



POWERPOINT  
PRESENTATION ON  
WORLD HEALTH  
ORGANIZATION  
(WHO)

PRESENTED BY S. MITTU

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# INTRODUCTION

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- Specialized, non-optical health agency of UN.
- Headquarters at Geneva.
- Established on 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1948.
- 192 membership.

# HISTORY

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- First international Sanitary Conference (1851).
- Pan America sanitary Bureau (1902).
- The health organisation of the league of nations (1923).
- UNRRA (1943).
- International health conference(1946).
- In 1948, the WHO has 56 members.



# OBJECTIVES

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The **objective** of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health, as defined in the WHO Constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

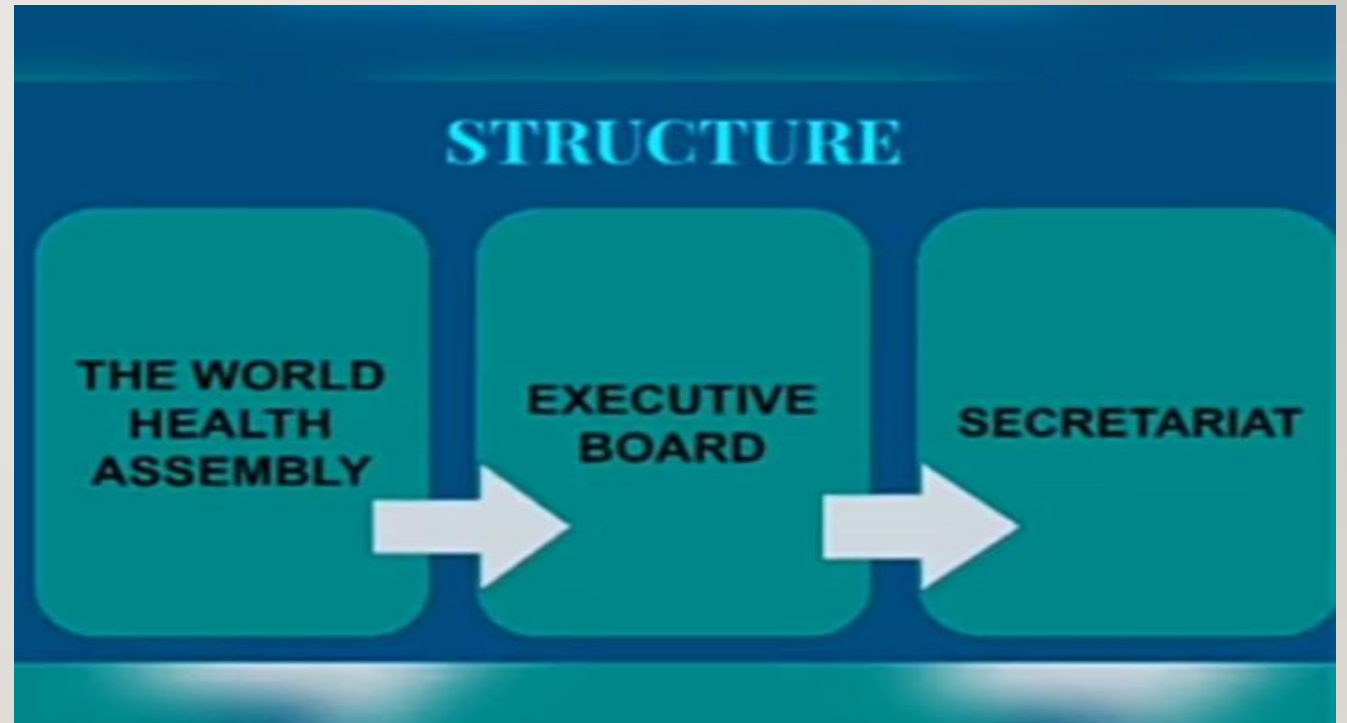
# ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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- 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 dissemination of valuable knowledge;
- Setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation;

# STRUCTURE

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) - STRUCTURE. THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF WHO ARE THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY, THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, AND THE SECRETARIAT, HEADED BY A DIRECTOR-GENERAL.





# FUNCTIONS

- Co-ordination of international activity for health care.
- Grant to the states of the proper information.
- Grant of help on matters related to the organization of health care.
- Assistance and development of efforts in the fight against epidemic, endemic and other illnesses, and also in psychological health care.
- Conducting of common researches related to health care.
- Assistance in training of the medical personnel.



# CONCLUSION

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- It cannot be over-emphasized that a truly effective international preparedness and response coordination mechanism cannot be managed nationally. Global cooperation, collaboration and investment are necessary to ensure a safer future. This means a multisectoral approach to managing the problem of global disease that includes governments, industry, public and private financiers, academia, international organizations and civil society, all of whom have responsibilities for building global public health security.

# THANK YOU

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