverty reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and articulation and focus of WHO’s contribution and leadership in relation to the achievement of the health MDGs
- Assessment and response to the effects of globalization, with a particular focus on ways in which trade influences health and health systems
- Use of human rights and other instruments of international law as a means of addressing health concerns and increasing the attention given to health in the field of human rights and international law
- Development and promotion of an ethical approach to the provision of health care and to the process of research and development
- Advice and support to countries for ensuring that resource needs for health are better reflected in donor policies, national poverty reduction strategies, and medium-term spending frameworks and investment plans
- Support to countries for the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health

#### 23. Health System Policies and Service Delivery
- Policy and strategy development for strengthening national health systems and services based on PHC principles
- Provision of guidance and support to countries for scaling-up health services and providing greater equity, quality, and efficiency of health services across health institutions, ensuring continuum of care, patient safety, and an active role for consumers in health systems development and service delivery
- Provision of guidance and support to countries for scaling-up health services and providing greater equity, quality, and efficiency of health services
- Building coherence and synergy among WHO’s programs to ensure better alignment between WHO’s support to health system development and the efforts to scale up the delivery of specific health interventions in countries
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<td><strong>24. Human Resources for Health</strong></td>
<td>• Policy and strategy development for human resources for health development and management, including nursing and midwifery resources&lt;br&gt;• Provision of guidance and support to countries to align education and training with service delivery needs on the basis of core competencies of essential cadres&lt;br&gt;• Support to countries for effective planning, utilization, and administration of human resources for health, including for retention of health workers&lt;br&gt;• Development of partnerships with professional organization and national public health institutions for research and training on health leadership, human resource management, and administration</td>
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<td><strong>25. Health Financing and Social Protection</strong></td>
<td>• Development of policies and strategies for improving access to health services for the poor and disadvantaged, health care financing, and social protection in countries&lt;br&gt;• Support to countries for capacity building for analysis of financing functions of the health system, health financing inequalities, health resource flows, and setting-up and using national health accounts systems&lt;br&gt;• Analysis of good practices and provision of guidance on organization of health financing and social protection systems, including health insurance&lt;br&gt;• Development and support to implementation of methods for analysis of costs of diseases and risk factors, costs and effectiveness of interventions, and costs of scaling-up key interventions in countries</td>
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<td><strong>26. Health Information, Evidence, and Research Policy</strong></td>
<td>• Support to countries for strengthening health information systems&lt;br&gt;• Support to countries for analyses and strengthening of health research systems and health research policies&lt;br&gt;• Improving knowledge and evidence basis for health decision-making by synthesis and publication of existing information and facilitation of knowledge generation in areas that need special attention at country, regional, and global levels&lt;br&gt;• Management of Advisory Committee on Health Research at regional and global levels and expert advisory panels&lt;br&gt;• Development, implementation, and assessment of the policy on WHO collaborating centers&lt;br&gt;• Development of and support in the use of standardized classification systems, including ICD, ICF, and other classifications</td>
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<td><strong>27. Emergency Preparedness and Response</strong></td>
<td>• Consensus building on health objectives and yardstick in emergency preparedness and response&lt;br&gt;• Technical support for capacity building for emergency intelligence and health disaster preparedness at national, regional, and global levels&lt;br&gt;• Support to countries for management of special emergency health programs and early rehabilitation of essential health services&lt;br&gt;• Provision of guidance and support to countries for evaluation of effectiveness of policies and strategies for emergency preparedness and response and reduction of health impact of disasters&lt;br&gt;• Dissemination of best public health practices in health emergency preparedness and response&lt;br&gt;• Partnerships for vulnerability reduction and health emergency response</td>
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| **28. Country Cooperation Leadership and Coordination** | • Development and analysis of PAHO/WHO Country Cooperation Strategies (CCS), and use of the CCS as a major basis of program development and resource allocation  
• Articulation of the Country Cooperation Strategies with and contribution to UN frameworks such as the CCA and UNDAF, and promotion of their use to outline WHO’s input into national development platforms like PRSPs and SWAPs  
• Provision of back-up services to PAHO/WHO country offices, securing technical and managerial support to ensure progress at the country level, and monitoring PAHO/WHO performance at the country level  
• Strengthening of PAHO/WHO’s capability to assess and respond to national health development processes  
