



International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.699

Volume 15, Issue 1, January 2026

Influence of Global Organizations on National Public Policy Formulation: Evidence from Developing Countries

Francis Kelvin Kangar, Hery Valisoa Raharinirina

Masters Student, Department of Public Management, Hohai University, Nanjing China

Masters Student, Department of Public Management, Hohai University, Nanjing China

ABSTRACT: This review critically examines how global organizations influence national public policies in developing countries, with a focus on Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America. Institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) impact domestic policymaking through financial conditionalities, technical assistance, policy diffusion, treaty-based obligations, and capacity-building initiatives. The analysis highlights both positive contributions—macroeconomic stabilization, governance improvements, public health strengthening, infrastructure development, and expanded trade opportunities—and negative consequences, including reduced policy sovereignty, financial dependency, social inequality, and institutional vulnerability. The study finds that the extent and effectiveness of external influence depend on domestic institutional strength, political context, and negotiation capacity. It concludes that developing countries must pursue balanced engagement strategies that integrate external support while safeguarding national priorities and ensuring context-specific policy adaptation.

KEYWORDS: Global organizations, public policy, Developing countries, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), Policy influence mechanisms, Structural adjustment, Governance reforms, Trade liberalization, Sovereignty and dependency, Capacity building, Economic development

I. INTRODUCTION

Public policies constitute the strategic decisions, legal instruments, and coordinated actions undertaken by governments to ensure socio-economic development, protect national interests, provide public services, and respond to global challenges. These policies may concern governance systems, education, healthcare, security, trade, infrastructure, environmental sustainability, labor markets, or social protection. In the contemporary world, particularly within developing countries, public policy design and implementation rarely occur in isolation. Instead, they are deeply embedded in a globalized system where external actors exert considerable influence. Among these actors, **global organizations** hold a uniquely strong and recurring presence, shaping national development agendas, regulatory environments, and overall governance trajectories^[1]. Global organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) not only provide financial resources, but also technical expertise, institutional advice, legal frameworks, policy templates, and monitoring indices^[2]. They influence everything from macroeconomic regulation and trade systems to healthcare strategies, disaster management, educational reforms, environmental sustainability, and anti-corruption agendas. The extent and character of this influence have become central issues in modern governance studies, particularly because many developing nations rely substantially on external assistance to achieve developmental goals^[3].

1.1 Background

Over the past three to four decades, the world has witnessed an unprecedented acceleration of globalization. Economic interdependence, international trade expansion, capital mobility, cross-border development projects, digital communication, and transnational regulatory frameworks have altered the way nations formulate and execute policies. In developing regions, international aid, policy advice, and cross-national collaboration are often key drivers of socio-economic decisions. These interactions are not incidental; they are structured by formal treaties, loan agreements, conditionalities, technical missions, and capacity-building programs^[4].

Developing countries—particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, South Asia, and Southeast Asia—face chronic development challenges such as limited financial capital, infrastructural deficits, unstable macroeconomic environments, low productivity, inadequate healthcare systems, weak governance structures, and institutional inefficiencies. These states often approach global organizations for support, and as a consequence, the assistance received gradually becomes a determinant factor in shaping public policy priorities^[5]. The interdependence between global organizations and developing nations is rooted in both necessity and opportunity. On one hand, global institutions view development as part of an international mandate to improve global welfare, stability, and security. On the other hand, developing nations depend on global expertise and financing to overcome structural weaknesses. This mutual dependency forms the conceptual foundation of the present review^[6].

1.2 Defining the Problem Context

Despite the developmental benefits brought by global organizations, scholars and policymakers have raised deep concerns. External actors often introduce policies that reflect **global norms rather than local socio-cultural realities**, thereby reshaping domestic legislation in a manner that may not necessarily align with community interests or national identity. Financial assistance, although critical, often comes with conditions—such as fiscal austerity, privatization, deregulation, subsidy reduction, or legal restructuring—that shift priorities away from national needs. As a result, **the sovereignty and autonomy of domestic policymaking may diminish**^[7].

The implications are multilayered. For example:

- IMF-driven austerity policies can reduce social welfare spending, affecting low-income populations.
- WTO trade liberalization may expose weak domestic industries to unfair international competition.
- World Bank-driven infrastructure projects may increase national debt burdens.
- WHO's health protocols may not fully align with existing national medical systems.

Thus, while global organizations are not inherently negative, their influence introduces long-term strategic consequences that require critical examination. The central question becomes: **To what extent does external intervention enhance public policy effectiveness, and when does it erode national governance capacity**^[8].

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The fundamental aim of the review is to critically analyze the impact of global organizations on public policy formulation and implementation within developing countries. To achieve this, the study proposes the following objectives:

1. To examine the mechanisms through which global organizations exert influence on national public policies.
2. To explore the positive impacts of this influence, particularly in areas of governance, social development, and macroeconomic stability.
3. To analyze the negative effects, especially those relating to policy sovereignty, financial dependency, and socio-cultural incompatibility.

4. To provide a comparative understanding of the influence across regions such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
5. To offer practical recommendations for developing countries to achieve balanced and sustainable engagement with global organizations.

These objectives contribute to a deeper understanding of the **policy–organization interface**, shedding light on how states can benefit from external collaboration without sacrificing autonomy^[9].

II. OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR MANDATES

Global organizations are transnational institutions operating beyond the jurisdiction of a single state. They promote development, economic stability, trade partnerships, health improvements, humanitarian response, and governance reforms. Their activities directly or indirectly influence national public policy in developing countries. This chapter presents a detailed examination of the nature, mandates, structures, and working mechanisms of major global organizations. It also outlines how these institutions interact with national governments to shape development priorities^[10].

2.1 Conceptualizing Global Organizations

Global organizations can be defined as institutional bodies formed by multiple sovereign states to coordinate and implement policies addressing global challenges such as poverty, political instability, economic crises, disease outbreaks, and climate change. Their authority is derived from treaties, multilateral agreements, and international law^[11].

Key characteristics include:

Multinational membership

- Formal legal framework
- Shared decision-making principles
- Global or regional mandate
- Policy coordination function
- Financial and technical assistance capabilities

These organizations operate in sectors where individual nations cannot act effectively alone^[12].

2.2 Classification of Global Organizations

Global organizations can be classified into four major categories based on their principal mandates:

2.2.1 Financial and Monetary Organizations

This category includes institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB), which provide financial loans, stabilization assistance, and development funding to developing countries^[13]. Through conditional lending and policy guidance, these organizations influence fiscal reforms, public sector priorities, and economic stabilization efforts. Their interventions often support infrastructure development and macroeconomic management but also shape domestic spending and policy direction^[14].

