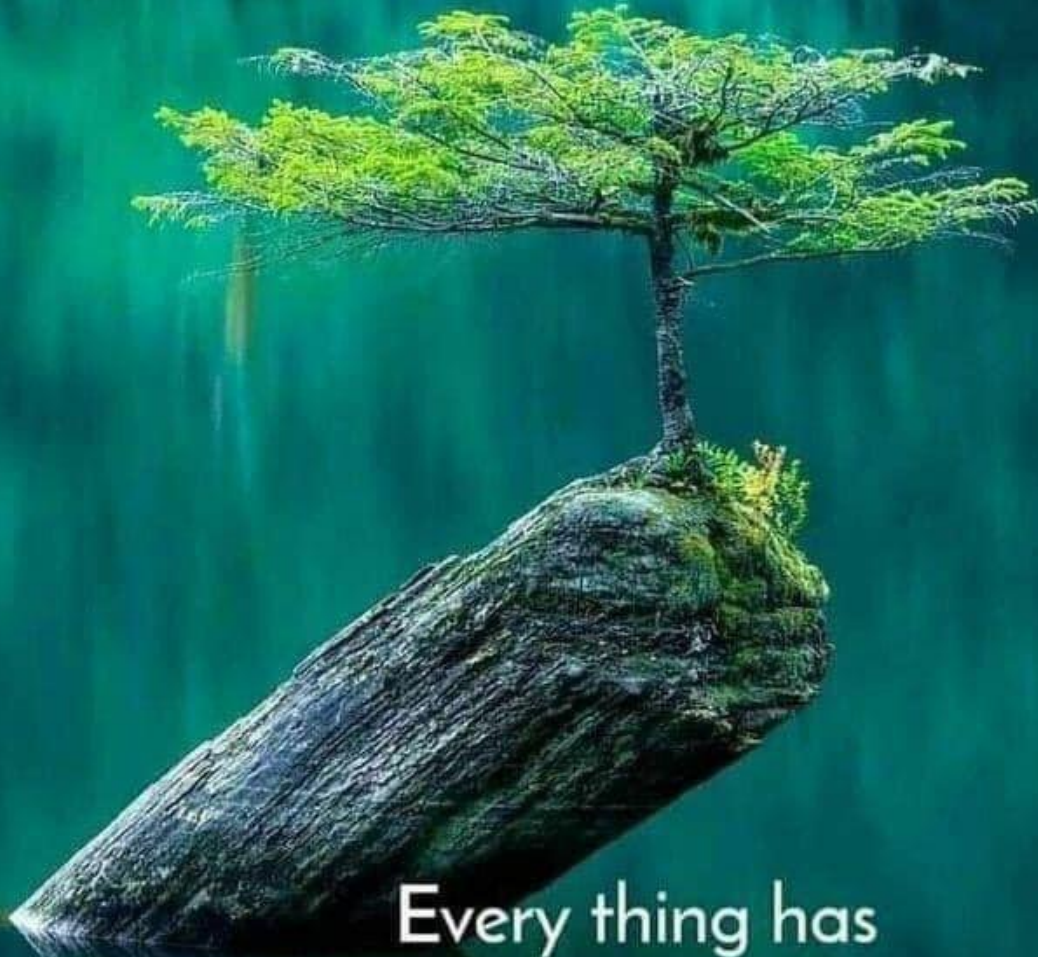
