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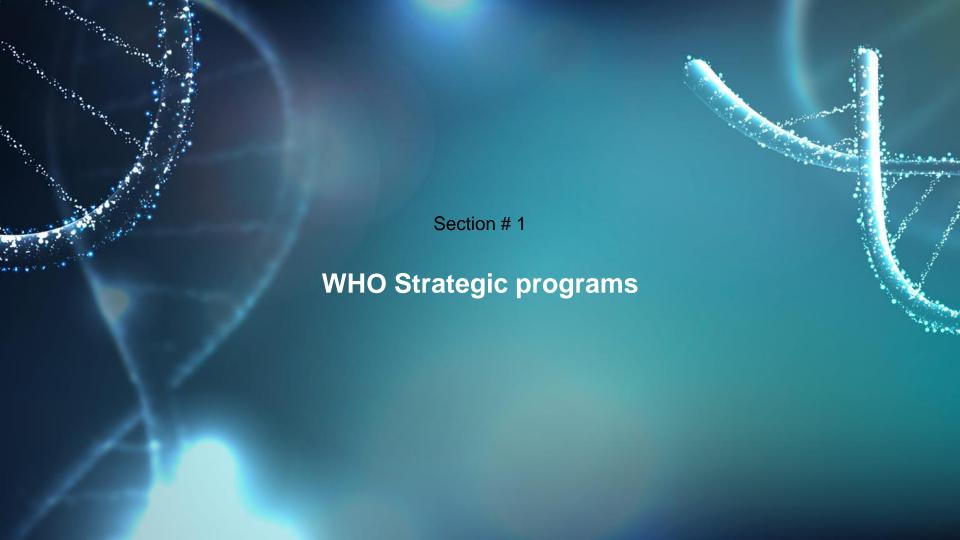
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MNG/PTA01



Agenda

#	Section Name
1	WHO strategic programs
2	Changes in the health status during centuries; social impact of diseases
3	The position of the Public Health in the 21st century, new challenges, new tasks
4	Public Health as the system. Health institutions, health care providers, education
5	Resources





They champion health and a better future for all

Dedicated to the well-being of all people and guided by science, the World Health Organization leads and champions global efforts to give everyone, everywhere an equal chance to live a healthy life.

The World Health Organization

Founded in 1948, WHO is the United Nations agency that connects nations, partners and people to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable, so everyone, everywhere can attain the highest level of health.

What does the WHO do?

WHO leads global efforts to expand universal health coverage. They direct and coordinate the world's response to health emergencies. And they promote healthier lives – from pregnancy care through old age. Their Triple Billion targets outline an ambitious plan for the world to achieve good health for all, using science-based policies and programmes.

They are champions for healthier, safer lives



WHO team of 8000+ professionals includes the world's leading public health experts, including doctors, epidemiologists, scientists and managers. Together, they coordinate the world's response to health emergencies, promote well-being, prevent disease, and expand access to health care. By connecting nations, people and partners to scientific evidence they can rely on, they strive to give everyone an equal chance at a safe and healthy life.

They are professionals committed to integrity and excellence in health. With a spirit of collaboration and a steadfast commitment to science, they are trusted to care for the world's health

WHO Values

WHO, as the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations system, adheres to the UN values of integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity.

The values of the WHO workforce furthermore reflect the principles of human rights, universality and equity established in WHO's Constitution as well as the ethical standards of the Organization.

These values are inspired by the WHO vision of a world in which all peoples attain the highest possible level of health, and our mission to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable, with measurable impact for people at country level. We are individually and collectively committed to put these values into practice.



Trusted to serve public health at all times
We put people's health interests first
Our actions and recommendations are independent Our decisions are fair, transparent and timely



Professionals committed to excellence in health

We uphold the highest standards of professionalism across all roles and specializations. We are guided by the best available science, evidence and technical expertise We continuously develop ourselves and innovate to respond to a changing world



Persons of integrity
We practice the advice we give to the world
We engage with everyone honestly and in good faith We hold ourselves and others accountable for words and actions



Collaborative colleagues and partners
We engage with colleagues and partners to strengthen impact at country level
We recognize and use the power of diversity to achieve more together We communicate openly with everyone and learn from one another



People caring about people We courageously and selflessly defend everyone's right to health We show compassion for all human beings and promote sustainable approaches to health We strive to make people feel safe, respected, empowered, fairly treated and duly recognized

Promote health | Keep the world safe | Serve the vulnerable

WHO structure

WHO is an organization of 194 Member States. The Member States elect the Director-General, who leads the organization in achieving its global health goals.



