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5.2.1 - Self Learning

BISHOP BENZIGER COLLEGE OF NURSING

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

SELF LEARNING

SELF LEARNING

GROUP 1

TOPIC : WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

GROUP MEMBERS:

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Special Programmes

- National polio surveillance programme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Emergency and Humanitarian action, HIV/AIDS, leprosy elimination, Roll back malaria, Tobacco free initiative etc..

Agenda

- Promoting development
- Encourage health security
- Strengthening health systems
- Encouraging research, information and evidence
- Enhancing partnerships
- Improving performance of health developing organizations

ROLE OF WHO IN PUBLIC HEALTH

- 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, standards, promoting and monitoring their implementation
- Articulating ethical and evidence - based policy options.
- Providing technical support, catalyzing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity.
- Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.

External collaboration and partnership

WHO is also working with MOH in the pandemic preparedness plans for the avian influenza .In 1948,the first world health assembly called for the creation of “World Health Day” to mark founding of the world health organization .Since 1950,World health day was celebrated on April 7,annually.

An overview of the past health days

- ▶ The theme of world health day 2020:Support nurses and midwives.

- ▶ World health day 2019: Universal health coverage ,everyone , everywhere. As repeat of 2018 theme.
- ▶ World health day 2018: Universal health coverage , everyone, everywhere.
- ▶ World health day 2016: Improve care for people with Diabetes.
- ▶ World health day 2017: campaign is depression- Let`s talk
- ▶ World health day 2015: Food safety –the global view.
- ▶ World health day 2014: Vector borne diseases . Small bite ,big threat .
- ▶ World health day 2013: High blood pressure.
- ▶ World health day 2012: Ageing and health.
- ▶ World health day 2011: Antimicrobial resistance.
- ▶ World health day 2010: Urbanization and health
- ▶ World health day 2009: Save lives .Make hospitals in emergency
- ▶ World health day 2008: Protecting health from climate changes
- ▶ World health day 2007 :International health security
- ▶ World health day 2006: Working together for health
- ▶ World health day 2005 :Make every mother and child count.
- ▶ World health day 2004 :Road safety
- ▶ World health day 2003 : Shape the future of life
- ▶ World health day 2002 :Move for health
- ▶ World health day 2001: Mental health ,stop exclusion ,dare to care.

Major achievements

- ▶ Small Pox Eradication
- ▶ Alma Ata Conference :Concept of PHC
- ▶ Global strategy for health for all by 2000
- ▶ Millennium Development Goals

WHO finance

WHO's Programme Budget is financed through a mix of assessed and voluntary contributions.

Assessed Contribution

- ❑ Assessed contributions are the dues countries pay in order to be a member of the Organisation. The amount each Member State must pay is calculated relative to the country's wealth and population.

Voluntary Contribution

- ❑ Voluntary contributions can come from Member States or from other partners. In recent years, voluntary contributions have accounted for more than three quarters of the Organisation's financing.

WHO WORKS

- ❖ Prevention and control of specific diseases
- ❖ Development of comprehensive health services
- ❖ Family health
- ❖ Environmental health
- ❖ Health statistics
- ❖ Bio-medical research
- ❖ Health literature and information
- ❖ Co operation with other organisations

HEALTH

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

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 round it. The staff with the snake has long been a symbol of medicine and the medical profession .

Comparative advantages

- ❖ Nearly universal membership
- ❖ Neutral organization to all member state
- ❖ Global presence and networking
- ❖ No parallel organization in tackling diseases
- ❖ Large number of expertise in all health issues
- ❖ Strong coordination and convincing ability
- ❖ Strong fund collecting ability
- ❖ Global cooperation, collaboration and investment.

Programmes of WHO

Core programmes

- Communicable diseases surveillance including leprosy, malaria, filaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS.
- Evidence and information for policy including National health accounts, Policies, Medical ethics, Information system, Burden of diseases, Essential drugs and medicines, World health survey, Health finance, Trade agreements and Reform issues.
- Family and Community Health including Reproductive health and Research, Child and Adolescent Health, Gender and Women Health, Immunization and Vaccine Development including Hepatitis B, Nursing and Midwifery, Nutrition and Development and AYUSH.
- Social change and Non-Communicable Diseases including Cardiovascular Diseases, Mental Health and Substance abuse, Disability, Injury prevention and Rehabilitation.
- And also Tobacco Control, Health Care for the Elderly, Prevention of Deafness, Prevention of Blindness, Health Promotion, Oral health, Cancer, Non-Communicable Disease Risk factor surveillance and other Non-Communicable diseases.
- Sustainable Development and Healthy environment including Chemical safety, Emergency and Humanitarian action, Food safety, Health and Environment, Healthy cities, Environmental Epidemiology and Water sanitation.

- Elect member state to designate a person to serve for three years on executive board.
- Replacing retiring members
- Appoints Director General nominated by the Executive board
- Holds technical discussion on topics of interest at larger.

The executive board

- The executive board composed of 34 members officially qualified in the field of health.
- Members are elected for three year term
- The executive board meets twice a year.
- It can meet more than twice if there is an urgent and emergency situation

Main functions

- The main functions of the board is to give effect to the decisions and policies of the assembly , to advice it and generally to facilitate its work.
- It has also power to take action in an emergency such as epidemics , earthquakes , floods etc...

The secretariate

- Secretariat is staffed by health professionals ,other experts and support staff working at head quarters in Geneva .
- Six regional offices and country offices
- Secretariat is headed by Director General
- The director general is assisted by 5 assistant Director General and a number of secretarial staff.
- WHO secretariat is composed of several divisions

Divisions of secretariate

- Epidemiological surveillance and health situation and trend assessment
- Communicable diseases
- Vector biology and control

- Environmental health
- Public health
- Public information and education for health
- Mental health
- Diagnostic , therapeutic and rehabilitative technology
- Strengthening of health services
- Family health
- Non communicable diseases
- Health manpower development
- Information system support
- Personal and general services
- Budget and finance

Objectives of WHO

- To develop and complement multi sectorial public policies for health, integrated gender to facilitate the community empowerment, together with action for health promotion, self care and health protection.
- The main aim is “the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health.”

WHO priorities

- Providing support to countries in moving to universal coverage with effective public health interventions.
- Strengthening global health security.
- Generating and sustaining action across sectors to modify the behavioral, social, economic and environmental determinants of health.
- Increasing institutional capacities to deliver core public health function under the strengthened governance of ministries of health.
- Strengthening WHO’s leadership at global and regional level and supporting the work of government at country level.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

INTRODUCTION

- The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of United Nations.
- WHO was established on 7 th April 1948.
- The headquarters of WHO is located in Geneva.
- WHO serves as the directing and coordinating authority for international health matters and public health.
- Every year April 7 is celebrated as World Health day.

About who

- World health organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
- WHO is a member of United Nations development group.
- WHO has been signed by 63 countries on 7 April 1948 and now working with 194 members state , across 6 regions and from more than 150 offices.

Director general of the WHO organization from 1 July 2017 is Dr.Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

History of WHO

- First global health organization, in later half of the 19 th century severe cholera epidemics was occurred.At that time series of International Sanitary Conference were held in Europe to coordinate policy and practice around health and disease management.
- The league of Nations established a Health Organization in 1920.
- Immediately after the World war 2nd in 1945 the UN Conference voted to establish a new international health organization.
- In 1946 , international health conference in New York approved the Constitution of the World Health Organization.