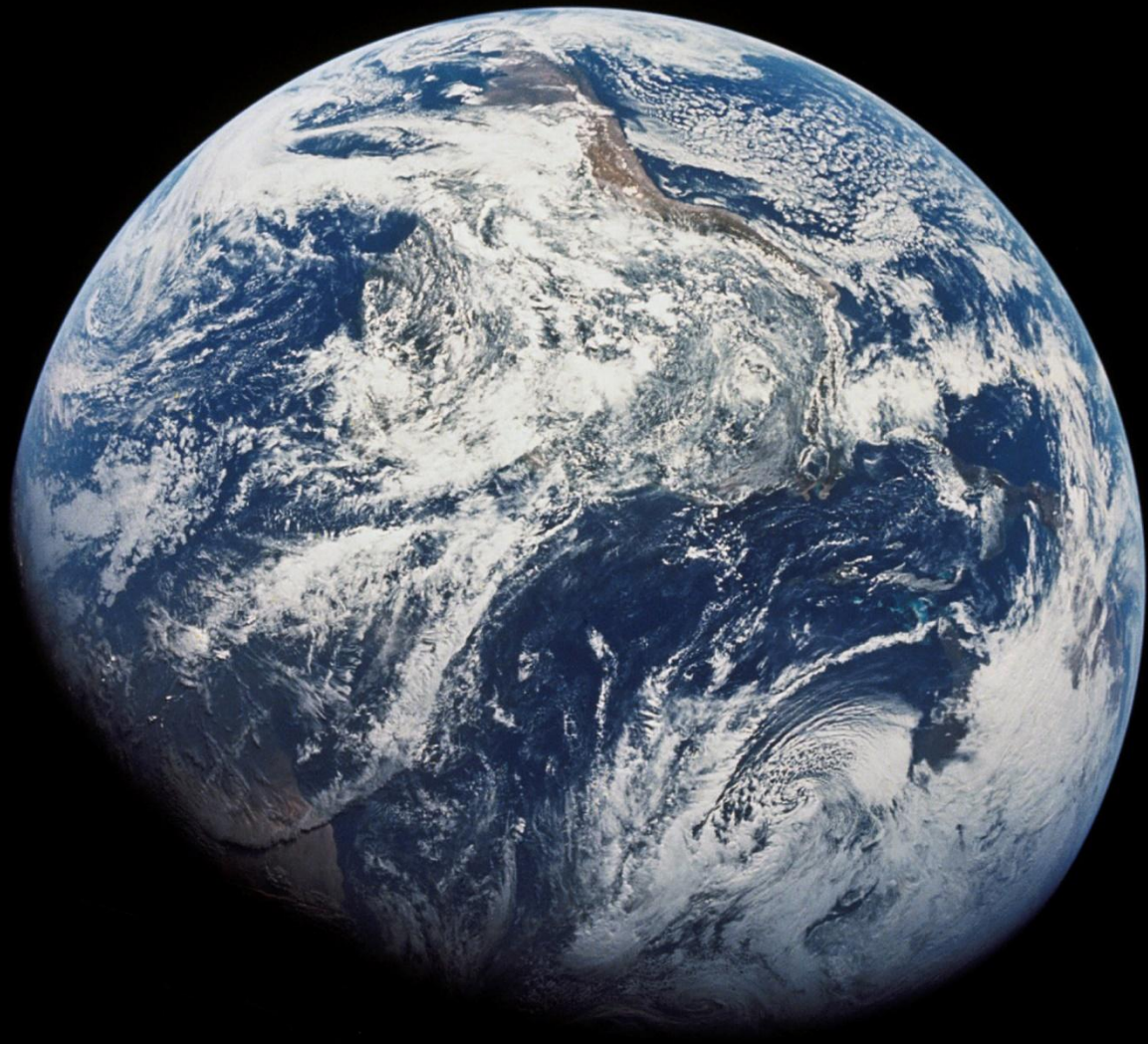