Secretariat

WHO's Secretariat includes experts, staff, and field workers at our Geneva-based headquarters, six Regional Offices or other stations located in 150+ countries around the world.



Member States

WHO works with all Member States to support them to achieve the highest standard of health for all people. Our staff working in countries advise ministries of health and other sectors on public health issues and provide support to plan, implement and monitor health programmes.



World Health Assembly

The World Health Assembly is WHO's highest level decision-making forum. Every year, delegates from all Member States convene at the World Health Assembly to set priorities and chart a course for global health progress.

A global presence that puts countries at the centre of their work

From longstanding Geneva headquarters to 6 regional offices, 150 country offices and other offices around the world, WHO plays an essential role improving local health systems and coordinating the global response to health threats.



Working together for the good of all people, everywhere

Collaboration is at the heart of all they do. Every day they connect nations, partners and experts so that we can go further, together. Their partners help support WHO's scientific work and field programmes, contribute funding and resources, engage in our campaigns and programmes and join them in advocacy to bring policy and behaviour change for better health.



United Nations and multilateral organizations

As the only UN agency dedicated to global health, WHO works to harness global knowledge and resources to help Member States improve health for all.



Governments and leaders

Every part of WHO's work involves strong collaboration with government leaders. Political will and leadership are essential agents of change to improve the health and wellbeing of everyone, everywhere.



Experts

WHO brings together individual experts to provide scientific, technical and strategic advice on specific health issues. These experts act in a personal capacity and do not represent any external entity, authority or government.



Non-State actors

WHO collaborates with non-governmental and private sector organizations, philanthropic foundations, academic institutions and other non-State actors. More than 800 collaborating centres support WHO on issues such as nursing, occupational health, communicable diseases, nutrition and more.



Partnerships and special programmes

WHO hosts five distinct global health partnerships on topics ranging from health research and policy to financing for vital health services. In addition to other collaborative arrangements WHO hosts six special programmes tackling global threats such as HIV, tobacco and polio.



Goodwill ambassadors

Ambassadors are well-known personalities from the worlds of arts, literature, entertainment, sport or other fields of public life who commit to contribute to WHO's efforts to raise awareness of important health problems and solutions

WHO Governance takes place through the World Health Assembly, which is the supreme decision-making body; and the Executive Board, which gives effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly. The Organization is headed by the Director-General, who is appointed by the Health Assembly on the nomination of the Executive Board.



World Health Assembly

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, appoint the Director-General, supervise financial policies, and review and approve the proposed programme budget.



Executive Board

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.



Constitution

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 1948 Constitution. The Constitution was adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York 1946 and entered into force on 7 April 1948.



Election of Director-General

The appointment of the next WHO Director-General will take place at the Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly in May 2022 (WHA75). The election process begins when Member States, through a circular letter sent by the WHO Secretariat, are invited to submit proposals for candidates for the Director-General position. The World Health Assembly will appoint the next Director-General by secret ballot.

WHO Accountability

Independent Expert Oversight Advisory Committee (IEOAC)

As an independent advisory committee established by the Executive Board of WHO, and reporting to the Programme, Budget and Administration Committee, the purpose of the Independent Expert Oversight Advisory Committee is to advise the Programme, Budget and Administration Committee, and, through it, the Executive Board, in fulfilling their oversight advisory responsibility and, upon request, to advise the Director-General on issues within its mandate.





Compliance, risk management and ethics

The Office of Compliance, Risk Management and Ethics (CRE) was established as part of the WHO reform. It is CRE's objective to pursue excellence at all levels of WHO in an effective, efficient, transparent and accountable way. Operational since January 2014, CRE's work is geared towards improving transparency and accountability through enhanced compliance, the development and management of a corporate risk framework, and improved focus and emphasis on ethical values.

How WHO is funded?

WHO gets its funding from two main sources: Member States paying their assessed contributions (countries' membership dues), and voluntary contributions from Member States and other partners.

Assessed contributions (AC) are a percentage of a country's Gross Domestic Product (the percentage is agreed by the United Nations General Assembly). Member States approve them every two years at the World Health Assembly. They cover less than 20% of the total budget.

The remainder of WHO's financing is in the form of **voluntary contributions (VC)**, largely from Member States as well as from other United Nations organizations, intergovernmental organizations, philanthropic foundations, the private sector, and other sources.

Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019-2023

The Thirteenth General Programme of Work (GPW 13) defines WHO's strategy for the five-year period, 2019-2023. It focuses on triple billion targets to achieve measurable impacts on people's health at the country level.