WHO Constitution came into force in World Health Day 7 April 1948 with 26 members state

Establishment of WHO

- ❑ Establishment of the United Nations is in 1945 , marked as a period of aggressive internationalism and international organization building and though health was not initially thought to be under the UN

After motion started by Brazilian and Chinese delegates to establish an international health organization and that was generally accepted

- ❑ A group of health experts, working on emergency relief in world war 2 nd were charged with task of drafting a Constitution to define the structure and mandate of the body that would become known as the World Health Organization (WHO)
- ❑ Finally , WHO's Constitution came into force on 7 th April 1948 . This date celebrates every year as "WORLD HEALTH DAY" by all over the world.

vision

"The attainment by all people the highest level of health".

mission

" To lead strategic collaborative efforts among Member States and other partners to promote equity in health, to combat disease, and to improve the quality of ,and lengthen ,the lives of the all peoples of the world"

Organizational structure

The organizational structure of WHO is comprised of :

1. The world health assembly
2. The executive board
3. The secretariat

The world health assembly .

- It is the supreme governing body of the organization.
- This is the general body comprised by delegates representing member states.
- Is the highest decision making body for WHO.
- It usually meets in Geneva in the month of May each year.

Main functions

- Formulate international health policy and programmes
- Review work of past years
- Approve the budgets

Major challenges

- ▶ Investing in health to reduce poverty
- ▶ Building individual and global health security
- ▶ Promoting universal coverage, gender equality and health related human rights
- ▶ Tackling the determinants of health
- ▶ Strengthening health systems and equitable access
- ▶ Harnessing knowledge ,science and technology
- ▶ Emerging health problems
- ▶ Strengthening governance, leadership and accountability.

conclusion

Although WHO has both opportunities and challenges ;Its contribution is great to increase the quality of live and living standard globally.

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Group – 2

Topic:

United Nations Development
programme (UNDP)

Group members

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Development programme (UNDP)

Was established in 1966. It is the main source of funds for technical assistance. The member countries-rich and poor-of the United Nations meet annually and pledge contributions to the UNDP. The basic objective of the UNDP is to help poorer nations develop their human and natural resources more fully. The sector-agriculture, industry, education and science, health, social welfare.

ESTABLISHMENT

22 November 1966

DEFINITION

UNDP names with the acronyms of United Nation Development programme (UNDP), is the UN'S global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience resource to help people built a better life.

OBJECTIVES OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- Poverty reduction
- Democratic governance
- Protecting the environment
- Reducing vulnerabilities

VISION AND MISSION

Vision: Achieve MDGs

Mission: To help developing Countries build their own solutions to national and global development challenges.

MAIN MOTOS

- No Poverty
- Zero hunger
- Good health and wellbeing
- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Clean water and sanitation
- Economic growth
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- Reduced inequalities
- Climate action
- Peace , justice and strong institution

AIM OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- Basic objective of UNDP is to help poorer nations develop their human and natural resource more fully.
- It provide expert advice training, and grant support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.
- The UNDP administrator is the 3rd highest -ranking official of the United Nation after the United Nation secretary general and deputy secretary general.
- The status of UNDP is that of an executive board within the United Nations general assembly.

ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS

- IT works in collaboration with all other international health agencies.
- UNDP-Projects cover virtually every economic and social sector-agriculture, Industry, education and science, health, social, welfare.
- UNDP supports research and cooperative activities to combat health problem threatening socioeconomic Development.
- Accomplish the MDGs and encourage global development,UNDP focuses on poverty reduction,HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, crisis prevention and recovery
- The organisation operates in 177countries ,where it works with local government to meet Development challenges and develop local capacity.
- Additionally, the UNDP works internationally to help counties achieve the millennium develop gaols (MDGs).
- Currently,the UNDP is one of the main UN again involved in the development of the post - 2015 Develop agenda.
- UNDP works with nations in their own solution to global and national development challenges.
- As they develop local capacity , they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners.
- UNDP also encourage the protection of human right and empowerment of women in all of its program.
- UNDP human development report office also publishes an annual human development report (since 1990) to measure and analyse Development progress.In addition to a global report ,UNDP publishers regional national, local human development reports.
- UNDP is founded entirely by voluntary contribution from member nation.
- It enhances citizens monitoring capacities, through the use of public disclosure tools such as social audit , governance 'report cards'.
- UNDP also works at the macro level to reform trade, encourage debit relief and foreign investment, and ensure the poorest of the poor benefit from globalization.
- UNDP plays special attention to the needs of disadvantaged groups, especially women and girls, and encourage them to participate in public decision making.
- Environmental strategy focuses on effective water governance including access to water supply and sanitation,access to sustainable energy services , sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation , conservation and sustainable use of

biodiversity , policies to control emissions of harmful pollutants and ozone -depleting substances.

- UNDP has supported more than 100,000 poor women to organise themselves into self -help groups federations, cooperation or producer companies to setup and manage a range of micro-enterprises.

RELATION BETWEEN UNDP AND UN

- Coordinates UN activities.
- Improve effectiveness of global Development in UN countries.
- Assist implementing UN's MDG's
- Provide assistance to the organisation of UN
- PROVIDE volunteer service worker wide for the betterment of mass people along with other organization of UN.

DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- In 2000, the members of the United Nations set the international agenda for the beginning of the new century.
- The millennium development Goals extract and refine those elements of the millennium declaration which are related to Development.
- Goals are time -bound , starting in 1990 and to be achieved by 2015.
- The 1st seven goals stress the responsibility of developed countries to undertake policy reforms and enhance good governance.
- Goal eight focuses on the responsibility of developed nations to relieve debt,increases aid and give developing countries better access to its technologies and markets.
- Millennium development Goals include 21 targets for the right goals .one goal is normally defined by one or two targets

LIMITATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- Projects are not implemented in time.
- Poor people are not facilitated properly.
- In developing countries project implementation is tough.
- Political interference.
- Coordination problem.

CONCLUSION

UNDP provides expert advice, training, and grant support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries.To accomplish the MGDs and encourage global development,UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy

GROUP - 3

WORLD BANK

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WORLD BANK

INTRODUCTION

- The world bank is an international financial institution that provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development programme.
- World bank is a specialized agency of the united nations. It is established in 1944, has its headquarters in Washington DC.
- It established with the purpose of helping less developed countries raise their living standards.

WORLD BANK EXSISTENCE

The world bank was created at the end of world war 2 as a result of many European and Asian countries needing financing fund reconstruction efforts.

The purpose of the bank are vested in a board of governors. The bank give loans for projects that will lead to economic growth(India,s population projects the projects are usually ,Concerned with the electric power roads Railways agriculture water supply education family planning etc.

It provides low interesting loans, interest free credit and grant to developing countries for various purposes that include:

1. Investment in education
2. health
3. public administration
4. infrastructure
- 5 financial and private sector development
6. agriculture
- 7 environment and natural resource management

WHAT IS WORLD BANK

- World bank is an international organization dedicated to providing financing advice and Research to developing Nations to aid their economic advancement.

WORLD BANK GROUP

The world Bank's to closely affiliated entities ;

- The International Bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD)
- The international Development Association(IDA)

In addition to the IBRD and IDA three other Institutions are closely associated with the World Bank;

- The international Finance Corporation(IFC)
- The international investment guarantee agency(MIGA)
- The international centre for settlement of investment disputes(ICSID)

All five of these institutions together make up the World bank group.

