

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AGENCIES

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World Health Organization



World Health Organization

A specialised non-political agency of United Nations established in 1946



World Health Organization

Head quarters at Geneva.



World Health Organization

The constitution drafted by the Technical reparatory committee headed by Rene Sand



World Health Organization

Constitution came into force on 7th April, 1948

OBJECTIVES OF WHO

Main Objective:

- “The attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health” which is set out in the preamble of the constitution

OBJECTIVES IN THE PREAMBLE OF WHO:

- Complete state of physical, mental and social well being
- No discrimination in path of attainment of highest standard of health.
- Good Health is for attainment of peace and security.
- Good health is valued to all
- Equal development in promotion and control of disease in all the countries
- Extension to all people of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge.
- Informed opinion and active co-operation

MEMBERSHIP IN WHO

- ❑ Open to all countries.
- ❑ Most of the members of both the UN and the WHO.
- ❑ Territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their relations may be admitted as Associate members. Associate members participate without vote in deliberations of the WHO.
- ❑ Each member contributes yearly to the budget and each is entitled to the services and aid the organization can provide.

WORK OF WHO:

- ❑ Prevention and control of specific diseases
- ❑ Development of Comprehensive services
- ❑ Family health Bio-Medical Research
- ❑ Health Statistics
- ❑ Environmental Health, Health literature and information
- ❑ Co-operation with other organisation

STRUCTURE

World Health
Assembly

STRUCTURE
Executive Board

Secretariat

The World Health Assembly:

- ❑ Supreme governing body and the health parliament of nations.
- ❑ Annual meeting-May, Venue-Geneva
- ❑ It is composed of Delegates from different respective countries and each is given the power of one vote

Functions:

- ❑ International health policy and programmes
- ❑ Review the work of the past year.
- ❑ Approve the budget of the following year.
- ❑ Approve the budget needed for the following year.
- ❑ Elect Member states to designate a person to serve for three years on the executive board and to replace the retiring members

The Executive Board

- It has 18 members which had been incremented to 31 members by the health assembly.
- Members to be technically qualified in the field of health
- Designated by their respective governments, but do not represent their respective governments.
- One third of the membership is renewed every year

The Executive Board

- ❑ Executive board meets every year in the month of January and May after the meeting of the World Health Assembly.
- ❑ The main work of the board is to give affect to the decisions and policies of the assembly
- ❑ Emergent and immediate action in epidemics, earthquakes

THE SECRIAT

- ▣ Headed by the Director General

Function:

- ▣ To provide member states with technical and managerial support for their national development programmes.
- ▣ There are 5 Assistant Director Generals who are assigned different tasks by the Director General

WHO REGIONAL CENTRES

- SOUTH-EAST ASIA-New Delhi(India)
- Africa-Harare(Zimbabwe)
- Americas-Washington D.C(U.S.A)
- Europe-Copenhagen(Denmark)
- Western Pacific Manila(Philippines)



UNICEF

UNICEF-United Nations Children's Fund

- ❑ Specialised agency of the United Nations.
- ❑ Established in 1946 to rehabilitate children in war ravaged countries
- ❑ Headquarters-New York
- ❑ Works in collaboration with FAO,UNDP,WHO and UNESCO
- ❑ Provides assistance in varied fields of MCH and envt.sanitation.

FUNDING:

- Funding is derived voluntarily from governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Services provided by UNICEF:

- Child health
- Child nutrition
- Family health and child welfare
- Education (Formal and non-formal)



U

N

D

P

United Nations Development Programme

- ❑ Established in the year 1966
- ❑ To help poorer nations develop their human and natural resources more fully.
- ❑ The UNDP projects cover virtually every economic and social Sector agriculture, industry, education and science, health, social welfare.

UNDP'S activities:

- ❑ UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals.
- ❑ Their focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:
 - ❑ Democratic Governance
 - ❑ Poverty Reduction
 - ❑ Crisis Prevention and Recovery
 - ❑ Environment and Energy
 - ❑ HIV/AIDS



FAO

- **The food and agriculture organization (FAO) was formed in the year 1945 with headquarters in Rome.**
- It was United Nations organization specialized agency created to look after several areas of world co-operation.

AIMS OF FAO:

The chief aims of FAO are as follows;

- 1)to help nations raise living standards.
- 2)to improve the nutritional status of people of all countries.
- 3)to increase the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries.
- 4)to better the condition of rural people and better the opportunity of productive work.