The triple billion targets are to ensure by 2023:

- One billion more people are benefiting from universal health coverage
- One billion more people are better protected from health emergencies
- One billion more people are enjoying better health and well-being

Universal health coverage

Target: 1 billion more people benefitting from universal health coverage without financial hardship

Two key components combine to measure the universal health coverage index: coverage of essential health services and financial hardship.

- Coverage of essential health services (known as average service coverage or ASC) is made up of 14 indicators* in four categories.
- Financial hardship is the proportion of the population that spends more than 10% of household income on health. For universal health coverage to improve, both of these components must improve. It is not enough to make progress in average service coverage yet see financial hardship worsening over time.

<u>Note:</u> Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1): Antenatal care, Child pneumonia, Family planning, Immunization, Diabetes, Hypertension, Tobacco, HIV, Malaria, TB, WASH, Beds, Health workforce and IHR.

Health emergencies protection

Target: 1 billion more people better protected from health emergencies

There are three parts that measure the health emergencies protection index:

- **1.** Emergency preparedness (Prepare)
- **2.** Emergency prevention (Prevent)
- **3.** Emergency detection & response (Detect & respond)

The Prepare indicator is the average of the 13 core capacities of the International Health Regulations (IHR), which helps countries build their capacities to detect, assess and report public health events.

Healthier populations

Target: 1 billion more people enjoying better health and well-being

The healthier populations billion is measured using a range of indicators that reflect factors which impact health but which are not in themselves health services. These 16 indicators* cover a range of topics including clean air and water, safe roads, child nutrition and domestic violence. All but two of them are SDG indicators. As you might expect, these varied indicators are measured in different ways. For example, some are a percentage while some are a rate such as per 100 000.

Each healthier populations indicator is also only relevant to a specific population. For example, the stunting prevalence indicator is only relevant to children under 5 years of age, whereas the tobacco use indicator relates specifically to persons aged 15 years and older.

A measurable impact

Tracking the work of WHO, countries, regions and partners to meet the Triple Billion targets and health-related SDGs equitably.

Learn More



Tracking the Triple Billion targets





Universal Health Coverage

One billion more people benefiting from Universal Health Coverage, monitored on two dimensions (coverage of essential health services and financial hardship) and tracked via 15 indicators.



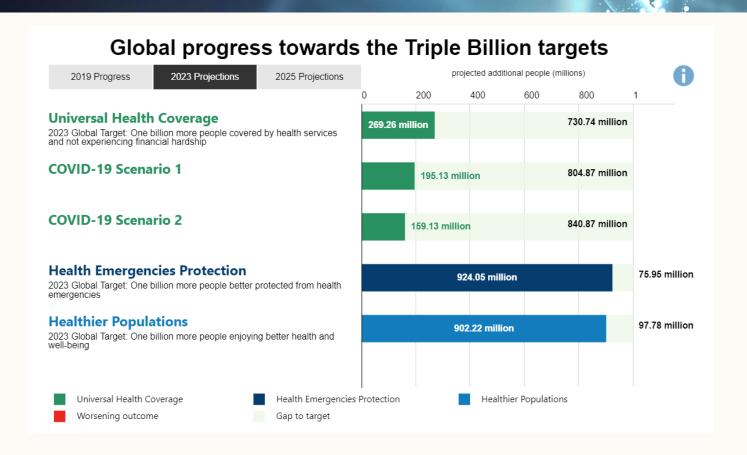
Health Emergencies Protection

One billion more people better protected from health emergencies, tracked via six indicators.

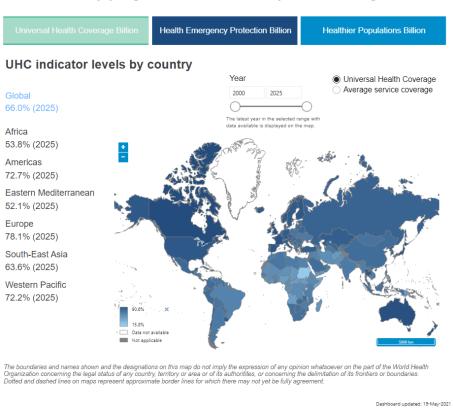


Healthier Populations

One billion more people enjoying better health and well-being, tracked via 16 SDG indicators.