MISSION OF WORLD BANK

WB main mission is to :

- Reduce poverty in the globe
- Improve the living standard

HOW IS THE WORLD BANK RUN

- The world bank is like a cooperative where it's 184 members countries are shareholders. The shareholders are represented by a board of governors who are the ultimate policy makers at the World Bank
- The governs are member countries minsters of finance or minsters of development
- They meet once a year at the annual meeting of the boards of governors of the world bank group and the international monitory fund
- Because the governs only meet annually,the delegate specific duties to 24 executive directors, who work on the site of the bank
- The 5 largest share holders, France, Germany, Japan, UK and United States appoint an executive director
- The other member countries are represented by 19 executive directors
- The president is elected by Board of governors for a 5 year renewable term

OBJECTIVES OF WORLD BANK

The principal objective of the world bank were;

- Helps to improve the lives of under served population worldwide
- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education.
- Promote gender equality.
- Improve maternal health.
- Reduce child mortality.
- Combat HIV or AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
- Ensure environmental sustainability.
- Develop a global partnership for development.
- Provide assistance to developing countries.
- Promote the economic development of the worlds poorer countries.

Functions of World Bank

- Granting re construction loans to war Devastated countries
- Granting developmental loans to underdeveloped countries
- Providing loans to government for agriculture irrigation power transport water supply education health etc
- Providing loans to private concern for specified projects
- Promoting foreign investment by guaranteeing loans provided by other organisation
- Providing technical economic and monetary advice to member countries for specific project
- Increasing industrial development of underdeveloped countries by promoting economic reforms

World bank's top borrowers

- Mexico
- Brazil
- Turkey
- Pakistan
- China
- India
- Argentina

World bank's top contributors

- USA-16.39
- Japan-7.87
- Germany-4.49
- UK-4.30

- France-4. 30

Where does money come from to operate the World Bank

- IBRD lending to developing countries is primarily financed by selling AAA rated bonds in the world's financial markets.
- the greater for proportion of its income sums from lending out its on capital
- this capital consists of resource built up over the years and money paid in from the banks 184 member country shareholders
- IBRD s income also pays for World Bank operating expenses and has contributed to IDA and debt relief
- IDA s income also pays forward Bank operating expenses and has contributed to IDA and debt relief
- IDA is the world's largest source of interest free loans and grant assistant to the poorest countries
- This source is replenished every three years by \$40 countries
- Additional funds are generated through repayments of
- Loan principal on 35 to 40 year
- No interest loans which are then available for re lending
- IDA accounts for nearly 40 percentage of our lending

Areas of operation

- Agricultural and rural development
- Economic policy
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Financial sector
- Health, nutrition and population industry
- Information, computing and telecommunication
- Law and justice
- Private sector
- Social protection
- Trade
- Water resources
- Water supply and sanitation

World bank contribution To India

- India is a founder member of the Bretton Woods twins, i.e, the IMF and the world bank; it has permanent place on the the banks executive board.
- India is a member of four of the five constituents of the world Bank, the group, international bank for reconstruction and development, International Development Association, International finance Corporation and multilateral investment guarantee agency
- India not a member of international center for settlement of investment disputes
- India has been assessing funds for the world bank through IBRD and IDA for various development projects
- India has one of the 17 countries which method in Atlantic City USA in June 1944 to prepare agenda for the Bretton Woods conference
- in fact the name international Bank for reconstruction and development was first suggested by India to the drafting committee
- the bank lending to India started in 1949 when the first loan of 34 million was approved for the Indian railways
- the aggregate of the banks lending in India in the last 45 years was approximately 42 billion
- India is the single largest borrower of WB and IDA

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GROUP - 4

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF UNITED
NATIONS (FAO)**

Presented by

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Bincy Thomas

Blessy Benedict

Chitra. B

FAO MOTTO

It's a Latin motto "FIAT PAINS" translates as "LET THERE BE BREAD".

HISTORY

- The notion of establishing an international organization to overlook the agriculture and food situation Worldwide arose following the process of codification of International Law during late 19th and early 20th century.
- In May- June 1905 an International Conference was held in Rome, which led to the conclusion of an International convention for the creation of an International Agricultural Institute.
- During 2nd world war the International Agricultural Institute was officially dissolved by the resolution of Permanent committee on February 27th,1948 and it's functions transferred to the newly created FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION.

FAO STRATERGIC OBJECTIVES

- Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition
- Make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable
- Reduce rural poverty
- Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
- Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

AIMS OF FAO

- To help Nations raise living standards.
- To improve the nutritional status of people of all countries.
- To increase the efficiency of farming,forestry and fisheries.
- To better the condition of rural people and better the opportunity of productive work.

STRUCTURE

- FAO was established in 16th October 1945 in Quebec city, Quebec, Canada. In 1951 its headquarters were moved from Washington, D.C, United States of Rome, Italy.

- The agency is directed by the conference of member Nations, which meets every two years to review the work carried out by the organization and to approve programme of work and budget for the next two-year period.
- The conference elect a council of 49 member states that act as an interim governing body, and the Director- General, that heads the agency.
- Dr. QU Dongyu is the director general of FAO.

DEPARTMENTS OF FAO

- Administration and finance
- Agriculture and consumer protection
- Economic and social development
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Forestry
- Knowledge and communication
- Natural resource management and technical cooperation

Agriculture and consumer protection department.

- Animal protection and health division.
- Nutrition and consumer protection division.
- Plant protection and production division.
- Rural infrastructure and agro- industries
- division.

Economic and social development department.

- Agriculture and consumer protection department.
- Agricultural development and economic
- division.
- Statistics division.
- Trade and market division.
- Gender, equity and rural employment division.

Fisheries and Aqua culture department

- Fisheries and aqua culture economic and policy division.

- Fish products and industry division.
- Fisheries and aqua culture management division.

Forestry department.

- Forest economic and policy division.
- Forest products and industry division.
- Forest management division.

Knowledge and communication department.

- Knowledge exchange and capacity building division.
- Communication division.
- Information system and technology division.

Natural resource management and environment department.

- Environment, climate change and bioenergy division.
- Land and water division.
- Research and extension division.

FAO WHAT IT IS, WHAT IT DOES

- Information : FAO collects, analyses, disseminates information
- Advice : FAO provides independent advice on agricultural policy planning.
- Neutral forum : FAO offers a neutral forum for discussion and formulation of policy, negotiation of agreement and establishment of standards.
- Development : FAO provides practical help to developing countries through technical assistance.

ACTIVITIES OF FAO

- Putting information within reach.
- Sharing policy expertise.
- Providing a meeting place for Nations
- Bringing knowledge to the field.

Putting information within reach:

- FAO serves as a knowledge network. It uses the expertise of staff who are foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, social scientists, economists and other professionals— to collect, analyze and disseminate data that aid development.

Sharing policy expertise

- FAO lends its years of experience to member countries in devising agricultural policy, supporting planning, drafting effective legislation and creating National strategies to achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals.

Providing a meeting place for Nations

- The policy makers and expert's from around the Globe meet at Headquarters or in field offices to formulate agreements on Food and Agricultural issues.
- As a neutral forum, FAO provides the setting where rich and poor Nations can come together to build common understanding.

Bringing knowledge to the field

- FAO mobilizes and manages millions of dollars provided by industrialized countries, development banks and other sources to make sure the projects achieve their goals.
- In crisis situations, it work side-by-side with the World Food Program and other humanitarian agencies to protect rural livelihoods and help people rebuild their lives.

PARTNERS

FAO works in partnership with institutions of all kinds:

- Private foundations
- Grassroots organizations
- Companies
- Professional association
- National government
- United Nations agencies

- Some partnerships operate at national level or in the field, others are regional or global.