- ❑ **The International labour Organisation was established in the year 1919.**
- ❑ **The International Labour Organization (ILO)** is a United Nations agency dealing with [labour](#) issues, particularly [international labour standards](#) and [decent work](#) for all. 185 of the 193 UN member states are members of the ILO.
- ❑ In 1969, the organization received the [Nobel Peace Prize](#) for improving peace among classes, pursuing justice for workers, and providing technical assistance to other developing nations.

The purposes of ILO are as follows:

- 1) To contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice.
- 2) To improve through international action , labour conditions, and living standards.
- 3) To improve economic and social stability



USAID

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID

- The **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** is the United States federal government agency primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid. Responding to President Obama's pledge in his January 2013 State of the Union address to "join with our allies to eradicate extreme poverty in the next two decades,"
- USAID has adopted as its mission statement "to partner to end extreme poverty and to promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing the security and prosperity of the United States."
- USAID operates in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

ACTIVITIES OF USAID

- The US government is assisting in a number of projects designed to improve the health of Indian people.

1) Malaria eradication

2) Medical education

3) Nursing education

4) Health education

5) Water supply and sanitation

6) Control of communicable diseases

7) Nutrition

8) Family planning



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

- The red cross is a non-political and non-official international humanitarian organization
- The first Geneva convention took place in 1864 and a treaty was signed for the relief of the wounded and sick of the armies in the field .Thus came into being the International committee of red cross(ICRC).

Role of Red cross:

- 1) It was largely confined to the victims of the war.
- 2) mainly it tries to involve itself into activities like first aid in case of war like situations, MCH services
- 3) lately it has tried to extend its research in Disaster management and has designed emergency protocols.

CARE



care®

**Defending dignity.
Fighting poverty.**

CARE

- ❑ **“Co-operative for assistance and relief everywhere”** founded in North America in the wake of the second world war in the year 1945.
- ❑ It is one of the world's largest independent, non-profit, non-sectarian international relief and development organization. CARE provides emergency aid and long term development assistance.
- ❑ Operation in India from 1950

Activities:

- CARE-India focused its food support in the ICDS programme and in developments of programmes in areas of health and income supplementation.
- It is helping in the following projects:
 - Integrated nutrition and health projects, better health and nutrition projects, anemia control project, improving women's health projects, improved health care for adolescent's girls projects, child survival projects, Improving women's reproductive health and family spacing project.
- CARE-India works in partnership with the government of India, state Government, NGO's etc. Currently it has projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa and UP and West-Bengal.



WORLD BANK

- ❑ The World Bank, established in 1944, is headquartered in Washington, D.C
- ❑ The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world.
- ❑ Its mission is to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.
- ❑ The president, currently [Jim Yong Kim](#)

- It provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for various purposes that include
 - i. investments in education,
 - ii. health,
 - iii. public administration,
 - iv. infrastructure,
 - v. financial and private sector development,
 - vi. agriculture,
 - vii. environmental and natural resource management.

CRITERIA

- ❑ Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger:
- ❑ Achieve Universal Primary Education:
- ❑ Promote Gender Equality
- ❑ Reduce Child Mortality
- ❑ Improve Maternal Health
- ❑ Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases
- ❑ Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- ❑ Develop a Global Partnership for Development



UNFPA

United Nations
Population Fund

- ❑ **UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.**
- ❑ UNFPA expands the possibilities for women and young people to lead healthy and productive lives.
- ❑ Since UNFPA started working in 1969, the number – and rate – of women dying from complications of pregnancy or childbirth has been halved. Families are smaller and healthier. Young people are more connected and empowered than ever before.

UNFPA supports healthy families by:

- Training health workers to deliver quality family planning services
- Supplying contraceptives in emergency situations
- Ensuring youth-friendly reproductive health care
- Providing counselling and choices to women who want to avoid or delay pregnancy
- Educating men on the benefits of birth spacing

UNFPA supports maternal health by:

- Training midwives and health workers
 - Preventing and treating obstetric fistula
 - Supplying clean birthing kits following disasters
 - Strengthening emergency obstetric care
 - Ensuring reliable supplies of essential medicines and equipment
 - Enabling birth spacing

❑ **UNFPA advocates for the welfare of young people by:**

- ❑ • Promoting the human rights of adolescents
- Preventing HIV infection
- Engaging young people in decisions that affect them
- Supporting age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education
- Creating safe spaces for adolescent girls
- Encouraging abandonment of harmful practices
- Encouraging leadership

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

DANIDA

INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



- **Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)**, is the brand which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, uses when it provides humanitarian aid and development assistance to other countries, with focus on developing countries. There is no distinct Danida organisation within the Ministry.

