

International Health Agencies & Current Global Health Issues : An Update



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**History Of
International
Health And
Birth Of WHO**

- **In 14th century Quarantine in Europe to prevent importation of Plague.**
- **Soon different countries had their different quarantine procedures which can be assumed as -“ the origin of international health work.”**
- **First International Sanitary Conference (1851) : Objective was to introduce some order and uniformity into Quarantine measures.**

- **Pan American Sanitary Bureau (1902) : Primarily intended to coordinate quarantine procedures in the American states. Reorganised to PASO- Pan American Sanitary Organization in 1949, which was changed to PAHO in 1958.**
- **Office International D'Hygiene Publique (1907) : worked for disseminating knowledge communicable diseases and their control.**
- **Health Organization of the League of Nations (1923) : Did a good work in International Health by starting a series of periodical epidemiological reports. (Now issued by WHO)**

- **The League Of Nations failed to prevent the Second World War following which ‘ The United Nations’ – an intergovernmental organization was formed on October 24th, 1945.**
- **The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (1943) : Established to organize recovery from the effects of Second World War, Did good work in preventing spread of Typhus and other diseases like Malaria.**
- **Birth Of WHO: In April 1945, at a Conference held at San Francisco to set up the United Nations, Representatives of Brazil and China proposed that an IHO should be established.**
- **International health conference at New York in 1946: The constitution was drawn up, an Interim Commission was set up to prepare the ground for new organization.**



WHO

- Specialised non political agency of United Nations, est. 1946
- Head Quarters– Geneva, Switzerland
- Constitution was drafted by the “Technical Preparatory Committee” of Rene Sand in 1946.
- Constitution came into force on 7th April 1948.

Objectives of WHO

- **Main Objective: Attainment by all peoples of the highest levels of health.**
- **Objectives in Preamble of WHO:**
 - 1) **Complete state of physical, mental and social well being.**
 - 2) **No discrimination in achieving highest level of health.**
 - 3) **Health of all for achieving peace and security**
 - 4) **Promotion and protection of health is valuable to all**
- **5) Equal development in promotion of health and control of disease in all countries**
- **6) Informed opinion and active cooperation of**

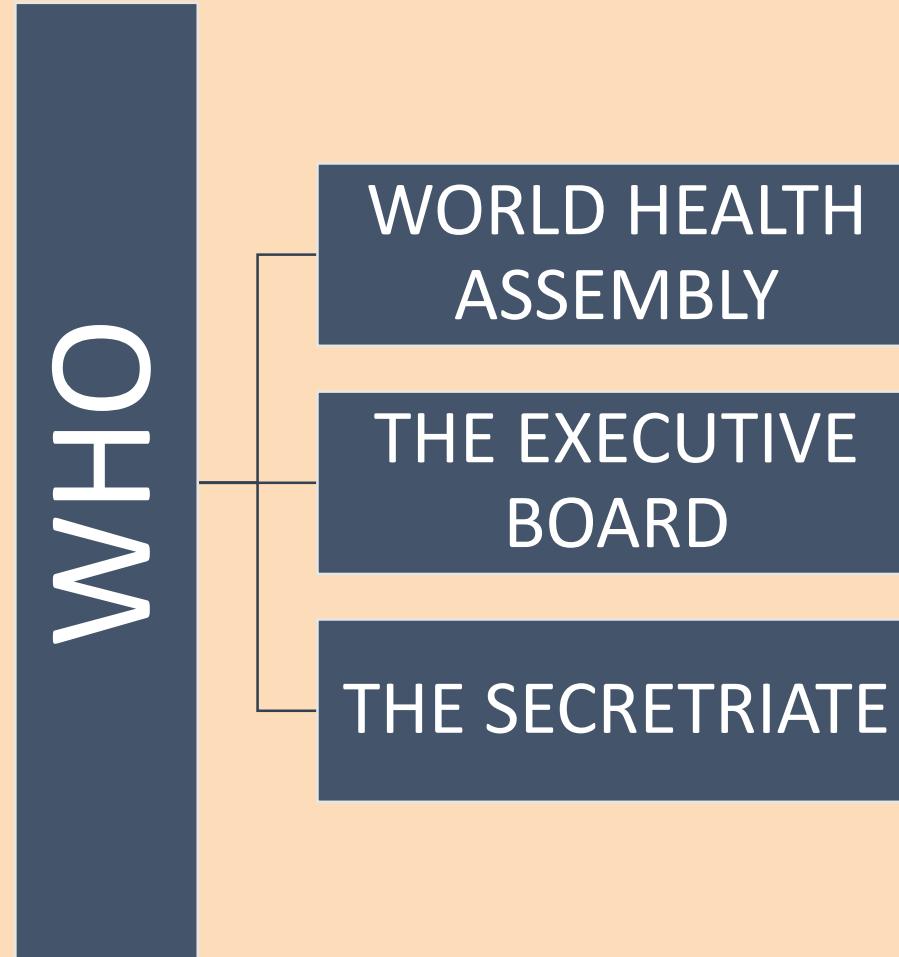
Membership in WHO

- **Open to all countries**
- **Most countries are members of both UN and WHO.**
- **Associate Members :Participate without vote in deliberations of WHO. Puerto Rico, Tokelau**
- **Each member contributes yearly to the budget and is entitled to the services and aid WHO can provide.**