Country progress towards the Triple Billion targets



#	Name	#	Name
1	Strengthening national food control systems	32	Integrating rehabilitation into health systems
2	Translating science for better health emergency preparedness	33	Strengthening data on adolescent health
3	Treating malaria	34	Setting standards for adolescent care
4	Supporting malaria vector control	35	Strengthening adolescent-responsive health systems
5	Developing an urban health research agenda	36	Improving safety, quality and choice
6	Promoting the health of refugees and migrants during COVID-19 pandemic	37	Ensuring responsible use of life sciences research
7	Setting evidence-informed norms and standards on refugee and migrant health	38	Promoting national medicines policies
8	Strengthening health information systems for refugee- and migrant-sensitive healthcare	39	Safeguarding biosafety and biosecurity in laboratories
9	Improving the health and well-being of LGBTQI+ people	40	Strengthening rehabilitation research
10	Improving measurement, monitoring and evaluation of the Decade of Healthy Ageing 2021-2030	41	Promoting walking and cycling
11	Strengthening partnerships with the faith community	42	Strengthening partnerships
12	Improving our understanding of healthy ageing and trends	43	Investing in physical activity
13	Achieving UHC for older people	44	Monitoring financial protection
14	Transforming health and social services towards a more person-centred and integrated care	45	Ensuring sports for all
15	Addressing TB comorbidities and health-related risk factors	46	Mainstreaming gender in WHO's programmes and actions
16	Engaging the global community in health ethics	47	Providing clinical guidance
17	Developing normative guidance to address ethical challenges in global health	48	Promoting rational use of medicines
18	Supporting countries to manage ethical issues during outbreaks and emergencies	49	Improving efficiency across health programmes
19	Building ethics capacity	50	Improving the prevention, diagnosis and clinical management of sepsis
20	Tackling comorbidities and addressing TB in vulnerable populations	51	Synthesizing evidence on clean house energy
21	Reducing population sodium/salt intake	52	Building partnerships to increase access to contraceptive methods
22	Preventing impacts of electronic waste on child health	53	Monitoring tobacco use
23	Monitoring emerging technologies and building futures-thinking - WHO Foresight	54	Public-Private Mix (PPM) for TB care and prevention
24	Screening for TB disease	55	Protecting people from tobacco smoke
25	Building the evidence for action	56	Enforcing tobacco advertising, promotion & sponsorship bans
26	Strengthening health services with quality	57	Promoting joint implementation of foodborne trematode infections with other NTD interventions
27	Managing childhood illness	58	Empowering health care providers to prevent female genital mutilation
28	Promoting healthy growth and development	59	Improving sanitation safety
29	Rethinking the child health agenda	60	Strengthening quality of care by improving WASH and waste management in health care facilities
30	Tracking SARS-CoV-2 variants	61	Monitoring regional and country progress towards the elimination of onchocerciasis transmission
31	Strengthening rehabilitation in emergencies	62	Certifying the elimination of onchocerciasis

	Name	#	Name
63	Building national programme capacity to implement WHO-recommended strategies	95	Strengthening multisectoral accountability to end TB
64	Providing evidence-based guidance to countries for onchocerciasis elimination	96	Harnessing digital technologies for the TB response
65	Environmental health impacts	97	Raising awareness on ultraviolet radiation
66	Estimating WASH-related burden of disease	98	Supporting the development of national policies on electromagnetic fields
67	Monitoring water, sanitation and hygiene	99	Promoting healthy pregnancy
68	Investing in WASH as a core element of health emergency preparedness, response and recovery	100	Preventing TB
69	Improving water safety	101	Supporting the development of diagnostic tools for Taenia solium infection
70	Promoting rights-based policy & law for mental health	102	Interrupting transmission of Chagas disease to humans
71	Encouraging medical education to bolster the global health care workforce	103	Improving data on Taenia solium infections
72	Prioritizing quality of care in maternal health	104	Promoting prevention and control of Taenia solium infection through animals with the One Health approach
73	Strengthening health systems and communities	105	Supporting countries in their cysticercosis control efforts
74	Raising the importance of postnatal care	106	Implementing an information and surveillance system of Chagas disease
75	Framing the ethics of public health surveillance	107	Providing information, education and communication for key people involved in Chagas disease control
76	Scaling up diagnosis of TB and drug-resistant TB	108	Providing care to populations affected by Chagas disease
77	Ending TB in children and adolescents	109	Supporting a better clinical management of neurocysticercosis
78	Overcoming health consequences of Fukushima nuclear accident	110	Enhancing radiation safety in health care
79	Supporting countries endemic for leprosy	111	Intensifying TB research and innovation
80	Monitoring the global leprosy situation	112	Standardizing biotherapeutic products
81	Facilitating the provision of medicines for leprosy	113	Laboratory quality management
82	Promoting advocacy and partner coordination for leprosy elimination	114	Providing evidence-based guidance to eliminate and control STH
83	Publishing state-of-the art guidance to reduce the leprosy burden	115	Building capacity of national control programmes to implement WHO-recommended strategies to eliminate STH
84	Engaging affected communities and civil society to end TB	116	Establishing targets and monitoring progress towards the elimination of STH as a public health problem
85	Capacity-building for health workers dealing with leishmaniasis	117	Donating high-quality medicines and diagnostics for the control of STH in children
86	Implementing a global surveillance system for leishmaniasis	118	Measuring child growth through data
87	Supplying antileishmanial medicines to the most vulnerable populations	119	Improving the mental and brain health of children and adolescents
88	Tackling the drug-resistant TB crisis	120	TB monitoring and evaluation
89	Scaling up care for mental, neurological, and substance use disorders: mhGAP	121	Transforming services and promoting human rights in mental health and related areas
90	Making childbirth a positive experience	122	Preventing violence against children
91	Expanding preventive chemotherapy to all in need	123	Advocating for road safety
92	Enhancing implementation of schistosomiasis control and elimination programmes	124	Caring for child victims of violence
93	Reinforcing snail control activities for schistosomiasis	125	Regulating nicotine and tobacco products
94	Increasing awareness on genital manifestations of schistosomiasis	126	Improving access to recommended medicines and diagnostics for lymphatic filariasis