2.2.2 Trade and Economic Cooperation

The World Trade Organization (WTO) represents this category by regulating international trade rules, mediating disputes, and promoting market liberalization. WTO agreements require member states to adjust trade policies, tariffs, and regulatory frameworks, thereby shaping national industrial strategies. Its influence encourages export competitiveness but also exposes local markets to global competition^[15].

2.2.3 Development and Humanitarian Agencies

Development agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) focus on poverty reduction, governance improvement, and public health advancement^[15]. UNDP supports institutional reforms, anti-corruption initiatives, and capacity building, while WHO influences national health

policies through guidelines, disease control programs, and emergency responses. Their support strengthens social systems but often requires policy restructuring^[16].

2.2.4 Regional Organizations

Regional organizations bring neighboring countries together to promote cooperation, shared development goals, and collective policy strategies. Examples include the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). These bodies influence national policies by harmonizing trade regulations, coordinating infrastructure projects, strengthening governance standards, and facilitating regional security and economic integration. Their impact is often more context-specific than global institutions, as they address regional priorities and encourage mutual support among member states^[17].

2.3 Historical Evolution of Global Organizations

The development of global organizations has occurred in stages, shaped by changing global needs and geopolitical dynamics. After World War II, institutions such as the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, and World Bank were established to promote peace, economic recovery, and international cooperation^[18]. During the Cold War period, their roles expanded to support development, financial stability, and governance reforms in newly independent states. From the 1990s onward, globalization led to the emergence of organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the strengthening of regional alliances like ASEAN and the African Union. Over time, these organizations evolved from mainly economic and peacekeeping roles to broader mandates, including public health, environmental protection, human rights, and institutional capacity building^[19].

2.4 Major Global Organizations and Their Mandates

2.4.1 World Bank

The World Bank is a major international financial institution that provides loans, grants, and technical support to developing countries^[20]. Its mandate focuses on poverty reduction, infrastructure development, social sector investment, and institutional capacity building. Through policy-based loans, advisory missions, and country reports, the Bank influences public financial management, supports education, health, and agriculture reforms, and promotes transparency and good governance. Its interventions are generally long-term and significantly shape national development planning^[21].

2.4.2 International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The IMF works to maintain global economic and financial stability by promoting macroeconomic stabilization, fiscal discipline, and currency stability^[22]. It applies instruments such as stabilization loans, structural adjustment programs, and fiscal recommendations. These influence government spending priorities, taxation strategies, wage policies, and economic planning. The IMF is closely associated with austerity-based reforms that often reshape social and economic policy frameworks in developing countries^[23].

2.4.3 World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) regulates global trade by promoting trade liberalization, ensuring market access, and resolving disputes among member states. It uses trade agreements, tariff frameworks, and intellectual property rules to guide policy alignment^[24]. WTO requirements encourage export-led growth strategies and influence industrial, agricultural, and service sector regulations. As a result, domestic trade laws often undergo major reforms to comply with WTO standards^[25].

2.4.4 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP focuses on governance and human development by supporting democratic institutions, social development, and capacity building. It provides governance consultancy, electoral support, and social policy analysis to enhance governmental performance. UNDP promotes transparency, strengthens administrative structures, and improves policy coordination, helping nations adopt modern governance practices and internationally recognized developmental approaches^[26].

2.4.5 World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization (WHO) guides national healthcare systems by setting health standards, promoting disease control, and supporting vaccination strategies. It disseminates medical research and strengthens health

infrastructure through capacity-building programs. WHO influences national immunization policies, pandemic readiness, and the development of public health institutions, playing a critical role during crises such as COVID-19 and Ebola^[27].

2.4.6 Regional Organizations (AU, ASEAN, SAARC)

Regional organizations, including the African Union (AU), ASEAN, and SAARC, facilitate cooperation among neighboring countries on shared economic, social, and governance challenges. Their mandates involve improving governance, promoting regional trade, and supporting collective development goals. These bodies harmonize regulations, coordinate infrastructure initiatives, and align policy strategies, giving member states stronger bargaining power when interacting with global institutions^[28].

2.5 UNDP

In addition to its broader development mandate, UNDP specifically supports electoral reforms, decentralization of government authority, and policies promoting gender equality and social inclusion. These initiatives strengthen democratic governance and improve the responsiveness of public administrative systems^[29].

2.6 Global Organizations and Policy Sovereignty

Despite their developmental advantages, global organizations can indirectly reduce national policy autonomy by influencing budget decisions, restructuring administrative systems, and introducing external policy templates. This creates a tension in developing nations, where governments must balance national interests with international mandates, often navigating between global expectations and local priorities^[30].

III. MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS INFLUENCE NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY

Global organizations exert influence over national public policies through multiple channels ranging from financial instruments and trade obligations to technical advisory roles, legal frameworks, and institutional capacity-building approaches. Understanding these influence mechanisms is critical for evaluating both the nature and consequences of external participation in national public policy formulation. This chapter explores and analyses the primary mechanisms through which global organizations affect public policy directions in developing countries^[31].

3.1 Financial Mechanisms and Conditional Lending

Financial assistance is the most visible and powerful channel through which global organizations shape domestic policy. Organizations such as the IMF and World Bank provide loans, grants, and credit facilities to developing countries, often in exchange for policy commitments^[32].

3.1.1 Lending Conditions and Policy Compliance

Loans provided by global organizations are rarely unconditional, as they often require compliance with specific policy directives. These conditions typically include fiscal discipline, privatization of public enterprises, subsidy reductions, deregulation, and wider public sector reforms. As a result, governments adjust budgeting priorities, taxation systems, and spending allocations to satisfy loan criteria, even when such changes conflict with domestic development needs or public welfare priorities^[33].

3.1.2 Structural Adjustment Programs

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), particularly implemented in Africa and Latin America, demanded reforms such as downsizing public sector employment, liberalizing trade and financial markets, and privatizing state-owned enterprises. Though intended to stabilize national economies and reduce debt burdens, SAPs often produced adverse consequences by undermining public welfare, weakening health and education systems, and increasing vulnerability among disadvantaged populations^[34].

3.1.3 Fiscal Austerity

Fiscal austerity policies involve reducing government expenditure to achieve macroeconomic stability. In practical terms, austerity leads to cuts in social spending, reduced public-sector employment, lower infrastructure investment,

and increased taxation. These measures significantly influence public policy outcomes, often diminishing citizens' access to essential services and affecting overall quality of life^[35].

3.2 Technical Policy Advisory and Expertise Transfer

Technical assistance represents another important mechanism of influence, as developing countries often lack specialized expertise in areas such as financial regulation, governance reforms, and public health. Through advisory missions, organizations provide guidance that becomes embedded within national policy and planning processes^[36].

3.2.1 Consultancy Support

Global organizations deploy consultants who directly assist governments in drafting policy frameworks, regulatory guidelines, development plans, and governance structures. This involvement facilitates the incorporation of international recommendations into domestic policy and ensures alignment with external expectations^[37].