# GOOD MORNING



Every thing has  
it's own beauty, but not  
everyone can see.











**DEMOCRACY**

**CIVIL  
RIGHTS  
AND LIBERTIES**

**HUMAN  
RIGHTS**

**SOCIAL  
PROGRESS**

**POLITICAL  
FREEDOM**



**INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY**

**ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT**

*BEFORE YOU KNOW MORE*

# 6 ORGANS OF THE UN

The United Nations logo is centered in the background, featuring a white globe with latitude and longitude lines, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The text "193 MEMBERS" is overlaid on the logo in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**193 MEMBERS**





World Meteorological Organization



International Maritime Organization



World Health Organization



unicef



UNIDO



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency



UNIDIR



UNIFEM



WFP



UNEP



UNHCHR



"Nothing on earth is more international  
than disease"

- Paul Russel





The background is a dark blue gradient with faint, light blue technical diagrams. On the left side, there is a large circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Several dashed and solid lines, along with arrows, form various geometric shapes and paths across the slide, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

# INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AGENCIES

28-06-2021

DR. MAYUR NATH T REDDY

PROFESSOR & HOD

DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

# CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Health Agencies



# INTRODUCTION

Health problems which require consideration and action by more than one country

- Government
- National or International Voluntary Organisations

# OBJECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

1. The control of epidemics and communicable diseases affecting more than one country, including the exchange of information on the incidence of epidemic diseases and securing uniformity in regulations and documents.
2. The international exchange of medical and health information and experience, including a central medical intelligence bureau and library, fellowships, study tours, publication and provision of literature



# OBJECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

3. The **international standardization** of vital statistics, biological preparations, dangerous drugs, etc.
4. **Combined research**, i.e. the co-ordination of, and assistance to, research on specific problems common to many countries.
5. **Help to under-developed countries** including epidemic control, administrative medical planning, and training of health staff.

# OBJECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

6. **Advice to governments and health authorities** on health questions with an international bearing: e.g. on malaria and other specific diseases, social medicine, housing and sanitation, and nutrition.
7. **Medical aspects of the international control of drugs of addiction.**
8. International help in **disasters.**



# HISTORY



- QUARANTINE
- FIRST INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE (1851)
- PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU( PASB 1902)
- OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE (1907)
- HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS (1923)
- UNITED NATION RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA 1943)



# ***WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION***



# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

- Specialized ,Non-Political health agency of the United Nations
- Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland
- 1946 – constitution by Technical preparatory committee under the leadership of **Dr.Rene Sand** and approved by Intl. Health Conference of 61 Nations, New York.
- 1948, 7<sup>th</sup> April – constitution came into force
- First Director General -**Dr.Brock Chisholme**





# OBJECTIVE OF WHO

The attainment by all people of the world the highest possible level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

**Health for All by 2000AD**

# CONSTITUTION OF WHO

*Covers concept of*

- Positive health
- Mental , social and physical health
- Interdependence of countries in the field of health
- Healthy development of child
- Health education and public support for health measures
- Health as fundamental right
- Obligations of governments to ensure health to the individual as far as possible



## Two major policy developments have influenced the WHO

1. Alma-Ata conference in 1978 on Primary Health Care
2. Global Strategy for Health for All by 2000 and more recently Millennium Development Goals

# MEMBERSHIP

- Open to all countries
- Member of WHO and UN
- Members – contribute to yearly budget, entitled to services and aids
- 1948 – 56 members, 2015 – 194 member states and 2 associate members
- Regional Director is the technical and administrative head
- Decentralized to 6 Regional Organizations





# WHO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Region	Headquarters
South East Asia	New Delhi (India)
Africa	Brazzaville Congo
The Americas	Washington DC (USA)
Europe	Copenhagen (Denmark)
Eastern Mediterranean	Alexandria (Egypt)
Western Pacific	Manila (Philippines)



# STRUCTURE

## World Health Assembly

- *Health Parliament*
- Supreme governing body
- HQ – Geneva
- Meet annually in different countries

### Functions

- Int. Health policies & programmes
- Review work of past year
- Approve budget
- Elect members

## Executive Board

- 30 Members from member states
- Technically qualified in the field of health
- Meets twice a year

### Functions

- Give effect to decisions and policies
- Take actions in emergency like earthquake, floods, epidemics

## Secretariat

- Headed by Director General

### Function

Provide member states with managerial and technical support for National Health Programmes