#	Name	#	Name
127	Building capacity of national programmes to implement WHO recommended strategies	159	Strengthening echinococcosis prevention and control
128	Facilitating and monitoring progress of countries towards elimination of lymphatic filariasis as a public hea	160	Improving surveillance data on cystic echinococcosis
129	Providing evidence-based guidance to countries for lymphatic filariasis	161	Working with veterinary and food safety authorities to support the development of echinococcosis control programmes
130	Preventing and controlling meningitis outbreaks	162	Supporting endemic countries to implement yaws eradication strategy
131	Ensuring effective meningitis surveillance	163	Promoting and coordinating operational research on yaws
132	Improving meningitis diagnosis at all levels of health care	164	Managing health risks during mass gatherings
133	Promoting health and well being	165	Minimizing health risks at airports, ports and ground crossings
134	Measuring and evaluating child maltreatment	166	Preventing epidemics and pandemics
135	Strengthening access to essential medicines	167	Accessing essential health services in fragile, conflict-affected and vulnerable settings
136	Ensuring fair prices for medicines	168	Rapidly detecting and responding to health emergencies
137	Improving health literacy	169	Managing environmental health risks in emergencies
138	Implementing health emergency and disaster risk management	170	Building a skilled workforce to prepare for and respond to emergencies
139	Creating healthy cities	171	Strengthening national emergency preparedness
140	Promoting health through good governance	172	Treating invasive cervical cancer
141	Screening and brief interventions for substance use problems	173	Issuing medical product alerts
142	Delivering health through mobile clinics and medical teams	174	Immunizing against HPV
143	Integrated surveillance and climate-informed health early warning systems	175	Screening for cervical cancer
144	Stopping attacks on health care	176	Pooling revenues and reducing fragmentation
145	Making health facilities safe in emergencies and disasters	177	Promoting strategic purchasing
146	Promoting baby-friendly hospitals	178	Tsunamis
147	Integrating nutrition into improving the prevention, care and management of HIV/AIDS	179	Supporting health care providers to manage complications of FGM
148	Establishing global nutrient requirements	180	Focusing on postnatal care in low- and middle-income countries
149	Controlling the global obesity epidemic	181	Promoting adolescent well-being
150	Addressing nutrition in emergencies	182	Strengthening home-based records implementation
151	Certifying countries for interruption of yaws transmission	183	Identifying common areas of progress with the Every Newborn Action Plan
152	Parenting for Lifelong Health	184	Research in maternal, perinatal, and adolescent health
153	Preventing environmental health emergencies	185	Addressing critical knowledge gaps in newborn health
154	Detection and alert in environmental health emergencies	186	Implementation of the WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023
155	Preparedness environmental health emergencies	187	Developing nutrition guidelines
156	Recovery in environmental health emergencies	188	Addressing mobile health
157	Response in environmental health emergencies	189	Certifying eradication of dracunculiasis
158	Building capacity to enhance early diagnosis and clinical management of cystic echinococcosis	190	Eradicating dracunculiasis