WORKS DONE BY FAO

- Response to food crisis
- Food security programs
- Emergency responses
- Early warning of food emergencies
- Integrated pest management
- Transboundary pests and diseases

RECENT WORKS DONE BY FAO 2010

- As the worst floods ever to hit Pakistan wiped out seed stores and killed millions of head of livestock, FAO responded with distribution of wheat seed to half a million farming families in time for the planting season. An additional 235000 families received feed, medicine and shelter for their animals.
- A major communication campaign called “The 1 billion hungry project” reached millions of people Worldwide using live events, television, internet, social media and outdoor advertising. The campaign’s anti-hunger petition gathered over three million signatures in its first six months 2009.
- Holds a World Summit on food security on 16-18 November to inject new urgency into the fight against hunger. Sixty heads of State and Government and 192 ministers unanimously adopt a declaration pledging renewed commitment to eradicate hunger from the earth at the earliest date 2008.
- FAO holds a high –level conference on 3-5 June on the impact of climate change and the bio-fuel boom on food security and food prices. Attended by 43 Heads of State and 100 Government Ministers, the conference adopted a resolution to increase assistance and investment in developing World Agriculture.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, are new global objectives that succeeded the Millennium Development Goals on 1 January 2016. The SDGs will shape national development plans over the next 15 years. From ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining our natural resources, food and agriculture lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda.

CONCLUSION

FAO's prime concern is the increased production of food to keep the pace with the ever – growing world population. The most important aspect of FAO's work is towards ensuring that the food is consumed by the people who need it, in sufficient quantities and right proportions, to develop and maintain a better state of nutrition throughout the world.

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GROUP - 5

UNICEF

Group members

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Elvina

Fathima s

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INTRODUCTION

United nations children fund was created by the united nations general assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency food and health care to children and its name was shortened from the original united nations international children's emergency fund but it was continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this old name. Head quarter in New York City

AIMS

- ❖ To promote the health and well being of the children.
- ❖ To work with others to overcome the obstacles like poverty, violence, disease and discrimination placed in a child's path.
- ❖ To provide long term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries
- ❖ UNICEF works in close collaboration with WHO ,and the other specialised agencies of the United Nations like UNDP,FAO and UNESCO.

STRUCTURE OF UNICEF

The headquarters of the South Asia is in Kathmandu to which India belong. The country office is in Delhi. There are other than regional offices in India. They are in Madras , Bombay, Kolkata ,Hyderabad ,Bhopal , Patna , Lucknow , Jaipur , Bhubaneswar and Gandhinagar.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNICEF

- ❖ Health sector
- ❖ Nutrition
- ❖ Water and sanitation sector
- ❖ Information communication external relations
- ❖ Educational sector
- ❖ Community development

FUNCTIONS OF UNICEF

- Providing basic education infrastructure to the world vIncreasing child survival rate in the developing world vGender equality through education for girls

- Protection of children from any form of violence and abuse vProtecting and advocating the rights of children
- Immunisation of infants from different diseases
- Provision of adequate nutrition and safe drinking water to children.

SERVICES

- Procurement services
- Immunisation
- Nutrition
- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness Water, Environment and Sanitation
- Education
- Malaria
- Child protection
- Emergencies
- HIV / AIDS

1. PROCUREMENT SERVICES

Procurement services provides technical assistance , management services and supply services.

They are :

- Mosquito nets , insecticides and malaria medicines •Vaccines are safe injection materials
- Cold chain equipment
- Medical devices
- HIV – related medicines and diagnostics .

2. IMMUNISATION

UNICEF is the leading agency for vaccine procurement. oUNICEF supply division is responsible for buying all vaccines and related items for global campaigns to eradicate polio , eliminate neonatal and maternal tetanus , and control measles

UNICEF promotes vaccine security by working with manufacturers

- The current focus is on auto – disable (AD) syringes , or single dose , pre-filled AD injection device.

3. NUTRITION

UNICEF supports the Government in its objectives to reduce yooo and prevent malnutrition , and to improve the development of children under three years old. UNICEF is assisting the government to further expand and enhance the quality of ICDS in various ways

- Improving the training of Anganwadi (childcare) workers
- Developing innovative communication approaches with mothers
- Helping to improve monitoring and reporting systems
- Providing essential supplies
- Developing community based early child care interventions
- Vitamin A and anaemia programmes are strengthened through the provision of Supplies
- It encourages the universal use of iodised salt by educating the general population and collaborating with the salt industry .

UNICEF supplies micronutrients, oral rehydration salts and zinc, therapeutic food for malnourished children, scales and cooking kits.

The main focus was on supplies requested for emergency situations. There was a large facility supply of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) a paste made of peanut butter with added vitamins and minerals, especially for starving in Africa.

4. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF NEONATAL AND CHILDHOOD ILLNESS (IMNCI)

It was developed by WHO and UNICEF. The package focuses on the newborn and the under-three child. It promotes:

- Home visiting
- Care at birth
- Counselling as well as identification, classification and treatment of main illness with standard protocols by expanding service delivery to village level and by enhancing the skills of village workers and community workers.

5. WATER ,ENVIRONMENT,SANITATION

UNICEF supports the national and state governments in developing and implementing sanitation, hygiene and water supply by :

§Maintaining platforms and drainage around hand-pumps to protect vulnerable water sources

- Focus on home hygiene practices.
- Supports low-cost solutions to protect drinking water from excessive arsenic and fluoride.

6. EDUCATION

UNICEF works with government, NGOs and communities to assess needs and procure education supplies such as exercise books and textbooks and other kits of A.V. aids. Those are books in local languages , toys games, and printed without margins , so that children who write from left to write or from right to left can use them.

7. MALARIA

UNICEF is active partner in the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) which has launched in 1998 together with the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank , to mobilise global support and resources and build effective partnerships to reduce the global malarial burden.

- It sees for provision of malaria-related commodities, principally insecticides-treated nets and antimalarial medicines.

8. CHILD PROTECTION

Promotion of education as preventive measure and essential component for the rehabilitation of related children .Addressing poverty related factors through the promotion of self-help-groups. Advocacy and social mobilisation for the elimination of child labour.

9. EMERGENCIES

Emergency preparedness efforts are primarily focused on disaster prone states. The principal goal UNICEF's Emergency preparedness and response programme in India has been to ensure the fulfilment of the rights of children and women in humanitarian crises.

10. HIV/AIDS

UNICEF collaborates with the government of India and other partners in four key areas;

- Primary prevention among people is the greatest hope to defeat the virus.
- Prevention of parent to child transmission.
- Paediatric HIV /AIDS – NACO with support of UNICEF.
- Protection , care and support for affected children.
- Communication and advocacy.

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GROUP 6

DANIDA

(DANISH

INTERNATIONAL

DEVELOPMENTAL

AGENCY)

Presented by,
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INTRODUCTION

- Founded in 1962.
- Denmark's development policy aims to combat fighting poverty through promotion of human rights and economic growth.
- It has responsibility for the planning, implementation and quality assurance of Denmark's development cooperation.
- Denmark is one of the five countries in the world that meets the United Nation's target of granting 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) in development assistance.
- Headquarter : Copenhagen(Denmark)

DEFINITION

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), is the brand which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, uses when it provides humanitarian aid and development assistance to other countries, with focus on developing countries.

SERVICES

- Development finance.
- Small and medium enterprise finance.
- Export finance
- Import finance.
- Foreign investment finance.
- Development aid.