3.2.2 Knowledge Sharing and Research

Organizations such as UNDP and WHO produce research reports, analytical studies, and policy models that identify weaknesses in national systems and propose alternatives. Governments frequently adopt these globally informed strategies due to their evidence-based credibility and technical reliability^[38].

3.2.3 Legal and Regulatory Support

Technical specialists also assist in drafting national legislation, including laws on environmental protection, public health safety, anti-corruption measures, and trade dispute mechanisms. This process gradually aligns domestic legal frameworks with global standards, making national laws more uniform and internationally compatible^[39].

3.3 Policy Transfer and Policy Diffusion

Policy transfer occurs when developing countries adopt principles, administrative practices, or governance systems that originated from other contexts or were recommended by global organizations. This process leads to the diffusion of international policy norms into domestic governance structures^[40].

3.3.1 International Best Practices

Global organizations promote internationally accepted "best practices" in governance, budgeting, education, digital administration, and environmental protection. Developing countries replicate these models to meet donor expectations and demonstrate commitment to reforms^[41].

3.3.2 Normative Pressure

Normative pressure refers to policies adopted not because they are mandated, but because they enhance national credibility, attract investment, or improve international image. For instance, the establishment of anti-corruption commissions in many African and Asian countries emerged largely from UNDP and World Bank recommendations^[42].

3.3.3 Policy Harmonization

Organizations such as the WTO, WHO, and regional blocs promote policy harmonization by standardizing regulations on health safety, trade tariffs, and food quality. While this improves cross-border coordination, it may reduce local policy flexibility and limit context-specific innovations^[43].

3.4 Legal, Treaty-Based, and Institutional Mechanisms

Global organizations also exert influence through legally binding or semi-binding mechanisms that require countries to modify domestic regulations and institutional frameworks. These mechanisms arise from membership obligations, loan conditions, or participation in multilateral agreements, compelling governments to incorporate externally recommended policies into national legal systems. As a result, changes extend beyond economic guidance and penetrate legislative, regulatory, and institutional arrangements, reshaping governance structures in lasting ways^[44].

3.4.1 WTO Trade Agreements

WTO trade agreements require member states to align their domestic laws with international standards governing tariffs, intellectual property rights, trade subsidies, and dispute resolution procedures. This alignment limits the flexibility of national governments to protect domestic industries through preferential treatment or market shielding.

While these agreements support fair competition and international trade integration, they can restrict policy autonomy and reduce governments' ability to respond effectively to local industrial needs^[45].

3.4.2 IMF and World Bank Policy Frameworks

Policy frameworks associated with IMF and World Bank loan programs often mandate legal and institutional reforms as conditions for financial assistance. These include restructuring public financial governance, enhancing fiscal transparency, and adopting modernized financial management laws. Although these reforms aim to improve economic stability and accountability, they introduce long-term legal obligations that influence national decision-making beyond immediate financial concerns, effectively embedding international expectations into domestic frameworks^[46].

3.4.3 International Treaties and Conventions

Developing countries participate in various international treaties and conventions relating to climate change, labor standards, environmental protection, and human rights. These agreements require states to align national policies with treaty commitments, prompting the introduction of new laws, regulatory measures, and strategic programs. Consequently, international obligations significantly shape domestic agendas, influencing how governments prioritize policy issues and allocate public resources^[47].

3.5 Reporting, Monitoring, and Benchmarking Systems

Another key mechanism of influence occurs through global monitoring systems and performance benchmarks. Governments closely track international rankings and evaluation reports, as these indicators shape global perceptions, investment prospects, and donor confidence. In many cases, efforts to improve rankings directly affect policy choices, regulatory changes, and administrative reforms, even without explicit external pressure^[48].

3.5.1 Global Development Indices

Global indices such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Ease of Doing Business Index, Global Innovation Index, Environmental Performance Index, and Corruption Perception Index function as indirect drivers of policy change. Governments frequently pursue reforms to enhance their standing on these measures, reflecting a desire to signal improvement, attract investment, and strengthen international credibility. This indirect influence leads to substantive adjustments in economic planning, regulatory oversight, and governance strategies^[49].

3.5.2 Progress Reports and Peer Reviews

Institutions such as the IMF, UNDP, and WTO regularly issue progress assessments evaluating macroeconomic performance, governance reforms, and trade compliance. These reviews provide detailed feedback on national policy implementation and frequently highlight areas requiring improvement. As governments aim to demonstrate compliance and maintain access to external support, these assessments exert strong influence on policy direction, encouraging alignment with recommended standards.

3.5.3 Evaluation and Accountability Mechanisms

Loan and grant programs are accompanied by accountability requirements such as audits, progress tracking tools, and public expenditure monitoring systems. These evaluation mechanisms shape how governments plan and execute development initiatives, creating expectations for transparency and measurable outcomes. Although indirect, these reporting obligations play a powerful role in steering national policies toward compliance with international priorities.

3.6 Public Institutional Capacity Building

Capacity building represents a long-term mechanism through which global organizations strengthen national institutions and improve administrative efficiency. By supporting training programs, institutional reforms, and technological modernization, global actors indirectly shape the ability of governments to design, implement, and monitor policies. These initiatives often result in the gradual integration of international standards into domestic policy practices, enhancing accountability, governance quality, and overall public sector performance.

3.6.1 Training Programs

Through capacity-building initiatives, civil servants receive training in governance, financial management, strategic planning, and project monitoring. This targeted skill development promotes professional competence and exposes

government officials to global administrative norms. Over time, the adoption of these practices helps align local policy processes with internationally recognized approaches.

3.6.2 Institutional Infrastructure

Global organizations also assist in the establishment and reform of institutional infrastructure, including regulatory agencies, anti-corruption bodies, election commissions, and procurement systems. These institutions play critical roles in maintaining governance integrity and policy accountability. Even after external funding concludes, the institutional structures and frameworks often continue to guide national governance practices in line with global standards.

3.6.3 Digital and Technological Interventions

Another form of capacity building involves the introduction of digital technologies, such as e-governance platforms, healthcare information systems, and public budgeting software. These digital interventions increase administrative transparency, enhance efficiency, and improve monitoring capacity within the public sector, contributing to a more modern, data-driven policy environment.

3.7 Advocacy and Agenda-Setting Influence

Beyond formal agreements and binding obligations, global organizations influence policies through advocacy, public awareness strategies, and the promotion of normative values. By shaping public expectations and national discourse, these organizations orient governments toward specific policy themes even when no explicit compliance requirements exist^[50].

3.7.1 Norm-Based Persuasion

Institutions such as UNDP and WHO advocate for principles including gender equality, climate responsibility, universal healthcare, and democratic governance. As these norms gain visibility and acceptance among policy makers and the public, national agendas shift accordingly. This form of persuasion often drives incremental reforms rooted in global values rather than mandated compliance.