#	Name	#	Name
191	Implementing dracunculiasis surveillance and control	222	Streamlining operational R&D response during outbreaks
192	Providing information on the health effects of chemicals	223	Developing norms and standards in the epidemic context
193	Strengthening capacities for the public health management of chemical incidents	224	Synthesizing evidence and knowledge on air pollution
194	Working together through the WHO Chemical Risk Assessment Network	225	Working with partners
195	Harmonizing global approaches to chemical risk assessment	226	Developing the Global Dementia Observatory
196	Health and Climate Change Global Survey	227	Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Quality of Care Network)
197	Fostering fiscal dialogue between finance and health	228	Strengthening quality midwifery for all mothers and newborns
198	Building capacity for prevention and management of poisoning	229	Improving coordination and fostering an enabling environment
199	Prioritizing diseases for research and development in emergency contexts	230	Eliminating female genital mutilation
200	Capacity building and training materials	231	Addressing the international migration of health workers
201	Advocating for hearing care	232	Improving data on rabies
202	Highlighting priorities for ear and hearing care - World Report on Hearing	233	Vaccinating against rabies to save lives
203	Promoting the World Hearing Forum	234	Human rabies prevention and management
204	Urban health across sectors	235	Improving care of the injured
205	Assessing chemical risks in food	236	Strengthening the nursing and midwifery agenda globally
206	Assessing microbiological risks in food	237	Promoting safe food handling
207	Supporting countries endemic for Buruli ulcer	238	Improving health workforce data and evidence
208	Engaging communities to sustain dengue vector control	239	Integrating ear and hearing care into health systems
209	Promoting dengue vector surveillance and control	240	Expanding health coverage to all workers
210	Enhancing dengue diagnosis and case management	241	Promoting healthy, safe and resilient workplaces for all
211	Improving data for dengue	242	Protecting health and safety of health workers
212	Supporting countries endemic for mycetoma	243	Health workforce education and training
213	Promoting research on Buruli ulcer	244	Understanding the workforce situation through health labour market analysis
214	Strengthening research capacity into mycetoma	245	Estimating the burden of foodborne diseases
215	Promoting the integrated approach to skin-related neglected tropical diseases	246	Supporting community-based health workers (CHWs)
216	Engaging partnerships and global coordination for Buruli ulcer	247	Assessing country progress in health financing for UHC
217	Fostering partnerships and coordination for the control of mycetoma	248	Improving service access and quality
218	Raising revenues for health	249	Implementing the Urban Health Initiative
219	Leveraging public financial management for better health	250	Building capacity to prevent childhood diseases linked to the environment
220	Robust monitoring of maternal health data	251	Developing technical information on environmental risks to child health
221	Making listening safe	252	Raising awareness on e-waste and children's health