PERMANENT KEY PEOPLE

- Ulrik Vestergaard Knudsen Permanent State Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
- Kim Jørgensen State Secretary of Foreign Policy.

GOALS

- Poverty must be fought with human rights and economic growth.
- Denmark will concentrate its development cooperation on four strategic priority areas which are interconnected and which will

enable Denmark to make its contribution to combating poverty and promote human rights.

- Human rights and democracy
- Green growth
- Social progress
- Stability and protection

Human rights and democracy

- Denmark's assistance towards human rights and democratic accountability addresses two out of the four Strategic Objectives of the National Development Plan:
- Good governance and institution building
- Social protection and development

Green growth

- Economic growth is necessary to eradicate poverty.
- Denmark will contribute to paving the way for green growth and put pressure on the multilateral system to strengthen their efforts to support developing countries to promote and stimulate green growth.

Social progress

- Social progress is needed if people are ever to fight their way out of poverty and practice their rights in society. Social progress mainly focuses on

- Health
- Education
- Water and Sanitation

Stability and protection

- Fragile states are characterized by
 - ✓ Weak state structures
 - ✓ Weak internal cohesion and object inequality.
 - ✓ Fragility and conflicts hinder development and poverty reduction create or worsen humanitarian crises and are breathing grounds for instability and migration.

ACTIVITIES

- The aim of Denmark's development cooperation is to reduce poverty through the promotion of human rights and economic growth.
- It is focused on some of the poorest countries in the world.

CO-ORDINATION

- Danida also works in collaboration with the United Nations, the World Bank, regional development banks and the European Union.

DANIDA & INDIA

- DANIDA provides assistance for three National Health Programmes.
 - ✓ DANLEP – LEPROSY.
 - ✓ DANTB – TUBERCULOSIS.
 - ✓ DANPCB – BLINDNESS.

DANLEP

- The programme was launched in four districts in three states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, & Tamil Nadu.
- It offers infrastructural support, health education, human resource development, programme monitoring & prevention & care of deformities.

DANTB

- DANIDA assists the Revised national Tuberculosis Control Programme since 1966 and is continuing till today.
- PHASE I : Strengthened the infrastructure of Primary Health centres.
- PHASE II : It set up District Blindness Control Societies in order to develop human resources & to decentralize the services.
- PHASE III : Continues the gains of the earlier phases and is proposed to set up national Eye Care Center through its assistance.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), is the brand which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, uses when it provides humanitarian aid and development assistance to other countries, with focus on developing countries.
- ✓ DANIDA is originate from greek word . The name danida appers in 1977.

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GROUP - 7

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

PRESENTED BY,

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INTRODUCTION

The Rockefeller Foundation's mission unchanged since 1913-is to promote the well-being of humanity throughout the world. Today the foundation advances new frontiers of science, data, policy, and innovation to solve global challenges related to health, food, power, and economic mobility. The Rockefeller Foundation seeks to inspire and foster large-scale human impact that promotes the well-being of humanity by identifying and accelerating breakthrough solutions, ideas and conversations.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The Rockefeller Foundation is a philanthropic American private organization chartered in 1913 and endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller

PURPOSES

- To promote the wellbeing of humanity throughout the world.
- To support the improvement of agriculture, family planning and rural training centre.

HISTORY

- The work of the Rockefeller Foundation in India began in 1920 with a scheme for the control of hookworm disease in Madras Presidency.
- The foundation has been associated with several medical and public health programmes in india.
- The establishment of All India Institute of Hygiene and Public health of Kolkatta was in co-operation with Rockefeller Foundation.

PROGRAMMES

- Training of competent teachers and research workers.
- Training abroad of candidates from india through fellowships and travel grants.
- Sponsoring of visits of medical specialist from USA.
- Providing grant in aid to selected institutions.
- Development of medical college libraries.
- Assistance to research projects and institutions.

The overall philanthropic activity has been divided into five main subject areas:

- Medical , health , and population sciences.
- Agricultural and natural sciences.
- Arts and humanities.
- Social sciences
- International relations.

- In the 1920's the Rockefeller Foundation started a program to eradicate hookworm in Mexico.
- A major program beginning in the 1930's was the relocation of German(jewish) scholars from German universities to America.
- Another program, the Emergency Rescue Committee was also partly funded with Rockefeller money.
- Another significant program was its Medical Sciences Division, which extensively funded women's

Contraceptions and the human reproductive system in general.

- In 1950's the Foundation mounted a major program of virus research, establishing field laboratories.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

- Financially supported education in the United States “ without distinction of race, sex or creed.
- Helped to establish the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in the United Kingdom.
- Established the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and Harvard School of Public Health, two of the first such institutions in the United States.
- Established the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto in 1927.
- Developed the vaccine to prevent yellow fever.
- Helped The New School provide a haven for scholars threatened by the Nazis.

CONCLUSION

The Rockefeller Foundation has built a reputation as a trailblazer that convenes unlikely partnerships and sparks innovations for transformative change. They founded the modern field of public health, developed vaccines to help eradicate diseases such as yellow fever and malaria, funded urban visionary and catalyzed a Green revolution.

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GROUP - 8

United States Agency for International
Development (USAID)

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Jomol john

Joyelmary E

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Merin Abraham

INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent agency of the United States federal government that is primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid and development assistance.

USAID is one of the largest official aid agencies in the world.

USAID was subsequently established by the executive order of President John F. Kennedy, who sought to unite several existing foreign assistance organizations and programs under one agency.

USAID became the first U.S. foreign assistance organization whose primary focus was long-term socioeconomic development.

What is USAID

USAID partners to end extreme poverty and promote resilient , democratic societies while advancing US security and prosperity.

Objectives

- Promoting economic growth.
- Advancing democracy
- Delivering humanitarian assistance to victims of famine and other population wide emergencies.
- protecting public health and supporting family planning.
- protecting environment.

Goals

- USAID's mission statement, adopted in February 2018, is:
- Disaster relief
- Poverty relief
- Technical cooperation on global issues, including the environment
- U.S. bilateral interests
- Socioeconomic development

Disaster relief

- Some of the U.S. Government's earliest foreign aid programs provided relief in crises created by war.
- In 1915, USG assistance through the Commission for Relief of Belgium headed by Herbert Hoover prevented starvation in Belgium after the German invasion.
- USAID manages relief efforts after wars and natural disasters through its Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance in Washington D.C. Privately funded U.S. NGOs and the U.S. military also play major roles in disaster relief overseas.

Poverty relief

- After 1945, many newly independent countries needed assistance to relieve the chronic deprivation afflicting their low-income populations.
- USAID and its predecessor agencies have continuously provided poverty relief in many forms, including assistance to public health and education services targeted at the poorest. USAID has also helped manage food aid provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, USAID provides funding to NGOs to supplement private donations in relieving chronic poverty.
- USAID has also helped manage food aid provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, USAID provides funding to NGOs to supplement private donations in relieving chronic poverty.

Global issues

- Technical cooperation between nations is essential for addressing a range of cross-border concerns like communicable diseases, environmental issues, trade and investment cooperation, safety standards for traded products, money laundering, and so forth
 - The USG has specialized agencies dealing with such areas, such as the Centers for Disease Control and the Environmental Protection Agency.
- USAID's special ability to administer programs in low-income countries supports these and other USG agencies' international work on global concerns.

Environment

- Among these global interests, environmental issues attract high attention.
- USAID assists projects that conserve and protect threatened land, water, forests, and wildlife.
- USAID also assists projects to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and to build resilience to the risks associated with global climate change.
- U.S. environmental regulation laws require that programs sponsored by USAID should be both economically and environmentally sustainable.

