

Shri Mallikarjun Vidyavardhak Sangh's Smt. Rajeshweari Karpurmath Memorial (RKM) Ayurveda Medical College, Hospital & P.G. Research Centre, Vijayapur.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AGENCIES

Presented by :

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Syllabus points :

- 1. United Nations Agencies.
- 2. Health work of bilateral agencies.

United Nations Agencies	Health work of bilateral agencies
UNICEF	USAID
UNDP	The Colombo Plan
UNFPA	SIDA
FAO	DANIDA
ILO	
World Bank	

1. United Nations Agencies : A) UNICEF

- UNICEF : United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
- Head Quarters is at New York.
- Specialized agency, governed by 36 nation executive Board.
- Established in 1946 by United Nations General Assembly to deal with rehabilitation of children in war ravaged countries.
- In 1953, when emergency functions were over, the general assembly gave it a new name "U.N.
 Children's Fund" but retained the initials UNICEF.

- Regional office is in New Delhi region is known as – South Central Asian Region. Covers – Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, India, Maldives, Mongolia and Nepal.
- UNICEF works in close collaboration with WHO and other specialized agencies.
- Initially both WHO and UNICEF worked together on urgent problems such as Malaria, Tb etc.
- But, now attention is being given to the concept of "whole Child".
- This concept is also known as "country health programming " – in which UNICEF is currently interested to meet the needs of children as an integral part of the country's development effort.

Content of services are ;

- 1. Child health
- 2. Child nutrition
- 3. Family and child welfare
- 4. Education

1. Child health :

- Helped many countries by providing aid for the production of vaccines and sera.
- Supported India's BCG vaccination programme.
- Assisted in the erection of Penicillin plant and donated a DDT plant.
- Assisted environmental sanitation programme .
- Present focus is on providing primary health care to mother and children.

- Emphasis is placed on Immunization, Infant and Young Children Care, Family Planning aspect, Safe Water and adequate Sanitation.
- Resident volunteers and part time primary health workers will work.
- 2. Child Nutrition :
- Is high priority.
- Started in mid 1950s with the development of low cost protein rich food mixtures.
- Worked to stimulate and helps the rural population to grow and eat the foods it required for better child nutrition.
- Supplied equipments for modern dairy plants.
- Intervention against nutritional deficiencies diseases like Vitamin A supply, Folate and Iodized salt.

3. Family and Child Welfare :

 Purpose is to improve the care of children trough parent education, day care centers, child welfare, youth agencies and women's clubs.

4. Education :

- Assisting India in the expansion and improvement of teaching science.
- Science laboratories equipments, workshop tools, library books, AV aids are being made available to educational institutes.
- Emphasis is placed on the kind of schooling relevant to environment and future life of the children's.

: GOBI campaign :

- To encourage 4 strategies for a " child health revolution ".
- G Growth charts to better monitor child development.
- O Oral rehydration to treat all mild and moderate dehydration.
- B Breast feeding.
- I Immunization against DPT, Measles, Polio and TB.
- Since 1976 UNICEF is participating in Urban Basic Services (UBS) – working on up gradation and improvementation.

B) UNDP :

- UNDP : United Nations Development Programme.
- Established in 1966.
- It is the main source of funds for technical assistance.
- Member countries of UN meet annually and pledge contributions to the UNDP.
- Objective is to help poorer nations to develop their human and natural resources more fully.
- Projects cover every economic and social sector like agriculture, industry, education and health.

C) UNFPA:

- UNFPA : United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
- Providing assistance to India since 1974.
- Works on Development of national capability for the manufacture of contraceptives, to develop population education programmes, to undertake organized sector projects, to strengthen programme management as well as to improve output of grass root level health workers and introduction of innovative approaches to family planning and MCH care.

D) FAO :

- FAO : Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Formed in 1945, head quarters in Rome.
- First agency created to look after several areas of world cooperation.
- Aims of FAO are ;
- 1. To help nations raise living standards.
- 2. To improve nutrition of the people of all countries.
- 3. To increase the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries.
- 4. To better the condition of rural people.

- FAOs prime concern is the increased production of food to cope up with ever growing world population.
- Important aspect is to ensure that the food is consumed by the people who in need, in sufficient quantities and in right proportions, to develop and maintain a better state of nutrition throughout the world.
- FFHC Freedom From Hunger Campaign 1960 objective is to combat malnutrition and to spread information and education.
- Collaborated with other agencies in the Applied Nutrition Programmes.

E) ILO :

- ILO : International Labour Organization.
- Head quarters is at Geneva Switzerland.
- Established in 1919, soon after 1st World War, after recognizing the problems of industry like diseases.
- Established to improve the working and living conditions of the working population all over the world.
- purposes of ILO are;
- 1. Establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice
- 2. To improve, through international action, labour conditions and living standards.
- 3. To promote economic and social stability.
- There is a close collaboration between ILO and WHO in the field of health and labour.

F) WORLD BANK :

- Established with the purpose of helping less developed countries raise their living standards.
- Powers of the bank are vested in a Board of Governors.
- Gives loans for projects that will lead to economic growth.
- Projects are usually concerned with electric power, roads, railways, agriculture, water supply, education, family planning etc.
- Cooperative programmes exist between WHO and Bank.

2. HEALTH WORK OF BILATERAL AGENCIES A) USAID :

- USAID : United States Agency for International Development.
- Created in 1961.
- USAID function in New Delhi.
- Both grants and loans are extended by the Agency.
- US assisting in a number of projects designed to improve the health of India's people. Those are ;

 Malaria eradication 2. medical education
 nursing education 4. health education 5. Water supply and sanitation 6. control of communicable diseases 7. nutrition and 8. family planning.

B) THE COLOMBO PLAN :

- At a meeting of the commonwealth foreign ministers at Colombo in January 1950, a programme was drawn up for cooperative economic development in South and South East Asia.
- Membership comprise 20 developing countries within the region and 6 non regional members – Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, UK and USA.
- The bulk of Colombo Plan assistance goes into industrial and agricultural development and health promotion.
- All India Institute of Medical Sciences at New Delhi was established with financial assistance from New Zealand.

- The plan provides for visits to countries by experts who can offer advice on local problems and train the local people.
- Colombo Plan seeks to improve living standards of the people of the area by reviewing developmental plans and coordinating development assistance.

C) SIDA :

- SIDA : Swedish International Development Agency.
- Assisting the National Tuberculosis Control Programme since 1979.
- Helps to supply X ray unit, microscopes and anti tuberculosis drugs.

D) **DANIDA** :

- DANIDA : Danish International Development Agency.
- Head quarters is at Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Founded in 1962.
- Providing assistance for the development of services under National Blindness Control Programme since 1978.

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