

NGOS AND AGENCIES

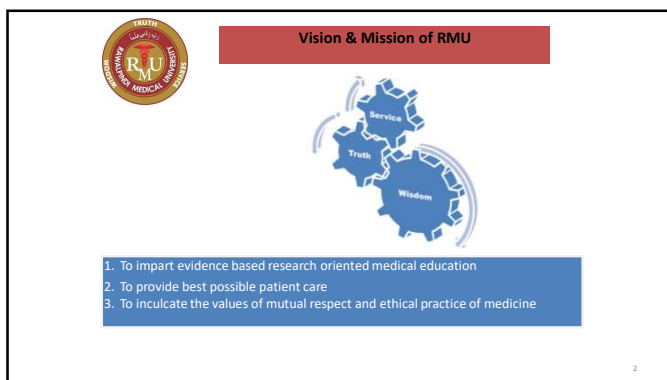
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To Describe history, constitution and objectives of WHO
- To State WHO regions
- To Explain organizational structure of WHO with functions of each
- To Describe history, mission and milestones of UNICEF
- To Enlist important NGOs of Pakistan

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Vision & Mission of RMU

1. To impart evidence based research oriented medical education
2. To provide best possible patient care
3. To inculcate the values of mutual respect and ethical practice of medicine

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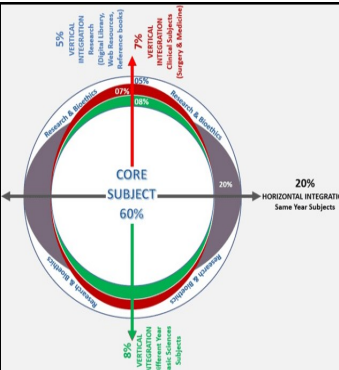


World Health Organization

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LECTURE SEQUENCE

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| CORE CONTENT | 44 SLIDES |
| ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE | 01 SLIDE |
| RESEARCH | 01 SLIDE |
| BIO ETHICS | 01 SLIDE |
| EOLA | 01 SLIDE |



The circular diagram illustrates the distribution of lecture content. The 'CORE SUBJECT' accounts for 60% of the total. Other components include: 5% for 'Research & Innovation', 7% for 'Artificial Intelligence', 8% for 'Bio Ethics', and 20% for 'EOLA'. The diagram also indicates 'HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION: Same Year Subjects' and 'VERTICAL INTEGRATION: Different Year Subjects'.

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CORE CONTENT


WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

- Specialized, non-political health agency of United Nations
- Headquarters at Geneva
- World health day: celebrated every year, 7th April to commemorate the same day in 1948 when formal existence of WHO took place
- A world health day theme is chosen each year to focus attention on a specific aspect of public health

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GOVERNANCE OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CORE CONTENT

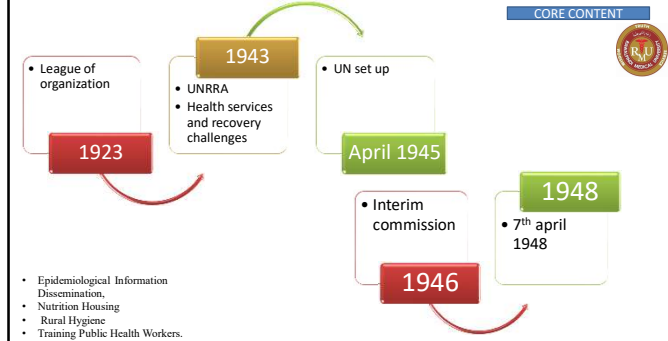


| World Health Assembly | Executive Board | Constitution | Election of Director-General |
|--|---|--|---|
| The World Health Assembly is the decision-making body of WHO. It is attended by delegations from all WHO Member States and focuses on a specific health agenda prepared by the Executive Board. The main functions of the World Health Assembly are to determine the policies of the Organization, elect the Director-General, supervise financial policies, and review and approve the proposed programme budget. | The Executive Board is composed of 34 technically qualified members elected for three-year terms. The annual Board meeting is held in January when the members agree upon the agenda for the World Health Assembly and the resolutions to be considered by the Health Assembly. | WHO's work remains firmly rooted in the basic principles of the right to health and well-being for all people, as outlined in our 1946 Constitution. The Constitution was adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York 1946 and entered into force on 7 April 1948. | The appointment of the current WHO Director-General took place at the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly in May 2022 (WHA75). Member States, through a circular letter sent by the WHO Secretariat, were invited to submit proposals for candidates. The World Health Assembly re-appointed Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus as Director-General by secret ballot. The next election for Director-General is expected in 2027. |

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HISTORY OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CORE CONTENT



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OBJECTIVES OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CORE CONTENT


Objectives

- The objective of the WHO is "*The Attainment By All People's Of The Highest Level Of Health*" which is set out in the preamble of the Constitution.
- The current objective of WHO is the attainment by all people of the world a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life - also known as Health for All.
- The WHO is unique among the UN Specialized Agencies in that it has its own constitution, own governing bodies, own membership and own budget.
- It is part of *but not subordinate* to the United Nations.