Socio-economic development

USAID's assistance for socioeconomic development centers on providing technical advice, training, scholarships, commodities, and financial assistance.

Mission

- Improving Power Sector Planning
- Fostering Supportive Policy Frameworks
- Mobilizing Finance and Investment
- Promoting Enhanced Regional Collaboration

USAID field missions

- While USAID can have as little presence in a country as a single person assigned to the U.S. Embassy, a full USAID mission in a larger country may have twenty or more USAID Foreign Service Officers and a hundred or more professional and administrative employees from the country itself.

The USAID mission's staff is divided into specialized offices in three groups:

- 1) assistance management offices.
- (2) the Mission Director's and the Program office.
- (3) the contracting, financial management, and facilities offices.

Assistance management offices

- Called "technical" offices by USAID staff, these offices design and manage the technical and financial assistance that USAID provides to their local counterparts' projects.
- The technical offices that are frequently found in USAID missions include,
 - Health and Family Planning,
 - Education,
 - Environment,
 - Democracy,
 - Economic growth.

Health and Family Planning

projects assisted by missions' Health and Family Planning offices are ,

- projects for eradication of communicable diseases,
- strengthening of public health systems focusing on maternal-child health including family planning services
- HIV AIDS monitoring.
- Delivery of medical supplies including
- contraceptives and HIV vaccines.
- coordination of Demographic and health Survey.

Environment

projects assisted by Environment offices are,

- ☆ projects for tropical forest conservation
- ☆ protection of indigenous people's lands
- ☆ regulation of marine fishing industries
- ☆ reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,
- ☆ pollution control
- ☆ Helping community and adapting climate change.

Education

USAID's Education offices mainly assist the national school system, emphasizing broadening coverage of quality basic education to reach the entire population. Examples of projects often assisted by Education offices are projects for curriculum development, teacher training, and provision of improved textbooks and materials.

Democracy

Examples of projects assisted by Democracy offices are projects for the country's political institutions, including elections, political parties, legislatures, and human rights organizations. Counterparts include the judicial sector and civil-society organizations that monitor government performance.

Economic Growth

Examples of projects often assisted by Economic Growth offices are projects for improvements in agricultural techniques and marketing.

□ development of microfinance industries, streamlining of Customs administrations .

□ modernization of government regulatory frameworks for industry in various sectors

Special assistance offices

- Some USAID missions have specialized technical offices for areas like counter-narcotics assistance or assistance in conflict zones.
- Disaster assistance on a large scale is provided through USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. Rather than having a permanent presence in country missions, this office has supplies pre-positioned in strategic locations to respond quickly to disasters when and where they occur.

The Office of the Mission Director and the Program Office

The Mission Director's signature authorizes technical offices to provide assistance according to the designs and budgets they propose. With the help of the Program Office, the Mission Director ensures that designs are consistent with USAID policy for the country, including budgetary

earmarks by which Washington directs that funds be used for certain general purposes such as public health or environmental conservation.

Contracting, financial management and management offices

While the Mission Director is the public face and key decision-maker for an impressive array of USAID technical capabilities, arguably the offices that make USAID preeminent among U.S. government agencies in the ability to follow through on assistance agreements in low-income countries are the "support" offices.

Contracting offices

Commitments of U.S. government funds to NGOs and firms that implement USAID's assistance programs can only be made in compliance with carefully designed contracts and grant agreements executed by warranted Contracting and Agreement Officers. The Mission Director is authorized to commit financial assistance directly to the country's government agencies.

Financial management offices

Funds can be committed only when the Mission's Controller certifies their availability for the stated purpose. "FM" offices assist technical offices in financial analysis and in developing detailed budgets for inputs needed by projects assisted. They evaluate potential recipients' management abilities before financial assistance can be authorized and then review implementers' expenditure reports with great care.

Management offices

☞Called the "Executive Office" in USAID.

☞EXO" provides operational support for mission offices, including human resources, information systems management, transportation, property and procurement services.

Modes of assistance

- Technical assistance
- Financial assistance

Technical assistance

- Technical assistance includes technical advice, training, scholarships, construction, and commodities.
- Technical assistance is contracted or procured by USAID and provided in-kind to recipients
- To build indigenous expertise and leadership, USAID finances scholarships to U.S. universities and assists the strengthening of developing countries' own universities.
- Many host-government leaders have drawn on USAID's technical assistance for development of IT systems and computer hardware procurement to strengthen their institutions.

Financial assistance

- Financial assistance supplies cash to developing country organizations to supplement their budgets.
- USAID also provides financial assistance to local and international NGOs who in turn give technical assistance in developing countries
- Although USAID formerly provided loans, all financial assistance is now provided in the form of nonreimbursable grants.
 - In recent years, the USG has increased its emphasis on financial rather than technical assistance

Conclusion

The USAID was created in 1961 .it is in charge of activities previously administered by the Technical cooperation mission (TCM). A USAID mission functions in New Delhi. both grants and loans are extended by the agency. The US has been assisting in a number of projects designed to improve the health of India's people.

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Group:9

UNESCO

Presented by:

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Reena Varghese

INTRODUCTION

UNESCO, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized agency of United Nations system. The organization was created more than a half century ago with the mission to build the defenses of peace in the minds of men. It's constitutions states that : since war begins in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be considered.

What is unesco

UNESCO is a United Nations Organization to promote International corporation and implementation of International agreements Its Purpose is to contribute peace and security by promoting International collaboration through education, science and culture in order to further Universal respect for justice, the rule of law and human right along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the UN Charter.

BRIEF HISTORY OF UNESCO

As early as 1942, in war time, the governments of european countries ,which where confronting Nazi Germany and its alies, met in the united kingdom for the Conference of Allied Ministries of Education (CAME). The second world war was far from over, yet those countries where looking for ways and means to reconstruct their system of education

Once peace was restored. Very quickly the project gained momentum and soon look on a universal note. New governments including the United States decided to join in Upon the propasal of CAME, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an educational and cultural organization (ECO/CONF) was convened in London from 1 to 16 November 1945.

Scarcely had the war ended when the conference opened. It gathered together the representatives of 44 Countries who decided to create

an organization that would embody a genuine culture of peace. In their eyes the new organization must establish the “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind “and so doing ,prevent the outbreak of another World war.

FACTS ABOUT UNESCO

- Headquarters : Paris,France
- Head : Audrey Azoulay
- Unesco currently has188 member states (As of 31 november 2000).
- And today, UNESCO recently added Palestine in the list in November 2011 and it has 193 members and 11associate members.

OBJECTIVES OF UNESCO

- Attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning.
- Mobilizing science knowledge and policy for sustainable development.
- Addressing emerging social and ethical challenges.
Fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, and a culturing peace.
- Building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication.
- The organization focuses in, particular on two global priorities ;
Africa.
- Gender equality.

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS OF UNESCO

- Prospective studies : what forms of education, science, culture and communication for tomorrow’s world.
- The advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge: relaying primarily on research, training,and teaching practic activities.

- Standard setting action : The preparation and adoption of international instruments and statutory recommendations.
- Expertise : Provided to member states for their development policies and projects in the form of “technical co-operation “. Exchange of specialized information.

UNESCO's GOVERNING BODIES

- The General conference.
- The Executive Board .
- Director -General .
- Secretariat

The General Conference

Consisting of all Member states and which ordinarily takes place once every biennium, is the highest body responsible for decisions regarding the activities of that organization, approving its program and budget. Each member states represents a vote .