3.7.2 Knowledge Campaigns

Global organizations disseminate influential data on corruption, public health risks, education outcomes, and governance performance. When such reports expose weaknesses or deficiencies, governments respond proactively to avoid negative perceptions. This mechanism encourages policy improvements driven not by direct enforcement, but by reputational concerns and global accountability pressures.

IV. CASE STUDY EVIDENCE FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This chapter provides empirical illustrations of how global organizations shape national public policy within developing regions. Rather than treating developing countries as a homogeneous group, this chapter examines varying contexts in Africa, South & Southeast Asia, and Latin America. The goal is to determine similarities, differences, and contextual factors influencing how global policy mechanisms translate into national decisions.

4.1 Case Study Analysis in Africa

Africa provides one of the clearest illustrations of how global organizations influence national policy environments. Structural economic vulnerabilities, recurring fiscal crises, fragile institutions, and persistent public health challenges have created sustained dependence on international assistance. As a result, organizations such as the IMF, World Bank, and WHO have played a central role in shaping policy agendas across African states. This section assesses how these institutions influenced economic reforms, development priorities, and health policymaking between the 1980s and the present, highlighting both the mechanisms of influence and the resulting policy transformations^[51].

4.1.1 IMF Structural Adjustment and Macroeconomic Reforms

During the 1980s and 1990s, many African countries experienced severe balance-of-payments crises, declining GDP growth, hyperinflation, and unsustainable public debt. In response, the IMF introduced Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in countries such as Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Côte d'Ivoire. These programs imposed strict conditionalities designed to restore macroeconomic stability and integrate African economies into global markets.

The required reforms included privatization of state-owned enterprises, liberalization of financial and trade markets, removal of subsidies, currency devaluation, and significant downsizing of the public sector. While these policies successfully reduced inflation rates and stabilized exchange systems, they also led to long-term social consequences. Governments redirected national budgets toward debt servicing, reducing investment in social sectors such as healthcare, education, housing, and agricultural extension services. Poverty levels rose in many countries as subsidies on basic commodities were removed, causing price inflation for essential goods. Furthermore, the rapid privatization of utilities and industries resulted in unemployment and weakened state control over strategic sectors. Although SAPs aimed to correct macroeconomic imbalances, they contributed to widening socio-economic disparities and declining public service capacity^[52].

4.1.2 World Bank Support for Infrastructure, Education, and agriculture

The World Bank has been a major actor in African development planning, particularly in sectors such as transportation, energy, agriculture, water systems, and education. Through large-scale investment projects and policy-based loans, the Bank encouraged African governments to prioritize infrastructure modernization and adopt governance reforms aligned with international standards.

Examples include road modernization programs in Ethiopia and Rwanda, which enhanced regional connectivity and reduced transportation costs, and rural electrification initiatives in Uganda, which expanded energy access to marginalized communities. Additionally, agricultural irrigation projects in Kenya, Tanzania, and Malawi helped improve food security and increase agricultural productivity^[53].

To qualify for continued assistance, governments were often required to adopt public financial management reforms, emphasizing transparency, fiscal discipline, and decentralization. This restructured budget processes, procurement systems, and local governance arrangements. In the education sector, World Bank influence led to curriculum revisions, widespread teacher training, and national literacy improvement programs, which significantly expanded primary school enrollment.

Although beneficial in many respects, Bank-supported programs sometimes increased long-term debt burdens and promoted governance models not fully compatible with local administrative capacities. Furthermore, infrastructure investments occasionally favored commercially viable regions over marginalized communities, raising questions about equitable development^[54].

4.1.3 WHO Influence on Public Health Policy

Africa's public health landscape has been shaped extensively by the World Health Organization (WHO), particularly due to the continent's exposure to recurrent epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, Ebola, and more recently COVID-19. WHO interventions included the formulation of vaccination guidelines, establishment of disease surveillance systems, issuance of emergency response protocols, and implementation of maternal and child health policies.

In countries like South Africa, Uganda, and Botswana, WHO's HIV/AIDS strategies led to the adoption of national antiretroviral treatment programs, expanded testing services, and public health education campaigns. During the Ebola outbreaks in West Africa, WHO coordinated emergency laws, border screening protocols, and community-based surveillance mechanisms that later became part of permanent national health regulations. During COVID-19, many African governments adopted WHO recommendations such as lockdown strategies, mask mandates, and vaccination rollouts.

While WHO's involvement significantly strengthened Africa's capacity to manage health emergencies, it also required governments to restructure administrative systems, revise health legislation, and allocate substantial resources toward implementing standardized protocols. In some cases, uniform global guidelines did not fully reflect localized cultural practices or administrative constraints, creating challenges in implementation^[55].

4.2 Case Study Analysis in South and Southeast Asia

South and Southeast Asia comprise some of the fastest-growing developing economies, including Bangladesh, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. These countries engage extensively with global organizations to support export-led growth, strengthen governance, enhance public health systems, and modernize rural and agricultural sectors.

Due to their strategic economic ambitions and demographic scale, international organizations such as the WTO, World Bank, UNDP, and WHO exert strong influence on domestic policy formation. This section explores the diverse impacts of these organizations in trade, agriculture, governance, and public health across the region, highlighting both policy transformations and underlying challenges.

4.2.1 WTO Influence on Trade Policy and Industrial Regulation

Countries in South and Southeast Asia rely heavily on export-oriented growth. WTO membership has therefore shaped key areas of national trade and industrial policy. WTO agreements required states to reduce tariffs, modernize customs administration, strengthen intellectual property protection, and engage in structured dispute-resolution processes. As a result, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and India significantly restructured their regulatory frameworks to enhance global competitiveness. Bangladesh's textile sector—its primary export engine—expanded rapidly under WTO trade liberalization, although small domestic industries struggled due to heightened foreign competition. India's pharmaceutical industry benefited from expanded trade access but faced new intellectual property constraints, particularly under the TRIPS agreement. Overall, WTO influence led to national policies prioritizing export performance, foreign investment attraction, and alignment with global industrial standards [59].

4.2.2 World Bank Role in Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture remains vital to rural livelihoods in Asia, prompting extensive World Bank involvement in irrigation, water management, and food policy. In India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, World Bank-supported irrigation and drainage projects enhanced agricultural productivity and encouraged the adoption of water pricing schemes for sustainable resource management. In Vietnam, World Bank contributions supported the modernization of rice production, transforming the country into one of the world's largest rice exporters. Policy reforms included expanded agricultural research, updated extension services, and strengthened food security strategies. Although these interventions improved rural economies and reduced vulnerability to climate variability, they increased long-term financial dependency and shifted agricultural governance toward externally guided frameworks^[56].