# 1. PREVENTION & CONTROL OF SPECIFIC DISEASES

- Target on communicable diseases
- **ATRS** (Automatic Telex Reply services)-WHO collects and disseminates epidemiologic information on diseases subjected to International Health Regulation & communicable diseases of international interest.
- **WER** (Weekly epidemiological Record)-Complete details and reviews of communicable diseases.
- WHO emergency scheme for epidemics
- Importance to non-communicable diseases
- Expanded Programme on Immunization



## 2.DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES

- Support National Health Policy development and Comprehensive National Health Programmes.
- Organizing systems based on PHC, Health manpower, utilization of services and health infrastructure development.
- **ATH** – Appropriate Technology for Health –Self sufficiency in solving health problems.

# 3.FAMILY HEALTH

Maternal and Child  
Health Care

Nutrition & Health  
Education

Human Reproduction

*Improve quality of life of family as a unit*

# 4. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- Provision of basic sanitary services
- Protection of quality of air, water, food
- Health conditions of work
- Radiation protection
- Early identification of new hazards
- WHO Environmental Health Criteria Programme
- WHO Environmental Health Monitory Programme



# 5.HEALTH STATISTICS

- Morbidity and mortality statistics

## Data publication in

- Weekly Epidemiological Records
- World Health Statistics Quarterly
- World Health Statistics Annually
- International Classification Of Diseases

# 6. BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

- Stimulates and co-ordinates research work
- Global advisory Committee deals with the policy issues of global import
- 
- 6 tropical diseases (**Malaria, Schistosomiasis, Trypanosomiasis, Filariasis, Leishmaniasis and Leprosy**) are target of WHO special programmes for research.

## 7. HEALTH LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

WHO Library is one of the satellite centers of MEDLARS (Medical literature Analysis & Retrieval) of US National library for Medicine, a fully computerized indexing system.

## 8. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Collaborates with UN and other various agencies both voluntary & governmental organizations.



# WORLD HEALTH DAYS OF IMPORTANCE

- 30<sup>th</sup> January Antileprosy Day
- 7<sup>th</sup> April World Health Day
- 31<sup>st</sup> May World no-tobacco Day
- 1<sup>st</sup> July Doctor's day
- 11<sup>th</sup> July World population day
- 24<sup>th</sup> Sept International girl child day
- 2<sup>nd</sup> October Anti-drug addiction day
- 1<sup>st</sup> December Anti-AIDS day
- 11<sup>th</sup> December UNICEF day

[Our work](#) ▾

[Newsroom](#) ▾

[Emergencies](#) ▾

[About us](#) ▾



## WORLD HEALTH DAY 2021

Let's build a fairer,  
healthier world for  
**everyone**

WHEN YOU PRACTICE BEING A  
SPECTACULAR PERFORMER LONG ENOUGH,  
SPECTACULARITY WILL BECOME YOUR  
WAY OF BEING.

ROBIN SHARMA





# WORLD ORAL HEALTH DAY

**BE PROUD  
OF YOUR MOUTH**

[www.worldoralhealthday.org](http://www.worldoralhealthday.org)



**World Oral  
Health Day**  
20 March





# *UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)*



# UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF) (1946)

## PURPOSE

Meet the emergency needs of children around the world

## GOAL

Realization of every child of the opportunity to enjoy the basic rights and privileges and to contribute to their country's progress and well being.



# UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

- Headquarter: **New York**



- Greater attention is being given to the concept of the “*whole child*” meaning assistance should hence forward be geared not only to health and nutrition, as before, which are of immediate benefit to children, but also to their long term personnel development and to the development of the countries in which they live.
- This approach is also known as ‘*country health programming*’ in which UNICEF is currently working so as to meet the needs of children. It is an integral part of country’s development effort.