Director – General

Is the head of the organization, elected by the general conference for a term of four years and may be reelected for another term .The current Director-General is Audrey Azoulay since 2017.

Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of the Director- General and the staff appointed by him or her. As of mid -2009, the secretariat employed around 2,000 civil servants from some 170 countries .The staff is divided in to professional and general service categories .More than 700 staff members are work in UNESCO.

What is ASPnet

Associated Schools Project network is a global network Of over 6000 educational institutions Committed to promoting the the ideals of

UNESCO by conducting pilot projects in favor of a culture of peace and non violence.

Aspnet four main theme of study

- World concerns and the United Nations system.
- Human rights and democracy.
- Intercultural learning.
- Environmental issues.

Solidarity of unesco

Mobilizing for education

Building intercultural understanding

Pursuing scientific cooperation

Protecting freedom of expression

Role of unesco

- In a globalized world with interconnected societies, intercultural dialogue is vital if we are to live together while Acknowledging our diversity.
- In an uncertain world the future of nations depends not only on their economic capital or natural resources but on their collective ability to understanding and anticipate.
- Changes in the environment-through education, scientific research and the sharing of knowledge.
- In an unstable world – marked by fledgling democratic movements, the emergence of new economic powers and societies weakened by multiple stress factors – the educational, scientific and cultural fabric of societies- along with respect for fundamental rights- guarantees their resilience and stability.
- In a connected world- with the emergence of the creative economy and knowledge societies along with the dominance of the internet, the full participation of

everyone in the new global public space is a prerequisite for peace and development.

UNESCO ACTIVITIES

- Education: UNESCO supports research in comparative education and provides expertise and foster partnership to strengthen national educational leadership and the capacity of countries to offer quality education for all
- Unesco also issues public statements to educate the public:
- Designating projects and place of cultural and scientific significance.
- Encouraging the free flow of ideas by images and world Promoting events.
- Founding and funding projects

FOUR PILLARS OF EDUCATION

- Learning to know.
- Learning to do.
- Learning to live together.
- Learning to be.

LEARNING TO KNOW

To provide cognitive tools required to better comprehend the world and its complexities, and to provide an appropriate and adequate foundation for future learning.

LEARNING TO DO

To provide the skills that would enable individuals to effectively participate in the global economy and society.

LEARNING TO LIVE TOGETHER

To expose the individuals to the values implicit within human rights, democratic principles, intercultural understanding and respect and piece at all levels of society .

LEARNING TO BE

To provide self analytical and social skills to enable individuals to develop to their fullest potential psychosocially, affectively as well as physically ,for a all-round complete person.

NGO'S OF UNESCO

- International baccalaureate (IB)
- Co -ordinating committee for international voluntary service (CCIVS)
- Education international (EI)
- International association of universities (IAU)
- International council for film,television and audio visual communication (IFTC).
- International council for science (ICSU).
- International council of sport science and physical education (ICSSPE).
- International council of Archives (ICS).
- International Federatoon of journalists (IFJ).
- International Music council (IMC).
- International council on Monuments and sites(ICOMOS).
- International Federation of poetry Association.
- International social science council.
- Internatioanl federation of library associations and institutions.

CONCLUSION

UNESCO contribute to peace and security through education,science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law,and for human rights along with fundamental freedom without distinction of race, language or religion .

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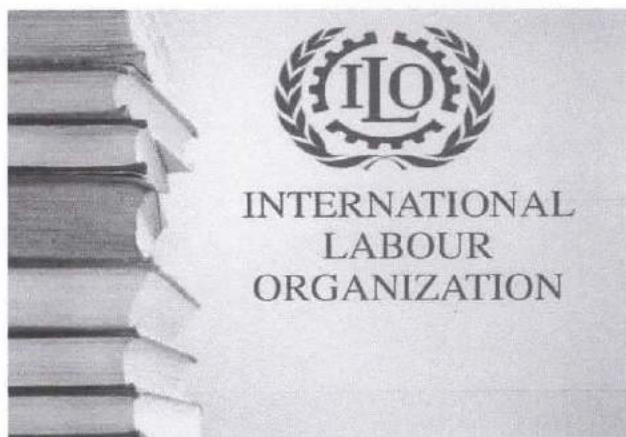
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List of member states of UNESCO

<http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php->

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INTRODUCTION

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standards and decent work for all. 185 of the 193 UN member states are members of the ILO.

In 1969, the organization received the Nobel Peace prize for improving peace among classes, pursuing justice for workers and providing technical assistance to other developing nations.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

- *Established in 1919 as part of League of Nations.
- *Only international body that survived after 2nd World War.
- *Became specialized agency of UN in 1946.
- *Aims at world peace through social justice.
- *Draw attention on various issues like :
 - *Working condition, unemployment, industrial accidents, problems of women and children .
- *It is tripartite body : representative of employer, labour and government.
- *Till now 183 nations are members of ILO.
- *Is a specialized agency " associated " to the UN.
- *Up to 1945: all UN members were also ILO members automatically .
- *After 1945 : UN members must to accept ILO constitution.

PRINCIPLE OF TRIPARTISM

- 1.Active interaction among the governments, workers and employers as representative equal and independent social partners.
- 2.Representatives of workers and employers to participate on an equal footing with those of governments in all discussions and decision making.

OBJECTIVES OF ILO

- *The ILO has four principle strategic objectives :
 - *To promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work.
 - *To create great opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment.
 - *To enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all.
 - *To strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

ROLES OF ILO

- 1.Full employment and raising standards of living.
- 2.Ensure employment in which employees get satisfaction.
- 3.Training and transfer facilities of labour migration for employment and settlement.
- 4.Policies with wages, hour and condition of work.
- 5.Life protection and health of workers.

- 6.Provision of adequate nutrition, housing.
- 7.Effective recognition of the right collective bargaining.
- 8.Assurance of equality of education.

WORK OF ILO

*The ILO accomplishes Its work through three main bodies :

- *The international labor conference
- *The governing body
- *The office

which Comprises Governments, employers and worker’s representatives.

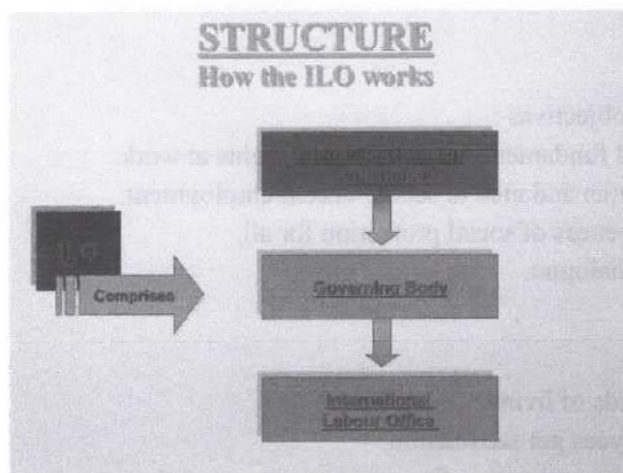
*The work of the Governing Body and Of the office is aided by tripartite committees covering major industries.

*It is also supported by committees Of experts on such matters as vocational training, management development, occupational Safety and health, industrial relations, worker’s education and special problems of women and young worker’s.

Functions of ILO

- *Migrant Worker.
- *Child worker’s
- *Social security
- *Conditions of work
- *Health, safety and welfare
- *Manpower, organization and vocational training.