4.2.3 UNDP and Governance Reform Initiatives

UNDP has played an instrumental role in supporting governance reforms across South and Southeast Asia. Its interventions focus on electoral modernization, anti-corruption efforts, public administration reforms, and strengthening civil society participation. Nepal and Sri Lanka adopted UNDP-supported electoral reforms that enhanced process transparency and voter education. In Indonesia, UNDP worked with government agencies to design anti-corruption frameworks and strengthen integrity systems. The Philippines benefited from public administration training and digital governance initiatives. These reforms encouraged decentralization, accountability, and participatory governance, although implementation was sometimes constrained by entrenched political cultures, bureaucratic resistance, and varying levels of institutional readiness.

4.2.4 WHO Influence during Pandemics

Public health systems across Asia were significantly shaped by WHO interventions, particularly during major disease outbreaks such as SARS, H1N1, and COVID-19. During the COVID-19 pandemic, WHO guidelines informed national decisions related to emergency health laws, mask mandates, testing protocols, and contact tracing systems. Countries like India, Bangladesh, and Indonesia adopted WHO-recommended surveillance procedures and vaccination strategies, improving their capacity to manage large-scale health emergencies. However, WHO's standardized guidelines revealed disparities in health infrastructure across rural regions, where shortages of trained personnel, medical supplies, and diagnostic capacity posed challenges. Nonetheless, WHO engagement strengthened epidemic preparedness and accelerated long-term investments in public health governance.

4.2.5 Summary of Asian Case Observations

The experiences of South and Southeast Asian countries highlight how global organizations drive rapid modernization and structural reform. WTO policies generated strong export growth but also exposed domestic industries to intense competition. UNDP governance programs improved transparency and accountability, though cultural and political complexities limited full implementation. WHO's involvement enhanced pandemic readiness, yet rural health disparities remained evident. Overall, the Asian case demonstrates that global influence accelerates development transitions but also introduces new dependencies, regulatory pressures, and coordination challenges.

4.3 Case Study Evidence in Latin America

Latin America offers a distinct context in the analysis of global organizational influence due to its history of recurring financial crises, reliance on export commodities, and persistent governance challenges. During the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the region engaged extensively with international institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and WTO. Their interventions contributed to economic stabilization and modernization but also led to long-term social inequality, weakened policy autonomy, and increased exposure to global market volatility. This section examines how these organizations shaped national policies in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Peru.

4.3.1 IMF Structural Reforms and Privatization

During the debt crises of the 1980s and 1990s, many Latin American countries—including Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico—entered IMF-led stabilization programs. These programs required substantial macroeconomic restructuring, with a strong emphasis on privatization of state-owned utilities, banks, transportation systems, and energy companies. Governments were also mandated to reduce social spending, liberalize capital markets, and open domestic sectors to foreign investment.

Although these reforms helped stabilize inflation, restore fiscal balance, and improve investor confidence, they also had significant social and institutional consequences. Privatization often resulted in job losses and reduced public control over essential services. Cuts in social expenditure weakened welfare protections and expanded inequality. Moreover, national policymakers faced shrinking autonomy as fiscal priorities were increasingly dictated by IMF conditions rather than domestic development needs. In countries like Argentina, this contributed to political instability and public distrust in economic governance.

4.3.2 World Bank Support for Urban Development

The World Bank played a central role in shaping urban development priorities across Latin America. In Brazil, large-scale funding supported rapid transit systems, expanding public transportation networks and reducing urban congestion. Chile received assistance for housing modernization, promoting affordable housing strategies and upgrading informal settlements. In Peru, the World Bank financed the expansion of microfinance institutions, enabling greater access to credit for low-income populations and small enterprises.

These interventions encouraged governments to adopt urban modernization strategies, emphasizing sustainability, mobility, and improved living conditions. However, World Bank influence also steered policy toward public-private partnerships (PPPs), shifting responsibility from the state to private actors. While PPPs increased investment efficiency, they also raised concerns about affordability, accountability, and long-term debt accumulation. Urban policy became increasingly oriented toward competitiveness and investor attraction, sometimes at the expense of equitable growth.

4.3.3 WTO Impact on Agricultural Trade

WTO agreements significantly influenced agricultural policy in Latin America, a region deeply reliant on commodities such as soybeans, sugar, beef, and fruit. WTO rules required countries to reduce tariffs on imported food, dismantle agricultural subsidies, and adopt global trade standards. This encouraged a shift toward export-oriented agriculture, particularly in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, which became major players in global commodity markets.

However, market liberalization also increased vulnerability to fluctuations in global prices, creating instability for small-scale farmers. The focus on export crops led to reduced attention to domestic food security, and the influx of cheaper imported goods weakened local production in several countries. While WTO integration boosted national export earnings, it also deepened socio-economic divides between commercial agribusiness and rural smallholders.

4.3.4 Summary of Latin American Case Observations

The Latin American experience highlights the long-term social and economic consequences of externally driven liberalization. IMF-led austerity stabilized economies but increased inequality and reduced social protection. World Bank-supported urban projects modernized cities but expanded dependence on external financing. WTO-led trade reforms boosted export growth yet exposed domestic markets to global volatility and undermined local agriculture. Overall, Latin America demonstrates that while global organizations contribute to modernization and stabilization, they often do so at the cost of social equity, autonomy, and long-term policy flexibility.

4.4 Comparative Cross-Regional Insights

A comparison of Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and Latin America reveals that global organizations shape public policy in broadly similar ways, although the outcomes differ based on each region's institutional capacity, economic orientation, and political history. Across all regions, governments adopted market-oriented policies, implemented governance reforms emphasizing transparency and accountability, aligned health systems with WHO protocols, and liberalized trade in accordance with WTO requirements. However, regional differences remain pronounced. In Africa, IMF-driven macroeconomic restructuring became the dominant influence, reflecting the continent's chronic fiscal challenges and aid dependency. In Asia, rapid export-led industrialization positioned the WTO as the key driver of policy change, with trade competitiveness shaping national strategies. In Latin America, international influence materialized most strongly through privatization, deregulation, and economic liberalization programs, reflecting the region's long engagement with IMF stabilization and structural reforms. These variations demonstrate that although global organizations promote similar policy models, regional outcomes differ significantly depending on political context, institutional resilience, and economic structure.

4.4.1 Areas of Similarity

Across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, several common patterns emerge in the influence of global organizations on national public policy. All three regions adopted market-oriented reforms encouraged by institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and WTO, resulting in trade liberalization and reduced protection for domestic industries. Governance reforms also converged toward international standards emphasizing transparency, accountability, and improved institutional performance, often guided by UNDP and World Bank frameworks. In the health sector, WHO protocols increasingly shaped national preparedness, disease surveillance, and public health legislation. These similarities demonstrate that despite differing local contexts, global organizations promote relatively uniform policy orientations grounded in liberal economic principles, standardized governance models, and harmonized public health guidelines.