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CONSTITUTION OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CORE CONTENT



Constitution of the World Health Organization

The Constitution was adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946, signed on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States and entered into force on 7 April 1948. Later amendments are incorporated into this text.

- Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.
- The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent on the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.
- The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.
- Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of diseases, especially communicable disease, is a common danger.
- Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.
- The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.
- Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.
- Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

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REGIONS OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

CORE CONTENT



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DEVELOPMENT COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES

- Promote and support national health policy development and comprehensive national health programs.
- Organizing health system based on primary health care
- Development of health manpower and utilization
- Building long term national capability health infrastructure
- Managerial tasks, health services research, appropriate technology for health

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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- The world health assembly is the supreme decision making body for WHO.
- It generally meets in Geneva in may each year, and is attended by delegations from all 194 member states.

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WORK OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

- **Prevention and control of specific diseases**
 - Communicable disease , small pox eradication . Polio eradication programs
 - Epidemiological surveillance
 - **Weekly epidemiological record WER**
 - **Automatic telex reply service ATRS**

FAMILY HEALTH

- Maternal and child health care
- Human reproduction
- Nutrition and child health education

ENVIRONMENT HEALTH

- National programs for sanitation
- Protection of air quality , food and water
- Health conditions of work
- Radiation protection and identification of new hazards
- WHO Environmental health criteria program
- WHO environmental health monitoring program

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WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

- The health assembly appoints the Director-General. .
- **The current director general of WHO is Dr. Tedros Adhanom .**



NEXT Director general : 2027

An Ethiopian Nationalist, Who Started His 5 Year Term On 1st July 2017

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WORK OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HEALTH STATISTICS

- Dissemination of mortality and morbidity data
 - Weekly epidemiological record
 - World health statistics quarterly
 - World health statistics annual

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

- Collaborating for global research
- Financing /grants for research
- Identification for priorities for research

OTHER AREAS

- Health literature and information
- cooperation with other organization

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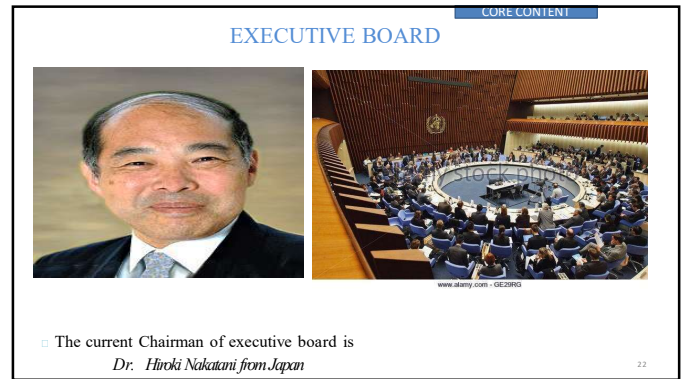
MAIN FUNCTIONS OF ASSEMBLY ARE:

- 1.To determine international health policy and programme.
- 2.To review the work of past years
- 3.To approve the Budget.
- 3.To elect member state to designate a person to serve for 3 years on executive board.
- 4.Supervises the financial policies of the organization and reviews and approves the proposed program budget.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

74th meeting theme commenced on 24 May 2021 and concluded its sessions on 31 May 2021

- Ending this pandemic, preventing the next: building together a healthier, safer and fairer world", Member States adopting more than 30 resolutions and decisions on diabetes, non communicable diseases, patient safety, neglected tropical diseases, oral health, local production of medicines, social determinants of health, and the healthcare workforce, among others.

The Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly is being held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 22-28 May 2022.

The theme of this year's Health Assembly is: Health for peace, peace for health.

The COVID-19 pandemic and other health emergencies with international reach have highlighted the leadership and coordinating role of WHO in responding to such events. Strengthening preparedness for and response to health emergencies are a key theme of the Health Assembly.

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iii. SECRETARIAT

- The secretariat of WHO is staffed by some 8000 health and other experts and support staff on fixed-term appointment, working at headquarters in the 6 regional offices.
- There are 5 assistant Director General and their responsibility is assigned by DG in different Divisions.

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THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The executive board is composed of 34 members technically qualified in the field of health.

Members are elected for 3 year terms. The main functions of the board are to give effect to the decisions and policies of the health assembly, to advise it and generally to facilitate its work.

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| REGIONAL OFFICE OF WHO | HEADQUARTERS |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| African Region | Brazzaville, Congo |
| Region of the Americas | Washington, USA |
| South East Asia Region | New Delhi, India |
| European Region | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| Eastern Mediterranean Region | Egypt, Cairo |
| Western Pacific Region | Manila, Philippines |

Pakistan is in Eastern Mediterranean Region

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CORE CONTENT

DIVISIONS OF HEALTH SECRETARIAT

- The primary function of WHO secretariat :
- Providing member states technical and managerial support for for their national health programs development

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CORE CONTENT

DIVISIONS WHO HEALTH SECRETARIAT

- Division of health information system
- Division of personal and general services
- Division of budget and finance

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CORE CONTENT

DIVISIONS OF HEALTH SECRETARIAT

- Division of epidemiological surveillance and health situation and trend
- Division of communicable diseases
- Division of vector biology and control
- Division of environmental health
- Division of public information and education for health

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CORE CONTENT

HEALTH ACCORDING TO WHO

- "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"

**WHO'S LOGO**

WHO's logo was chosen by the first World Health Assembly in 1948. The logo consists of the United Nations symbol surmounted by a staff with a snake coiling around it. The staff with the snake has long been a symbol of medicine and the medical profession.