STRUCTURE OF ILO



STRUCTURE OF ILO

*International labour conference (ILC)

*International labour office

*Governing body

1. International labour conference

STRUCTURE

Annual- Over 4000 delegates.

Each country represented by 2, ie, 1 worker and 2 employer.

FUNCTIONS

1. Adoption of international standards
2. Supervision of the application of ratified Convention.
3. Examination of the report of the Director General.
4. Elect Director general after every 5 years.
5. Decide agenda for ILC.
6. Follow Up recommendations and conventions of ILC.
7. Members are elected after 3 years.

2. International labour office

STRUCTURE

Permanent Secretariat of the organization.

More than 100 "independent officials"(100 country).

International labour office

*The ILO Secretariat, Operational headquarters, research Centre and publishing house are based in the international labour office, Geneva.

*Administration and management are decentralized in regional, area and branch offices.

*Responsible to collect and distribute labour information and social problems.

*Office also contain a research and documentation centre.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

1. Focal points for ILO activities under supervision of governing body.
2. Headed by directed general.
3. Headquarter geneva.
4. Office also contain a research and a documentation centre.
5. Responsible to collect and distribute labour information and social problems.

FUNCTIONS

1. To collect and disseminate information on labour
2. To carry out studies
3. To execute technical co-operation
4. To publish studies and reviews
5. To provide Secretariat for meetings.

3. Governing Body

Governing Body is the executive wing of ILO.

STRUCTURE

*56 members: 28 Government(10 permanent),14 workers and 14 employers.

*66 Deputy Members : 28 Government, 19 employers and 19 employee.

*Meets thrice in years.

FUNCTION

1. Set the agenda of the ILC.
2. Select of the director general of the ILO.
3. Draw up the programme and the budget of the organization.

PROGRAM AND BUDGET

The program and budget of the organisation which sets out the strategic objectives and expected outcomes for the organisation's work is approved every two years by the international labour conference.

MEANS OF ACTION

Setting of labour standards

Conventions, recommendations, but also resolutions and guidelines.

Technical co-operation

To lend organisational and financial support to developing countries.

Research and dissemination of information

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

*Labour is not a commodity.

*Freedom of expression and association is necessary.

*Poverty act as a danger for prosperity.

*War against want required to be carry on. Workers and employee enjoy equal status in free discussion.

CORE LABOUR STANDARDS

1. Freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.
2. Elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour.
3. Effective abolition of child labour.
4. Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

(Declaration of fundamental principles and rights, 1998)

ILO CONVENTIONS ON CHILD LABOUR

ILO minimum age convention, no.138(1973) " The minimum age... shall be not less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling..."

ILO worst forms of child labour convention, no.182(199).. "Each number shall...ensure access to free basic education and wherever possible and appropriate, occational training, for all children removed from the worst forms of child labour..."

CHILD LABOUR : MINIMUM AGE CRITERIA

	General	For developing countries
General minimum age	15 years or more	14 years
Light work	13 years	12 years
Hazardous work	18 years (16 under certain conditions)	18 years (16 under certain conditions)

CONCLUSION

The international labour organisation (ILO) is a united nation's agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standard and decent work for all 185 of the 193 UN member states are members of the ILO.

In 1969, organisation received the nobel peace prize for improving peace among classes, pursuing justice for workers, and providing technical assistance to other developing nations.

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GROUP -II

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere(CARE)

Presented by,

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INTRODUCTION

CARE (Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere) is one of the largest private international humanitarian organizations fighting global poverty in the world with special focus on working along poor women, as women have the power to escape poverty.

CARE was founded in 1945 to provide relief to survivors of world war 2. It is one of the worlds largest independent, non-profit, non- sectarian international relief and development organization. **CARE** provides emergency aid and long term development assistance.

DEFINITION

CARE (Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere) is a major international humanitarian agency delivering emergency relief and long-term international development projects.

- **CARE's** programmes including emergency response, food security, water and sanitation, economic development, climate change, agriculture, education and health.

- **CARE** focuses particularly on empowering and meeting the needs of women and girls and promoting gender equality.

GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF CARE

- Women (empowerment of women) are at the heart of CARE's community based efforts to,
 1. Improve basic education.
 2. Prevent the spread of HIV.
 3. Increase access of clean water and sanitation.
 4. Expand economic opportunity and Protect natural resources.
 6. Emergency aid to Survivors of war and natural disasters.
 7. Helps People to rebuild their lives.

ACTIVITIES OF CARE

(Co-operative for assistance and relief everywhere)

1. Agriculture and Natural Resources

- **CARE** helps families produce more food and increase their income while managing the natural resources.
- Preserving the environment for future generations through activities such as, planting new seed varieties, Animal husbandry, Home gardening and irrigation.

2. Economic Development

- Assist families by supporting money making activities, especially those operated by women.
- **CARE** initiates community savings and loan programmes and provide technical training to help people begin or expand small businesses that will help to increase family income.

3. Cross-Cutting Initiative

CAREs cross-cutting tackle the underlying cause of poverty by working to;

- Advance gender equality
- Develop self skills
- Promote health education
- Provide psychosocial support
- Create income – generating activities

4. Education

Approaches include ;

- Training teacher and other school personnel to improve the quality of education.
- Limiting education programmes to intervention in health, nutrition and livelihoods to better address reasons.

5. Emergency Relief

Assist survivors of natural disasters through immediate relief and longer-term community rehabilitation including;

- ▶ Food
- ▶ Temporary shelter
- ▶ Clean water
- ▶ Sanitation services
- ▶ Medical care
- ▶ Family planning

Reproductive health services and supply seeds and tools.

6. Health

- **CARE's** health projects focus on mothers and children, who often are the most vulnerable to diseases and malnutrition which includes training local health volunteers as counselors, mentors and monitors of community health.
- **CARE** is focused on interventions ranging from nutrition and education to birth spacing and clinical services.

7. HIV/AIDS

- Helps communities care for children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS; develops peer education and outreach in communities.
- Increase access to services such as condoms, voluntary counseling and testing, anti-retroviral treatment, and STI prevention and treatment.

8. Nutrition

CARE places a special focus on infant and young child feeding and related maternal nutrition practices and care.

9. Water

CARE provides training and subsidizes construction, but communities make significant contributions in cash

and labor, and pay the cost of operation and maintenance.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES **UNDERTAKEN IN INDIA**

CARE's work in India began on March 6, 1950 when the Indo-CARE Agreement was signed between Government of India (GOI) and CARE. Since then CARE-India has supported many GOI programmes including the Mid Day Meal (MDM), the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and Food For Work (FFW).

Since 1985 CARE-India has been providing food as Supplementary nutrition to the malnourished mothers and children participating in the Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) Programme of the Government of India.

CARE IN INDIA

CARE began its operation in India in 1950, by funding through the following services :

- ▶ Mid-day school program.
- ▶ ICDS scheme
- ▶ Educational and vocational training.
- ▶ Anemia control project.
- ▶ Improving women health projects.
- ▶ Improved health for adolescent girl project.
- ▶ Child survival project.
- ▶ Improving women reproductive health and family spacing project.
- ▶ Improvement of medical care by supplying medical equipments.
- ▶ Konkan integrated development project

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1.CARE supports emergency relief as well as prevention, preparedness and recovery programs.

2.CARE's care sector for emergency response are Food security, WASH, Shelter and Sexual and Reproductive health.

CONCLUSION

CARE (Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere) programmes in the developing world address a broad range of topics including emergency response, food security, water and sanitation, economic development, climate change, education and health. It also advocates at the local, national, and international levels for policy change and the rights of poor people.

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