4.4.2 Areas of Difference

Despite shared trends, the nature of external influence varies significantly across regions. In Africa, IMF-driven macroeconomic restructuring has been the dominant force due to persistent debt crises and fiscal instability, leading to austerity policies and structural adjustment reforms. In Asia, the strongest influence has come from WTO-led trade liberalization, reflecting the region's export-oriented economic strategies and integration into global supply chains. Latin America, shaped by its history of financial crises and neoliberal transitions, has been most affected by privatization, deregulation, and liberalization policies promoted by the IMF and World Bank. These differences highlight how regional economic structures, historical trajectories, and institutional capacities shape the specific forms of external influence and policy transformation.

4.4.3 Contextual Factors Affecting Outcomes

The differing outcomes observed across regions are shaped by distinct contextual factors. African countries often possess weaker institutional systems, making them more vulnerable to dependency and external policy imposition. In contrast, many Asian states possess stronger industrial capacity and administrative structures, allowing them to adopt global reforms more selectively and strategically. Latin America's experience reflects the enduring effects of political volatility, economic crises, and uneven governance, which complicate the sustainability of externally driven reforms. These contextual variations explain why similar global mechanisms may produce divergent policy trajectories across regions.

4.5 Policy Lessons from the Case Studies

Several policy lessons emerge from the regional case studies. First, global organizations exert stronger influence when domestic institutions are weak, highlighting the importance of internal administrative capacity. Second, countries benefit significantly when they negotiate terms strategically rather than accepting reform conditions uncritically. Third, the case studies demonstrate that directly transferring global policy models without adaptation can lead to long-term socio-economic distortions and reduced policy coherence. Finally, sustainable reforms require alignment with national contexts, cultural realities, and local needs; countries that maintain strong ownership of development strategies are better positioned to balance international cooperation with domestic priorities. These insights emphasize the need for context-sensitive policy engagement with global organizations.

V. IMPACTS OF GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS ON NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The influence of global organizations on national policy frameworks in developing countries has resulted in diverse outcomes. These impacts are complex, multidimensional, and often contradictory. While some effects contribute to structural development, institutional strengthening, and economic modernization, others may undermine national autonomy, weaken local industries, create dependency, and negatively affect social welfare. This chapter presents a comprehensive discussion of these impacts, categorized into economic, governance, social, institutional, and political dimensions. The chapter further provides a balanced evaluation of both positive and negative outcomes, followed by an analysis of underlying determinants influencing the nature and extent of these impacts.

5.1 Economic Impacts

Economic policy in developing countries is heavily shaped by the financial frameworks and policy prescriptions promoted by global organizations such as the IMF, World Bank, and WTO. These institutions influence national decision-making through stabilization programs, loan conditionalities, trade agreements, and market integration requirements. Their impact on economic outcomes is multidimensional, generating both positive and negative effects across regions.

5.1.1 Positive Economic Impacts

Global organizations have contributed significantly to macroeconomic stabilization in many developing countries. IMF-supported programs have helped reduce inflation, strengthen fiscal discipline, and improve exchange rate management, offering short-term financial stability. The World Bank's investments in infrastructure—particularly in energy, transportation, irrigation, and urban development—have stimulated economic growth and enhanced productivity across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. WTO-led trade reforms have opened global markets to developing economies, enabling export growth in sectors such as textiles, agriculture, and manufacturing, especially in South and Southeast Asia. Furthermore, policy liberalization and regulatory modernization signal international credibility, attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and encouraging private-sector expansion. These combined effects have improved economic integration and competitiveness in many developing states.

5.1.2 Negative Economic Impacts

Despite these advantages, global economic influence also generates significant risks. Many countries become financially dependent on external loans, frequently borrowing to service previous debt, which creates long-term fiscal stress. IMF-driven austerity policies often involve cuts in public spending on education, healthcare, and welfare, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations. Trade liberalization and deregulation can contribute to deindustrialization, as small and medium-sized industries struggle to compete with imported goods, particularly in Africa and South Asia. Additionally, the accumulation of long-term external debt reduces national policy flexibility and deepens structural dependency. Although macroeconomic indicators may improve, these reforms often undermine local industries, weaken social safety nets, and limit inclusive development.

5.2 Governance and Administrative Impacts

Global organizations have become major actors in shaping governance systems and administrative reforms in developing countries. Through financial conditionalities, technical advice, and institutional assessments, they influence how governments design regulatory frameworks, manage public resources, and deliver services.

5.2.1 Positive Governance Impacts

Global institutions have contributed to governance improvements by promoting greater transparency, accountability, and rule of law. Anti-corruption initiatives, public procurement reforms, and financial audit requirements have strengthened oversight mechanisms. Programs supported by the UNDP and the World Bank have introduced legal and judicial reforms that enhance institutional integrity and improve access to justice. Administrative capacity has also expanded through training programs, digital governance platforms, and improved public-sector management practices. Decentralization initiatives fostered by development agencies have increased citizen participation and bolstered local governance structures. Collectively, these interventions help build more credible, transparent, and efficient governance systems.

5.2.2 Negative Governance Impacts

However, governance reforms promoted by global organizations may also reduce national policy autonomy. In some cases, governments prioritize externally recommended reforms over local needs or political realities. Western-style governance models, when applied without contextual adaptation, may conflict with cultural norms and institutional traditions. Moreover, external funding and reform agendas can inadvertently strengthen political elites, facilitating elite capture or selective enforcement of governance rules. The administrative burden associated with donor reporting, compliance tracking, and monitoring systems can overwhelm already limited bureaucratic capacity. Consequently, while governance reforms introduce valuable improvements, they may simultaneously lead to external dependence and constrained national decision-making.

5.3 Social and Human Development Impacts

Global organizations significantly shape social and human development outcomes in developing countries through their influence on health, education, welfare, and gender policies. WHO guidelines have improved disease surveillance, vaccination coverage, and emergency response capacity, while World Bank and UNDP initiatives have strengthened educational quality through curriculum modernization, teacher training, and literacy expansion. Poverty reduction programs and gender empowerment initiatives have further enhanced community welfare and social inclusion. However, these gains are often offset by challenges associated with externally driven reforms. IMF austerity measures reduce public spending on essential services, worsening inequalities and restricting access to healthcare and education. Global development models may unintentionally undermine local cultures, displace traditional knowledge systems, and encourage privatization of services, reducing affordability for poorer households. Thus, while global engagement promotes important social advancements, it also introduces risks that may weaken local resilience and widen social disparities if not carefully adapted to local contexts.