Change for Good™

**unicef** 

United Nations Children's Fund





# BASIC SERVICES STRATEGY OF UNICEF

Community based services include maternal and child health ,nutrition, clean water and sanitation ,formal and informal education ,responsible parenthood

## CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT REVOLUTION 1980 (GOBI FFF)

**G**-growth monitoring

**O**-oral rehydration therapy

**B**-breast feeding

**I**-immunization

including **food** supplements and **female education** and **family** spacing



# CONTENT OF SERVICE

1. CHILD HEALTH

2. Child Nutrition

3. Family and child welfare

4. Education

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT



U N  
D P

ors

like agriculture, industry, education, science, health and social welfare.



India

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OUR FOCUS

MORE







Building institutions: Centre for Survey in India ( training and map making) Hyderabad 1967



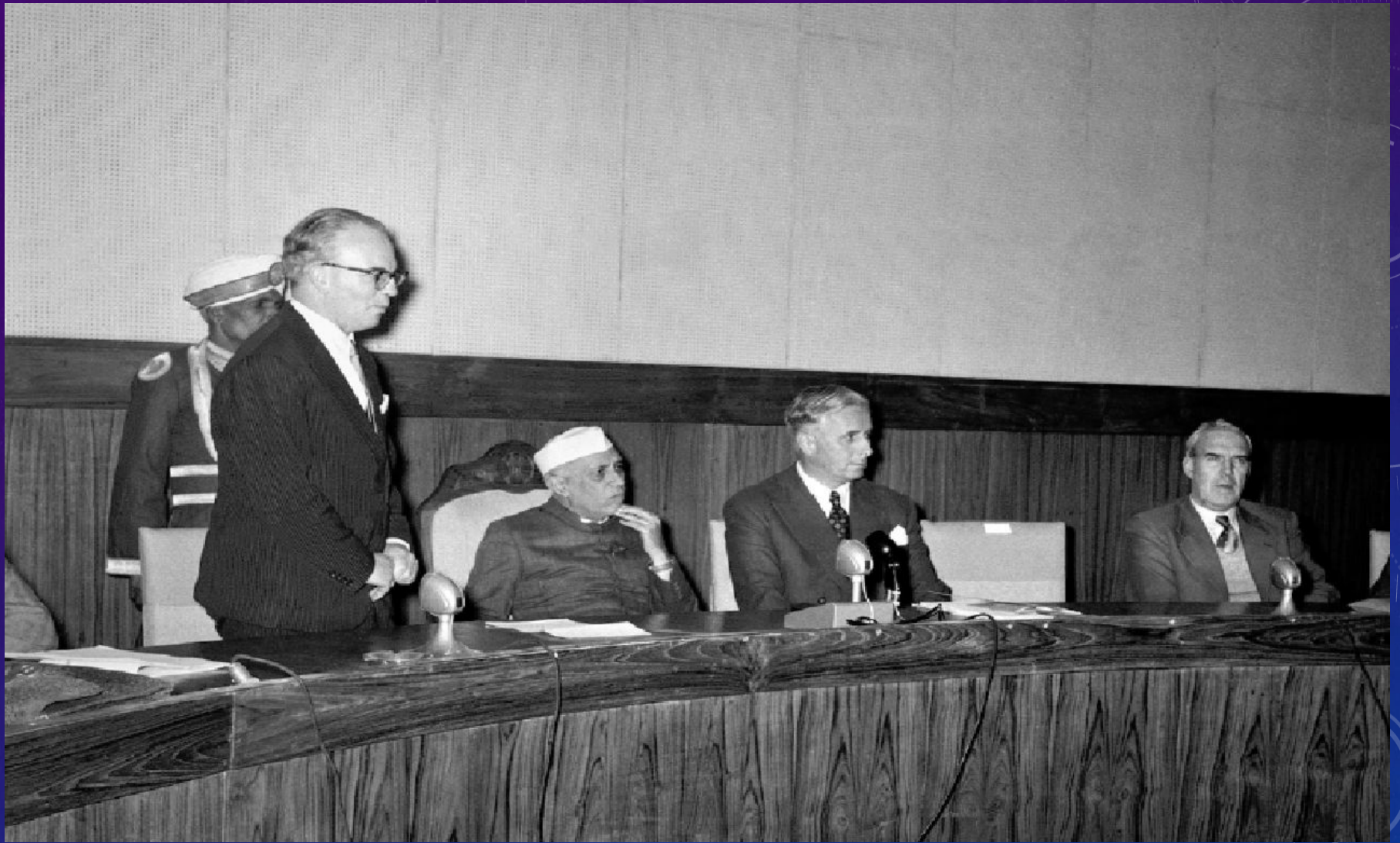
Building institutions: Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur set up in 1950 with support from the Extended Programme for technical assistance