- Denmark has been granting development assistance since the end of the Second World War. It is one of the five countries in the world that meets the [United Nation's](#) target of granting 0.7% of [gross national income](#) (GNI) in development assistance. In 2011 Denmark disbursed roughly DKK:15.753 billion (US\$2.98 billion) in development assistance to countries in [Africa](#), [Asia](#), [Latin America](#), the [Middle East](#), and Denmark's [European Union](#) neighbours. In 2009, DANIDA worked in close association with the Indian Government's Padmasree award winner, [K.Viswanathan](#), and the prestigious institution [Mitraniketan](#). Furthermore, DANIDA works in collaboration with many Danish NGOs such as [Global Medical Aid](#)

The aim of Denmark's development cooperation is to reduce poverty through the promotion of human rights and economic growth. It is focused on some of the poorest countries in the world.

Four main priority areas:

- Human rights and democracy
- Green growth
- Social progress
- Stability and protection



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

- The European Commission is the EU's executive body and represents the interests of Europe as a whole (as opposed to the interests of individual countries).
- The **European Commission (EC)** is the executive body of the European Union responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the Union's treaties and day-to-day running of the EU

The Commission's main roles are to:

- ❑ set objectives and priorities for action
- ❑ propose legislation to Parliament and Council
- ❑ manage and implement EU policies and the budget
- ❑ enforce European Law (jointly with the Court of Justice)
- ❑ represent the EU outside Europe (negotiating trade agreements between the EU and other countries, etc.).
- ❑ Regular and emergency meetings



UNESCO



- The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN).
- Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter. It is the heir of the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.
- UNESCO has 195 member states and nine associate members.
- UNESCO pursues its objectives through five major programs: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and communication and information.

INTERNATIONAL DAYS OBSERVED AT UNESCO:

- 27 January: [International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust](#)
- 13 February: [World Radio Day](#)
- 21 February: [International Mother Language Day](#)
- 8 March: [International Women's Day](#)
- 21 March: [International Day of Nowruz](#)
- 21 March: [World Poetry Day](#)
- 21 March: [International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination](#)
- 22 March: [World Day for Water](#)
- 20 March: [International Francophonie Day](#)
- 23 April: [World Book and Copyright Day](#)
- 30 April : [International Jazz Day](#)
- 3 May: [World Press Freedom Day](#)
- 21 May: [World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development](#)
- 22 May: [International Day for Biological Diversity](#)
- 25 May: [Africa Day / Africa Week](#)
- 5 June: [World Environment Day](#)
- 8 June: [World Oceans Day](#)
- 9 August: [International Day of the World's Indigenous People](#)
- 12 August: [International Youth Day](#)

23 August: [International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition](#)
8 September: [International Literacy Day](#)
15 September : [International Day of Democracy](#)
21 September: [International Day of Peace](#)
5 October : [World Teachers' Day](#)
Second Wednesday in October: [International Day for Disaster Reduction](#)
17 October: [International Day for the Eradication of Poverty](#)
20 October: [World Statistics Day](#)
27 October: [World Day for Audiovisual Heritage](#)
10 November: [World Science Day for Peace and Development](#)
Third Thursday in November: [World Philosophy Day](#)
16 November: [International Day for Tolerance](#)
19 November: [International Men's Day](#)
25 November: [International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women](#)
29 November: [International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People](#)
1 December: [World AIDS Day](#)
10 December: [Human Rights Day](#)
18 December: [International Migrants Day](#)

PLANNING PROSPERITY



TOGETHER

The **Colombo Plan** is a regional organization that embodies the concept of collective inter-governmental effort to strengthen economic and social development of member countries in the [Asia-Pacific](#) region. The primary focus of all Colombo Plan activities is on human resources development.

Purpose:

- The Colombo Plan is not intended as an integrated master plan to which national plans were expected to conform. It is, instead, a framework for bi-lateral arrangements involving [foreign aid](#) and technical assistance for the economic and social development of the region.

Objectives:

- ❑ To promote interest in and support for the economic and social development of Asia and the Pacific;
- ❑ To promote technical cooperation and assist in the sharing and transfer of technology among member countries;
- ❑ To keep under review relevant information on technical cooperation between the member governments, multilateral and other agencies with a view to accelerating development through cooperative effort;
- ❑ To facilitate the transfer and sharing of the developmental experiences among member countries within the region with emphasis on the concept of South-South cooperation.

Present members:

- The Colombo Plan currently has 27 members, including countries in the Asia-Pacific region, non-Commonwealth countries and countries belonging to regional groupings such as [ASEAN](#) (Association of South-East Asian Nations) and [SAARC](#) (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

THANK YOU



**FOR LISTENING TO THIS
ROCK ON PRESENTATION**