5.4 Institutional and Capacity-Building Impacts

Global organizations significantly influence institutional development in developing countries by shaping administrative structures, regulatory systems, and long-term policy frameworks. Through technical assistance, legal reforms, and public-sector modernization programs, institutions such as the World Bank, UNDP, and IMF help governments establish regulatory agencies, strengthen financial management systems, and improve service delivery mechanisms. These interventions often lead to the creation of new governance institutions—such as anti-corruption units, procurement authorities, and independent regulatory commissions—designed to enhance transparency and accountability. In addition, digital governance platforms supported by external agencies improve data management and administrative efficiency. However, these institutional transformations can also generate challenges, particularly when reforms are adopted without sufficient domestic ownership. Imported institutional models may not fully align with local political cultures or administrative capacities, resulting in implementation gaps and long-term dependency on external expertise. As a result, while institutional reforms initiated by global organizations can strengthen state capacity, they may also limit institutional autonomy and create structural reliance on international guidance.

5.5 Political Impacts

The engagement of global organizations also carries important political implications for developing countries. International conditionalities and reform requirements can shape electoral outcomes, influence party agendas, and affect public trust in government. When governments implement unpopular measures—such as austerity policies, privatization, or subsidy removal—these decisions often generate political backlash, shifting public support and creating openings for opposition movements. Global organizations indirectly influence political priorities by encouraging democratic governance, anti-corruption efforts, and rule-of-law reforms, which can strengthen institutional legitimacy and expand civic participation. However, external influence may also be perceived as interference in national sovereignty, especially when policy changes conflict with local social norms or political interests. In some cases, political elites selectively adopt global recommendations to consolidate power, leading to uneven reforms or elite capture of development resources. Thus, while global organizations can promote political stability and improved governance, their involvement may simultaneously provoke political tensions and challenge the legitimacy of national decision-making processes.

5.6 Short-Term vs. Long-Term Impacts

The influence of global organizations on developing countries generates a complex mix of short-term and long-term policy outcomes. In the short term, IMF stabilization programs and World Bank development projects often produce

rapid improvements in fiscal balance, inflation control, and infrastructure expansion, while WTO integration accelerates export growth and market access. These immediate gains help governments manage crises and demonstrate visible progress to domestic and international stakeholders. However, long-term impacts are more nuanced. Persistent borrowing and repeated adjustment programs can create structural dependency, restrict policy autonomy, and reduce the flexibility needed to pursue context-specific development strategies. Over time, austerity measures weaken social protection systems, while trade liberalization can erode local industries and deepen economic vulnerability. Institutional and governance reforms may enhance transparency but also embed external models that are difficult to sustain without continued international support. Consequently, while the short-term benefits of global organization engagement are often measurable and positive, the long-term effects may include reduced self-reliance, increased inequality, and limited national control over development trajectories.

VI. CONCLUSION

This review shows that global organizations play a major role in shaping public policies in developing countries through financial programs, policy conditionalities, technical assistance, and institutional reforms. Their influence brings important benefits, including economic stabilization, improved governance, and stronger health and education systems. However, it also creates challenges such as reduced policy autonomy, increased dependency, and social inequalities when reforms do not align with local needs. Overall, the impact of global organizations is mixed and highly dependent on domestic institutional capacity and negotiation strength. Developing countries must therefore engage strategically—adapting global recommendations to local contexts while preserving national ownership of policy decisions.

REFERENCES

- [1] SHAMIAN J, VILLENEUVE M J. 25 Years On[J]. *Nurse Leader*, 2025, 23(6): 102508.
- [2] ALAZMI A A. Examining the influence of international organizations in globalizing education policy in Kuwait: a qualitative study[J]. *International Journal of Educational Management*, 2024, 38(6): 1649-1666.
- [3] MELLAH A. Regional and global biofuel initiatives, policies, and social impact[M]//Artificial Intelligence in Biofuels Production. Elsevier, 2026: 391-419.
- [4] FINDLAY A M, HOY C. Global population issues: towards a geographical research agenda[J]. *Applied Geography*, 2000, 20(3): 207-219.
- [5] RAHMAN M M, ALAM K, KHANAM R. Socio-economic factors affecting high infant and child mortality rates in selected African countries: does globalisation play any role?[J]. *Globalization and Health*, 2022, 18(1): 69.
- [6] COLLINS C, GREEN A, HUNTER D. Health sector reform and the interpretation of policy context[J]. *Health Policy*, 1999, 47(1): 69-83.
- [7] ÖZSUNGUR F. Functions of social work on integration of the indigenous population into society[M]//Indigenous People and Nature. Elsevier, 2022: 199-216.
- [8] DAS S, DUTTA S, SARKAR A. Political economy of third party interventions[J]. *Journal of Public Economics*, 2021, 195: 104331.
- [9] SACKAR S A, APPREY C, ADUKU L N E, et al. Operationalising multi-sectoral food- and nutrition-related policies to curb the rise in obesity in Ghana[J]. *Public Health Nutrition*, 2023, 26(12): 3230-3238.
- [10] SHIFFMAN J. Agenda Setting in Public Health Policy[M]//International Encyclopedia of Public Health. Elsevier, 2017: 16-21.
- [11] WOO H, LETENDRE G K, BREZICHA K, et al. Coherence and fragmentation: Global influences on Nordic and East Asian teacher policies[J]. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 2024, 139: 104352.
- [12] PEPPIN VAUGHAN R. Complex collaborations: India and international agendas on girls' and women's education, 1947-1990[J]. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 2013, 33(2): 118-129.
- [13] PRABHEESH K P, ANGLINGKUSUMO R, JUHRO S M. The dynamics of global financial cycle and domestic economic cycles: Evidence from India and Indonesia[J]. *Economic Modelling*, 2021, 94: 831-842.
- [14] CARRERA J, MONTES-ROJAS G, TOLEDO F. Global financial cycle, commodity terms of trade and financial spreads in emerging markets and developing economies[J]. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 2023, 64: 179-190.