Building institutions: Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur 1950





Building institutions: Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru with James Keene, Resident Representative, UN Technical Assistance Board 1958



Building leadership in renewables: the market for solar concentrator;  
Tamil Nadu 2014





Assessing justice : women learn about their rights and entitlements;  
Jharkhand 2015



# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) 1919

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

## Purposes

- Improve living and working conditions of working population
- Safeguarding conditions of labour



# FUNCTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

- Establishment of peace by promoting social justice.
- Improve living standards and labour conditions of working people
- Promote economic and social stability



# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

The DW concept is translated into **Decent Work Country Programme (DWCPs)**, prepared and adopted by the tripartite constituents and ILO, at country levels. The DWCP-India (2007-2012), aligned to the 11<sup>th</sup> plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, focusses on 3 priorities.

1. Opportunities enhance for productive work for women and men, particularly for youth and vulnerable groups, especially for skills development.
2. Social protection progressively extended particularly in the context of informalization
3. Unacceptable forms of work progressively eliminated.



# WORLD BANK



The World Bank

- Headquarter: **Washington DC**
- Founded : 27 Dec 1945
- The main objective is

***“REDUCTION OF POVERTY”***

- ***PRESIDENT*** : Jim Yong Kim
- Comprises of two institutions: IBRD and IDA



# WORLD BANK



**Purpose** :To help underdeveloped countries to raise living standards and their people

## **Function**

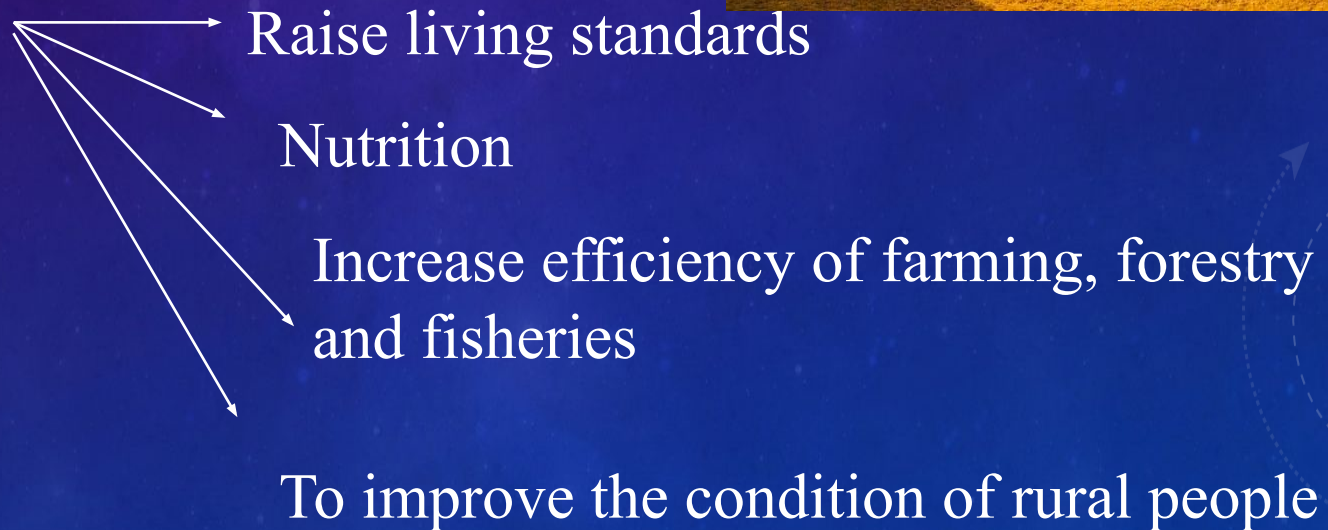
Gives loan for projects on economic growth. Concerned with electricity, transport, water supply, sanitation, agriculture, health ,family welfare and population control





# FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

- Formed in 1945
- Headquarters – Rome
- Interests



FAO has organised a world freedom from hunger campaign (FFHC) in 1960



# FEDERATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE

- International Dental Health Agency
- Established in 1900 at Paris
- Headquarters: **London**
- Joint Committee 1986
- AIM: Advance in the science and art of dentistry and status of dental profession in the interest of improved oral health for all people.



# FDI

- Achievements: CPITN, with WHO. ANTI -AIDS initiative and IDP (International Oral Health Development), International Dental Journal

## Four scientific commissions:

- CORE (Commission on Health Research and Epidemiology)
- CDEP (Commission on Dental Education and Practice)
- CDP (Commission on Dental Products)
- CDFDS (Commission on Defense Forces and Dental Services)



# BILATERAL AGENCIES

- USAID
- COLOMBO PLAN
- SIDA
- DANIDA

# UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT(USAID 1961)

**Aim** : helping people in their economic and social development

## Functions

- Support to national health programme like malaria eradication
- Support in the field of medical, nursing and health education
- Support to projects related to water supply and sanitation
- Supports projects related to the control of communicable diseases
- Supports for project in nutrition and family planning.



# COLOMBO PLAN 1950

## Objective

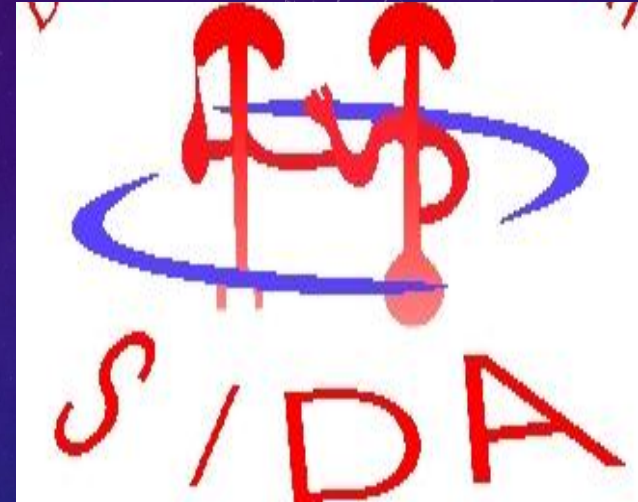
- Co-operative economic development in south east Asian countries

## Functions

- Assistance in the field of agriculture and industrial development
- Support for health promotion
- AIIMS – New Zealand



# SIDA (SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY)



## Functions

- Assisting NTCP
- Assistance in supplies like x-ray units, microscopes and anti TB drugs
- Supports short course chemotherapy drug regimens

## DANIDA

- Government of Denmark provides assistance for national blindness control programme since 1978

# NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

- Rockefeller foundation
- Ford foundation
- CARE (Co-operation for American Relief Everywhere)
- International Red Cross

# ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

John.D.Rockefeller found this philanthropic foundation in 1913.

## Purpose

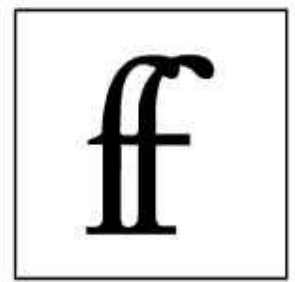
Promote well being of human population around the world.