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CORE CONTENT

DIVISIONS OF WHO SECRETARIAT

- Division of diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services
- Division of strengthening of health services
- Division of family health
- Division of non-communicable diseases
- Division of health manpower development

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CORE CONTENT

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

- Neutral Organization to all member state.
- Nearly universal membership.
- Global presence and Networking.
- No parallel Organization in tackling diseases.
- Large no. of Expertise in all health issues.
- Strong coordination and convincing ability.
- Strong fund collecting ability
- Global cooperation, collaboration and investment

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MEMBER STATES

CORE CONTENT

- Membership into WHO is open to all countries.
- All countries that are part of the UN are also members of WHO.

WHO GLOBAL SERVICE CENTRE

WHO Global Service Centre is an integral part of WHO's global strategy, in helping WHO to deliver its global mandate and implement its programmes in a timely and cost effective manner.

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- Providing technical support, catalyzing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity.
- Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.

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AGENDA

CORE CONTENT

1. Promoting development
2. Encourage health security Strengthening health systems
3. Encouraging research, information & evidence
4. Enhancing partnerships
5. Improving performance of health developing organizations.

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United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

CORE CONTENT

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THE ROLE OF WHO IN PUBLIC HEALTH

CORE CONTENT

- Providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed,
- Shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation and spreading of valuable knowledge.
- Setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation.
- Articulating ethical and evidence based policy options.

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HISTORY OF UNICEF

CORE CONTENT

- One of specialized agency of United Nations
- Established on 11 December 1946, by United Nations General Assembly to deal with rehabilitation of children in war ravaged countries.
- 5 generations of UNICEF Executive Directors up to the present day

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CORE CONTENT

TOP 15 NGOs in Pakistan

- JDC Foundation Pakistan
- Edhi foundation
- Aga Khan foundation
- Saylani welfare trust
- Ansar Burney Trust
- Dar-ul-sukun
- War (war against rape)
- Akhuwat foundation
- Kashf foundation
- Chippa welfare association
- Aman foundation
- Al-khidmat foundation
- Aurat foundation
- TCF
- Green crescent trust

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BIOETHICS

BIOETHICS

Four commonly accepted principles of health care ethics, excerpted from Beauchamp and Childress (2008), include the:

- ☐ Principle of respect for autonomy,
- ☐ Principle of nonmaleficence,
- ☐ Principle of beneficence, and
- ☐ Principle of justice.

<https://depts.washington.edu/bhdept/ethics-medicine/bioethics-topics/articles/principles-bioethics>

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI for NGOs: A practical guide for small and large organizations

AI and Analytical Tools in a Project Cycle

Identification: establishment of the goal of the project and background information, including literature review, desk research, and, more importantly, initial consultation with stakeholders.

Design: how the project is going to be implemented, possible challenges and remedies. Includes logical framework.

Implementation and Monitoring: while distinct activities, monitoring is usually done along the implementation of the program and will inform the evaluation and also allow to address shortcomings before they scale up.

Evaluation: final and follow up evaluations of the project.

Based on the previous discussion, we provide examples of tools that can be used in each of those steps.

- 1. Geospatial Data Analysis
- 2. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- 3. Data Analytics

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CORE CONTENT

ASSESSMENT

- Which organization provides humanitarian aid and assistance to children in need, including education, healthcare, and nutrition?
- A) WHO
- B) UNICEF
- C) UNDP
- D) Doctors Without Borders

Correct answer: B) UNICEF

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RESEARCH

RESEARCH

Mhealth, 2016; 2: 3. PMID: PMC5344175
Published online 2016 Feb 2 doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2306-9740.2016.01.03 PMID: 28293581

Healthcare and healthcare systems: inspiring progress and future prospects

Hammed Durrani^{21,2}

• Author information • Article notes • Copyright and License information • Disclaimer

Abstract Go to: *

Background

Healthcare systems globally have experienced intensive changes, reforms, developments, and improvement over the past 30 years. Multiple actors (governmental and non-governmental) and countries have played their part in the reformation of the global healthcare system. New opportunities are presenting themselves while multiple challenges still remain especially in developing countries. Better way to proceed would be to learn from historical patterns while we plan for the future in a technology-driven society with dynamic demographic, epidemiological and economic uncertainties.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5344175/>

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CORE CONTENT

ASSESSMENT

- Which organization is responsible for coordinating global efforts to control and eradicate diseases?
- A) WHO
- B) UNICEF
- C) UNHCR
- D) Amnesty International

Correct answer: A) WHO

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SOURCE

- PARKS TEXT BOOK PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

Thank you

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