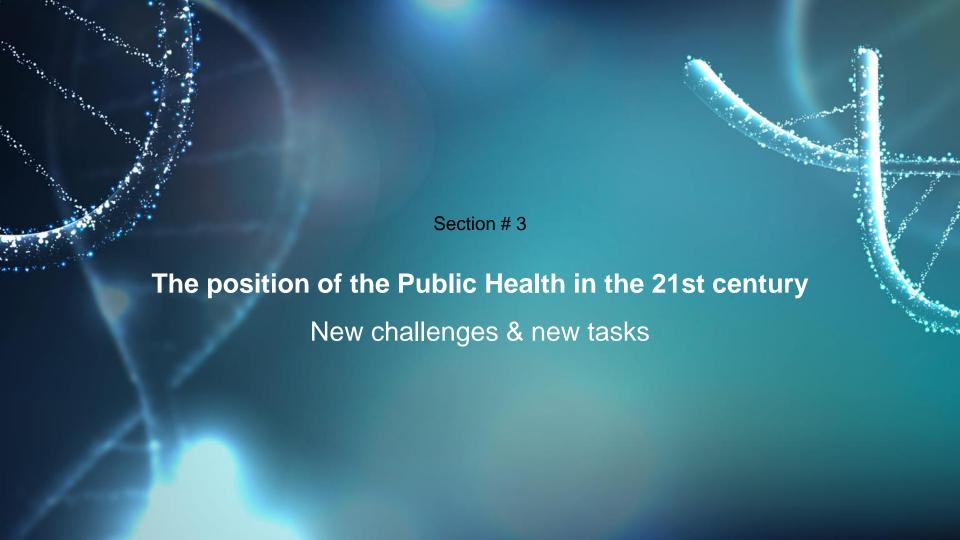
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253	Improving childhood cancer cure rate	289	Facilitating global surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and use
254	Addressing the political economy of health financing reform	290	Raising awareness and education on antimicrobial resistance
255	Building capacity for health financing	291	Raising taxes on tobacco
256	Management of noncommunicable diseases	292	Accelerating R&D processes
257	Preventing noncommunicable diseases	293	Implementing health financing reform
258	Integrated management of NCDs	294	Harnessing power of science and digital health
259	Monitoring science and evidence on climate change and health	295	Accelerating impact of innovations for health
260	Advocacy and Partnerships to protect human health from climate change	296	Shaping the research agenda
261	Supporting countries to protect human health from climate change	297	Conducting research and building capacity of researchers
262	Promoting participatory governance, social participation and accountability	298	Strengthening effective use of evidence for health impact
263	Supporting national health policies, strategies, plans	299	Providing technical leadership and coordination for trachoma elimination
264	Working with parliamentarians to achieve UHC	300	Eliminating trachoma through high-quality data
265	Promoting malaria chemoprevention	301	Facilitating research for trachoma elimination
266	Building capacity on climate change and human health	302	Eliminating malaria
267	Controlling Cancer	303	Protecting malaria high-risk groups
268	Ensuring quality cancer treatment	304	Protecting malaria high-risk groups
269	Supporting countries to strengthen palliative care	305	Monitoring malaria drug efficacy and resistance
270	Promoting Cancer Early Diagnosis	306	Building capacity on legal matters
271	Understanding the problem	307	Collecting and disseminating legal information
272	Identifying solutions for countries	308	Providing legal advisory services to Member States
273	Strengthening Private Sector Engagement for UHC	309	Ensuring gender-responsive health systems
274	Preventing cancer	310	Closing data gaps in gender
275	Strengthening legal frameworks for UHC	311	Advancing gender, equity and human rights through programmes and policies
276	Reducing health system corruption	312	Addressing antivenoms issues
277	What is PHC?	313	Leading and coordinating anti-rabies efforts with "One Health" partners
278	Moving towards PHC	314	Improving ecological and epidemiological data on snakebite envenoming
279	Assessing, measuring, improving PHC	315	Improving treatment for snakebite patients
280	Preventing and controlling cholera in endemic countries	316	Undertaking health law research
281	Supporting cholera outbreak response	317	Global Coordination Mechanism on NCDs
282	Hosting the GTFCC secretariat	318	Diagnostic testing for malaria
283	Monitoring progress on antimicrobial resistance	319	Preventing and controlling snakebite envenoming
284	Supporting countries with national action plan implementation	320	Health and Climate Change Country Profiles
285	Fostering international cooperation on antimicrobial resistance	321	Investing in school health
286	Coordinating R&D on antimicrobial resistance	322	WHO collaborative multi-centre research project on SARS diagnosis
287	Optimizing use of antimicrobial medicines	323	Supporting country programmes
288	Building capacity for infection prevention		