- [15] ALLRED B B, PARK W G. The influence of patent protection on firm innovation investment in manufacturing industries[J]. *Journal of International Management*, 2007, 13(2): 91-109.
- [16] WANG Y, GUAN L. Mapping the structures of international communication organizations' networks and cross-sector relationships on social media and exploring their antecedents[J]. *Public Relations Review*, 2020, 46(4): 101951.
- [17] WANG Z, LIANG Z, DONG X, et al. Health policy competencies in regional organizations: a retrospective analysis for 76 regional organizations from 1945 to 2015[J]. *Globalization and Health*, 2024, 20(1): 17.
- [18] HAMLIN L. International Perioperative Organizations—Diversity, Development, Divergence[J]. *AORN Journal*, 2012, 96(6): 647-651.
- [19] FITZGERALD R. The Historical Development of East Asian Business Networks[M]//Business Networks in East Asian Capitalisms. Elsevier, 2017: 15-39.
- [20] WADE R H. Is Globalization Reducing Poverty and Inequality?[J]. *World Development*, 2004, 32(4): 567-589.
- [21] MINNAAR U J. Policy implications of the World Bank utility staffing analysis in South Africa[J]. *Utilities Policy*, 2020, 67: 101098.
- [22] MARCHESI S. Communication and performance in Bank–Fund joint participation[J]. *Research in Economics*, 2018, 72(2): 263-276.
- [23] HADDOW G D, BULLOCK J A, COPPOLA D P. International Disaster Management[M]//Introduction to Emergency Management. Elsevier, 2017: 331-376.
- [24] MARWALA T. Introduction to mechanism design, behavioral science, and artificial intelligence in international relations[M]//Mechanism Design, Behavioral Science and Artificial Intelligence in International Relations. Elsevier, 2024: 1-16.
- [25] DAS N, TANIN T I, GANGOPADHYAY P, et al. Quantile VAR connectedness and price spillovers between soybean and energy[J]. *Energy Economics*, 2025, 149: 108774.
- [26] BEHERA B K, PRASAD R, BEHERA S. Nutrition issues and maternal health[M]//Healthcare Strategies and Planning for Social Inclusion and Development. Elsevier, 2022: 115-158.
- [27] MOSER F, BUMP J B. Assessing the World Health Organization: What does the academic debate reveal and is it democratic?[J]. *Social Science & Medicine*, 2022, 314: 115456.
- [28] RAHMAN-SHEPHERD A, AGHOGHO EVABORHENE N, BERMAN A, et al. Establishing the value of regional cooperation and a critical role for regional organisations in managing future health emergencies[J]. *The Lancet Global Health*, 2025, 13(3): e585-e592.
- [29] BEHERA B K, PRASAD R, BEHERA S. Nutrition issues and maternal health[M]//Healthcare Strategies and Planning for Social Inclusion and Development. Elsevier, 2022: 115-158.
- [30] KENTIKELENIS A E, SHRIWISE A. International organizations and migrant health in Europe[J]. *Public Health Reviews*, 2016, 37(1): 19.
- [31] ALLAM D. Explaining the persistence of “decentralisation” of education in Egypt[J]. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 2021, 82: 102357.
- [32] VARGA M. Getting the “basics”? The World Bank’s narrative construction of poverty reduction in China[J]. *Land Use Policy*, 2022, 120: 106222.
- [33] ALTAVILLA C, CANOVA F, CICCARELLI M. Mending the broken link: Heterogeneous bank lending rates and monetary policy pass-through[J]. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 2020, 110: 81-98.
- [34] ESPINOZA Ó, MCGINN N. Six decades of development: the impact of structural adjustment programs on education in developing countries[M]//International Encyclopedia of Education(Fourth Edition). Elsevier, 2023: 205-217.
- [35] ALHASSAN J A K, ABONYI S, NEUDORF C, et al. “It feels like somebody cut my legs off”: Austerity, transportation and the ‘web of dispossession’ in Saskatchewan, Canada[J]. *Social Science & Medicine*, 2021, 282: 114147.
- [36] CAI Y. Policy isomorphism: a lens for understanding the influence of globalization on national education policymaking[M]//International Encyclopedia of Education(Fourth Edition). Elsevier, 2023: 271-279.
- [37] ANAF J, BAUM F. Health and equity impacts of global consultancy firms[J]. *Globalization and Health*, 2024, 20(1): 55.
- [38] DAWES S S, GHARAWI M A. Transnational public sector knowledge networks: A comparative study of contextual distances[J]. *Government Information Quarterly*, 2018, 35(2): 184-194.
- [39] WÄLDE T W. International Energy Law and Policy[M]//Encyclopedia of Energy. Elsevier, 2004: 557-582.

- [40] HRABANSKI M. The biodiversity offsets as market-based instruments in global governance: Origins, success and controversies[J]. *Ecosystem Services*, 2015, 15: 143-151.
- [41] SACKAR S A, APPREY C, ADUKU L N E, et al. Operationalising multi-sectoral food- and nutrition-related policies to curb the rise in obesity in Ghana[J]. *Public Health Nutrition*, 2023, 26(12): 3230-3238.
- [42] WANG X, ZANDER S. Extending the model of internet standards adoption: A cross-country comparison of IPv6 adoption[J]. *Information & Management*, 2018, 55(4): 450-460.
- [43] ALFAIZ A. Smart Nation concept: A practical deployment manual[M]//Smart Nation. Elsevier, 2025: 261-315.
- [44] TAYLOR A L. *Global Health Law: International Law and Public Health Policy*[M]//International Encyclopedia of Public Health. Elsevier, 2017: 268-281.
- [45] KALYANKAR S D, KALYANKAR S P, KHEDKAR C D, et al. *WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION*[M]//Encyclopedia of Food Sciences and Nutrition. Elsevier, 2003: 6230-6231.
- [46] STUBBS T, KENTIKELENIS A. International financial institutions and human rights: implications for public health[J]. *Public Health Reviews*, 2017, 38(1): 27.
- [47] LONSDALE J A, LEACH C, PARSONS D, et al. Managing estuaries under a changing climate: A case study of the Humber Estuary, UK[J]. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 2022, 134: 75-84.
- [48] ALFVÉN T, ERKKOLA T, GHYS P, et al. Global AIDS Reporting-2001 to 2015: Lessons for Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals[J]. *AIDS and Behavior*, 2017, 21(S1): 5-14.
- [49] CHEN J, CHENG J, DAI S. Regional eco-innovation in China: An analysis of eco-innovation levels and influencing factors[J]. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 2017, 153: 1-14.
- [50] MADON S, MASIERO S. Digital connectivity and the SDGs: Conceptualising the link through an institutional resilience lens[J]. *Telecommunications Policy*, 2025, 49(1): 102879.
- [51] SHAWAR Y R, SHIFFMAN J. Agenda Setting in Public Health Policy[M]//International Encyclopedia of Public Health. Elsevier, 2025: 13-21.
- [52] ESPINOZA Ó, MCGINN N. Six decades of development: the impact of structural adjustment programs on education in developing countries[M]//International Encyclopedia of Education(Fourth Edition). Elsevier, 2023: 205-217.
- [53] HEFFNER G, MAURER L, SARKAR A, et al. Minding the gap: World Bank's assistance to power shortage mitigation in the developing world[J]. *Energy*, 2010, 35(4): 1584-1591.
- [54] FERNÁNDEZ R, CORREAL J F, D'AYALA D, et al. Towards disaster risk mitigation on large-scale school intervention programs[J]. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2023, 90: 103655.
- [55] CHAVAN R S, TEWARI S, KHEDKAR C D, et al. *World Health Organization*[M]//Encyclopedia of Food and Health. Elsevier, 2016: 585-591.
- [56] DIXON J. Concept and Classifications of Farming Systems[M]//Encyclopedia of Food Security and Sustainability. Elsevier, 2019: 71-80.



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

9940 572 462 6381 907 438 ijirset@gmail.com

www.ijirset.com



Scan to save the contact details