• Improvement of the effectiveness of the support of Headquarters and Regional Offices to country offices, through, inter alia, promotion of learning approaches across countries and Regions, and management of information related to PAHO/WHO country presence |
| **29. Knowledge Management and Information Technology** | • Optimization and strategic integration of the generation and application of knowledge  
• Collection, management, and dissemination of quality information based on needs assessment and in multiple media for different audiences  
• Acquisition, development, and implementation of knowledge management technologies, including standardized IT infrastructure to support content management, web publishing, knowledge sharing, networking, partnerships, and communities of practice  
• Capacity building in knowledge management as a core competency for all staff at all levels of the Organization and countries  
• Support culture of information and knowledge utilization for health services, planning, monitoring, and evaluation  
• Development and maintenance of knowledge production, systems, norms, tools, and resources  
• Development and maintenance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure  
• Development and maintenance of applications to support the Organization’s work |
| **30. Planning Resource Coordination and Oversight** | • Development and guidance for the implementation of WHO results-based management processes for planning, budgeting, performance monitoring, and evaluation  
• Development of systems for results-based and integrated resource planning and coordination of related mechanisms  
• Strengthening WHO staff capacity for strategic planning, program budgeting, operational planning, performance monitoring, and program evaluation  
• Development of systems and mechanisms and provision of support to WHO organizational entities for quality assurance, including management reviews  
• Coordination and management of voluntary contributions  
• Development of and support for using information technology systems for program management, and other instruments to support managerial processes and resource coordination  
• Coordination and liaison with the Joint Inspection Unit of the UN system  
• Internal audit and oversight services |
| **31. Human Resources Management in PAHO/WHO** | • Development, implementation, and monitoring of WHO’s human resources reform policy and plans  
• Development and implementation of strategies and plans for staff development and leadership strengthening in WHO  
• Maintenance of information systems for management of human resources in WHO  
• Human resource services for WHO, including management of staff security  
• Medical Services for WHO staff |
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| **32. Budget and Financial Management** | - Development and implementation of budget, financial, and accounting policies  
- Budget preparation, monitoring, and reporting (management and statutory)  
- Financial management and reporting (management, statutory, and extrabudgetary funds)  
- Maintenance of budget and financial information systems and reporting systems  
- Management of payments, banking, investments, and foreign exchange risks  
- Financial administration of staff entitlements  
- Accounting support and services for the Organization |
| **33. Infrastructure and Logistics** | - Infrastructure and logistic services, including building and premises management and security  
- Records management, document production, conference services, and security  
- Procurement services for WHO and for Member States |
| **34. Governing Bodies** | - Planning and administration of the Health Assembly, Executive Board, committees and working groups established by them, Regional Committees, and subcommittees  
- Preparations for and support to the work of the executive management organs  
- Protocol services, including relations with Permanent Missions and regional groupings in Geneva and New York  
- Coordination of the use of languages in WHO  
- Translation services, editing services for Governing Bodies documents and official records, and word-processing and typesetting services |
| **35. External Relations** | - Inputs to UN system coordination mechanisms, UN summits and special sessions, UN governing bodies and WHO governing bodies involving other agencies  
- Development of relationships with Member States, including ministries beyond the health sector, parliaments, and government agencies; and maintenance of dialogue with WHO stakeholders in countries through HQ liaison offices based in specific locations  
- Collaboration with NGOs and the private sector to support countries through Regional Offices for community public health using the Health Academy Program, advocacy, and documentation of external partners’ activities at the country level  
- Promotion and maintenance of relations with intergovernmental organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector including major foundations in the work of WHO  
- Policies and guidance for partnership with private sector partners for health development  
- Development and maintenance of WHO information systems, tools, and materials for external relations functions  
- Press and audiovisuals services  
- Strategic communication, media relations, and marketing of a WHO identity |
| **36. Direction** | - Reform and renewal initiatives in WHO  
- Strategic direction and management of the Organization  
- Management of Director-General’s and Regional Directors’ Development Programs  
- Administration of offices of the Director-General and Regional Directors  
- Legal Counsel  
- Coordination among the three organizational levels (country, Region, Headquarters) |
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| **37. Country Office Operations** | • Country office HR and financial administration, logistics, information technology support, security, infrastructure, and general operating expenses  
• Oversight and coordination regarding country office administrative practices |
| **38. Technical Cooperation among Countries** | • Promotion and support of activities of technical cooperation among countries within the scope of the different areas of work of the Organization |