- Initial activities in the field of medicine and public health education ,fields of life sciences ,agricultural sciences, social science and humanities
- Active in India since 1920
- First work in India –Control of Hook worm infections





# FORD FOUNDATION



**Ford Foundation**

*AIM:* Development of rural health services and family planning

Assistance to some projects in India like,

- Orientation training centers
- Research –cum-action projects for environmental sanitation
- Pilot projects in Rural Health Services(Ganghigram)Tamil Nadu-a form of coordinated Health Services
- Establishment of NIHAE (National Institution of Health Administration and Education)
- Calcutta water supply and drainage scheme
- Family planning programme

# CARE (CO-OPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE)

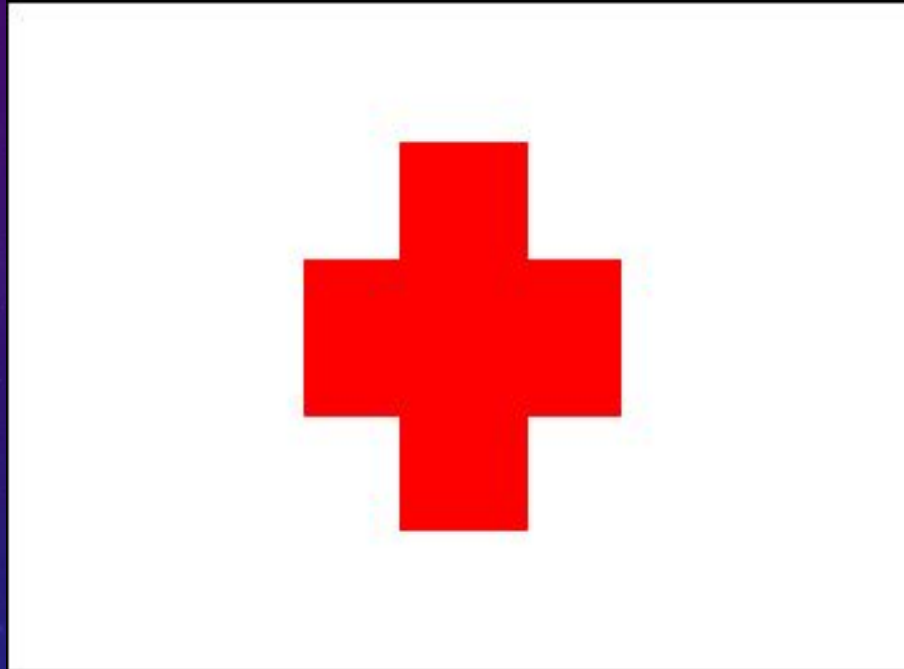
Established in 1945 a non-governmental non-sectarian organization

**AIM** :Provides help for people during war times

**Functions in India**

- Feeding programmes –mid day meal
- Health care programmes
- Educational and vocational training
- Provides medical units, equipments, medicines for rural people





# INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS



# INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

- Non-political, non-official international humanitarian organization
- Organization devoted to service of mankind in war and peace
- Founded by Henry Dunant ,Swiss Businessman, who came across Battle of Solferino, travelling through North Italy in 1859
- International committee of Red Cross (ICRC) came into existence in 1864 through first Geneva convention
- League of Red Cross established in 1919.

*Headquarters* - Geneva

# WORK OF RED CROSS



- Help and relief during natural disasters
- Services to armed forces
- Services to war veterans
- Programmes on first aid and nursing
- Programmes on health education
- Providing maternity and child welfare services

# RED CROSS SOCIETY OF INDIA

Established in 1920 through Indian Parliamentary Act

Objective: Promoting health & Preventing diseases

## Activities:

- Social & relief work
- Supplies essential items
- Maintenance of blood banks
- Services to maternal and child welfare
- Medical care for defense forces
- Family planning services
- First aid services- St.John's Ambulance Association<sup>72</sup>



# summary

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# Thank You

