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 World Health Organization is a specialized, non political health agency of 'United Nations' with head quarters at Geneva.

Brief History :

- 1. During conference held at San Francisco WHO took its origin in April 1945.
- 2. Constitution was drawn in International health conference at New York in 1946.
- 3. Formal existence of WHO began on 7th April 1948.
- 4. Every year 7th April is celebrated as "World Health Day".



Objectives :

- 1. The attainment by all people of the highest level of health.
- 2. Health for all by 2000 A.D.
- 3. 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.



Preamble of constitution states :

- 1. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- 2. Enjoyment of highest attainable standard of health by all without differentiation of race, religion, political belief, economic and social condition.
- 3. Health promotion and protection by state.
- 4. Healthy development of child is of basic importance.
- 5. Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public care is most important in improvement health of people.
- 6. Govt have responsibilities for health of their people.



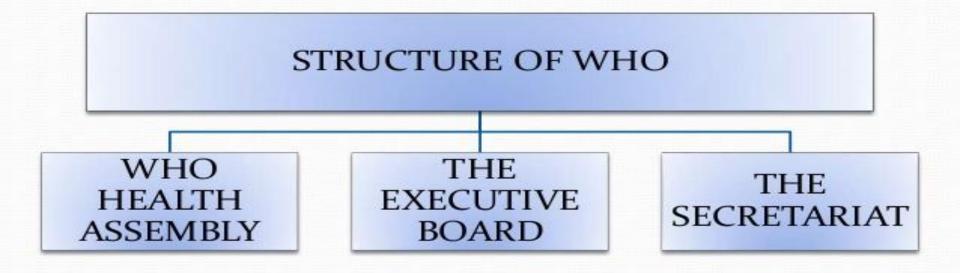
- Two important health policies :
- 1. Alma Atta conference in 1978 on Primary Health Care.
- 2. Global strategy for Health for all by 2000.

Both WHO & UNICEF are striving towards the goal.

- Eligibility for membership :
- 1. Open to all countries.
- 2. In 1948, the WHO had 56 members.
- 3. WHO now has 194 member states and two associate members.



STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF WHO





: The World Health Assembly :

- This is the "Health Parliament" of Nations and supreme governing body of the organization.
- Meets annually, usually in May and at the headquarters in Geneva.

• Functions :

- 1. To determine international health policy and programmes.
- 2. To review the work of the past year.
- 3. To approve the budget needed for the following year and
- 4. To elect Member States to designate a person to serve for 3 years on the Executive Board, and to replace the retiring members.



: The Executive Board :

- 1. It has 34 members.
- 2. Each designated by a Member State.
- 3. They are designated by the Government, but do not represent the Govt.
- 4. 1/3rd of members are replaced every year.
- 5. Members should be "technically qualified in the field of Health".
- 6. The Executive Board meets at least twice a year, in January and shortly after the meeting of the World Health Assembly in May.
- Main Function is to give effect to the decisions and policies of the assembly. And has power to take actions during emergency like – epidemics, earthquakes and flood



: The Secretariat :

 The Secretariat is headed by the Director General who is the chief technical and administrative officer of the organization at Geneva.

Functions :

- 1. Provide member states with technical and managerial assistance for their national health development programmes.
- 2. 5 assistant director generals are present to help.
- 3. It has 14 divisions.



DIVISIONS OF SECRETARIAT

- 1. Epidemiological surveillance and health situation and trend assessment
- 2. Communicable Disease
- 3. Vector biology and control
- 4. Environmental Health
- 5. Public information and education for health
- 6. Diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative technology
- 7. Mental health
- 8. Strengthening of health services
- 9. Family health
- 10. Non communicable disease
- 11. Health manpower development
- 12. Information system supports
- 13. Personal and general services
- 14. Budget and finance



: FUNCTIONS OF WHO :

- 1. Act as directing and coordinating authority on all International health workers.
- 2. Permits WHO member states to identify collectively priority of health problems through out the world.
- 3. Define collectively health policy and targets to cope with them.
- 4. Device strategies, principles and programmes.
- 5. For establishing, promoting international standards in the field of health.



: BROAD AREAS :

- 1. Prevention and control of specific diseases (communicable, non communicable).
- 2. Development of comprehensive health services (national health policy and national health programmes).
- 3. Family health.
- 4. Environment health.
- 5. Health statistics.
- 6. Biomedical research.
- 7. Health literature and information.
- 8. Cooperation with other organizations.



In order to meet the special health needs of different areas WHO has established six regional organizations **TABLE 1.** WHO Regional Organizations

Region	Headquarters
1. South East Asia	New Delhi (India)
2. Africa	Harare (Zimbabwe)
3. The Americas	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)
4. Europe	Copenhagen (Denmark)
5. Eastern Mediterranean	Alexandria (Egypt)
6. Western Pacific	Manila (Philippines)



WHO : SEARO Member Countries

WHO SEA region member countries

- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- DPR Korea
- India
- Indonesia
- Maldives
- Myanmar

- Nepal
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste

Thank you.....