WHO Initiatives

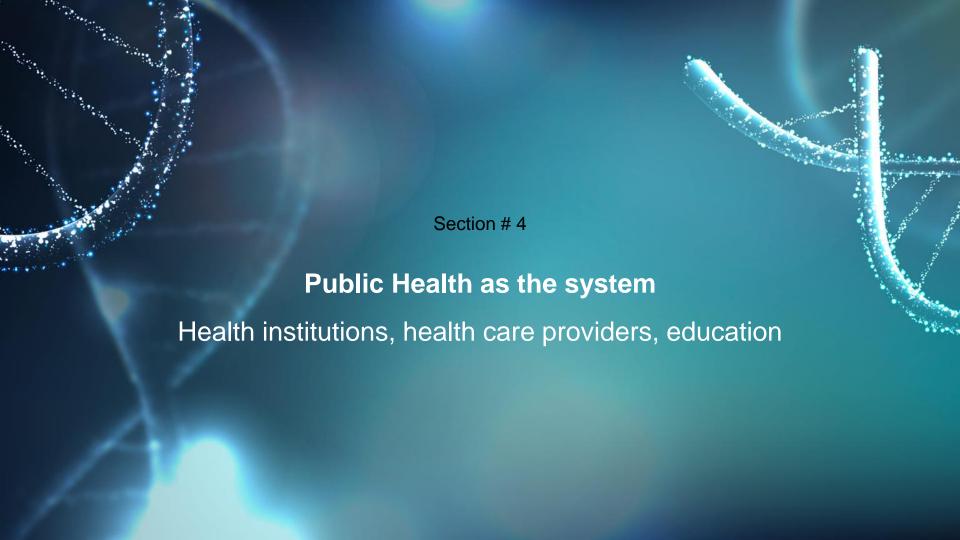
#	Name	#	Name
1	Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator	32	Health for All Film Festival
2	Arts and Health	33	Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS)
3	Be healthy be mobile	34	High 5s: Standard operating procedures
4	Beijing+25: Generation Equality	35	Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence
5	Cervical Cancer Elimination Initiative	36	The International EMF (electromagnetic field) Project
6	Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2030	37	International Regulatory Cooperation for Herbal Medicines (IRCH)
7	COVID-19 technology access pool	38	Joint UNODC/WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care
8	Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021-2030)	39	Malaria Vaccine Implementation Programme
9	Defeating meningitis by 2030	40	Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Elimination
10	Eliminate yellow fever epidemics (EYE) 2017-2026	41	Medication Without Harm
11	Epidemic Intelligence from Open Sources (EIOS)	42	MPOWER
12	Every Newborn Action Plan	43	Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework
13	EVIPNet : Evidence-informed Policy Network	44	Patients for patient safety
14	FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund	45	Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
15	Find. Treat. All. #EndTB	46	Private Organizations for Patient Safety (POPS)
16	Food Systems for Health	47	Public health implications of the Nagoya Protocol
17	A Future for the World's Children	48	Rehabilitation 2030
18	Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-Being for All	49	SAFER - alcohol control initiative
19	Global Alliance for Care of the Injured	50	Strengthening national nutrition information systems (EC-NIS project)
20	Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint	51	Tripartite Zoonoses Guide
21	Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS)	52	Twinning Partnerships for Improvement
22	Global Buruli Ulcer Initiative (GBUI)	53	United Against Rabies
23	Global Emergency and Trauma Care Initiative (GETI)	54	UN Decade of Action on Nutrition
24	Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)	55	Urban Health Initiative
25	Global Laboratory Leadership Programme (GLLP)	56	WHO 1+1 Initiative
26	Global Learning Opportunities for Vaccine Quality	57	WHO Alliance for the Global Elimination of Trachoma by 2020
27	Global Patient Safety Collaborative	58	WHO Health and Peace Initiative
28	Global Surveillance and Monitoring System	59	WHO collaborative multi-centre research project on Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) diagnosis
29	Global Vaccine Safety Initiative (GVSI)	60	WHO Global Diabetes Compact
30	Hand Hygiene for All Global Initiative	61	WHO Global Learning Laboratory for Quality UHC
31	Health and Energy Platform of Action (HEPA)	62	WHO public health research agenda for influenza



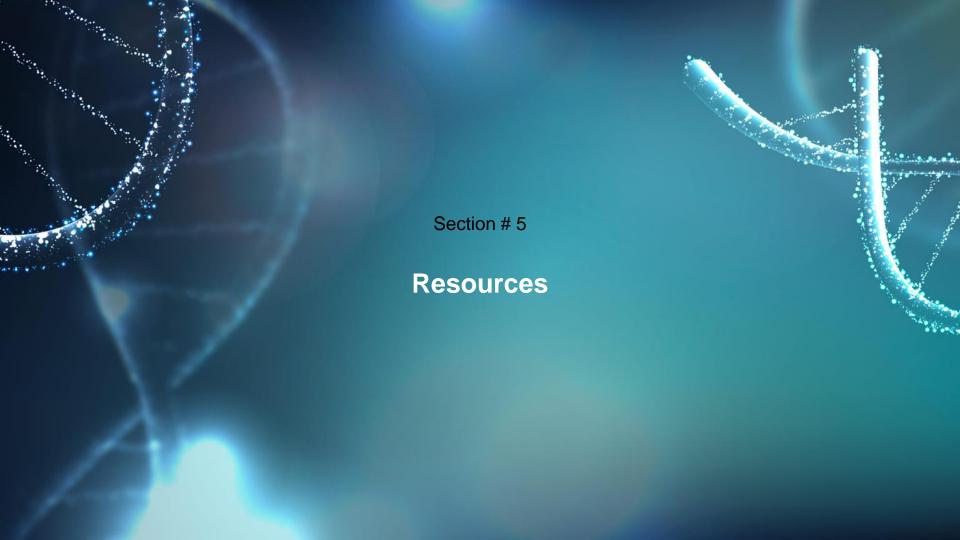
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Resources

Publications

GOSTIN, Lawrence O a Lindsay F WILEY. *Public health law and ethics: a reader*. Oakland, California: University of California Press, 2018. ZLÁMAL, J., VOMÁČKA, J., MIKŠOVÁ, Z. *The basics of management for the followers of health sciences*. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého, 2016.

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Český Statistický Úřad (ČSÚ) https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/obyvatelstvo-lide

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Ministerstvo Vnitra České republiky (MV) https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/informativni-pocty-obyvatel-v-obcich.aspx

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Thank You

Does anyone have any questions?

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