Work Of WHO

- **Prevention and control of specific diseases.**
- **Development of comprehensive health services.**
- **Family health and Environmental health.**
- **Health statistics.**
- **Biomedical research.**
- **Health literature and Information**
- **Cooperation with other organization's.**

STRUCTURE



1) World Health Assembly

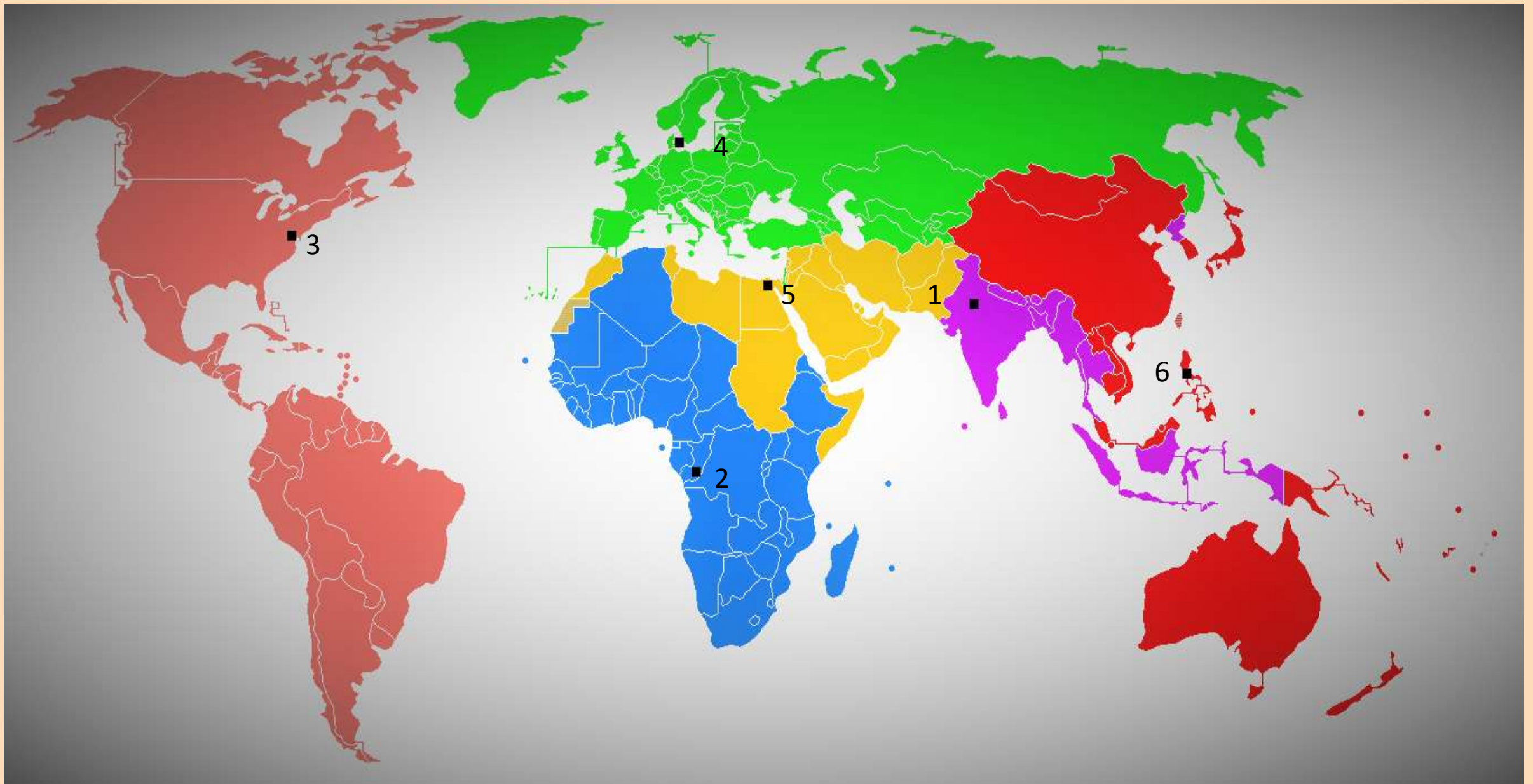
- **Health Parliament of nations – The supreme governing body.**
- **Meets annually in may, at Geneva**
- **Works on**
 - **Planning International Health Policies and Programs.**
 - **To review work of past year.**
 - **To approve the budget needed for the following year.**
 - **To elect member states for appointing a person to serve for three years on the Executive Board.**

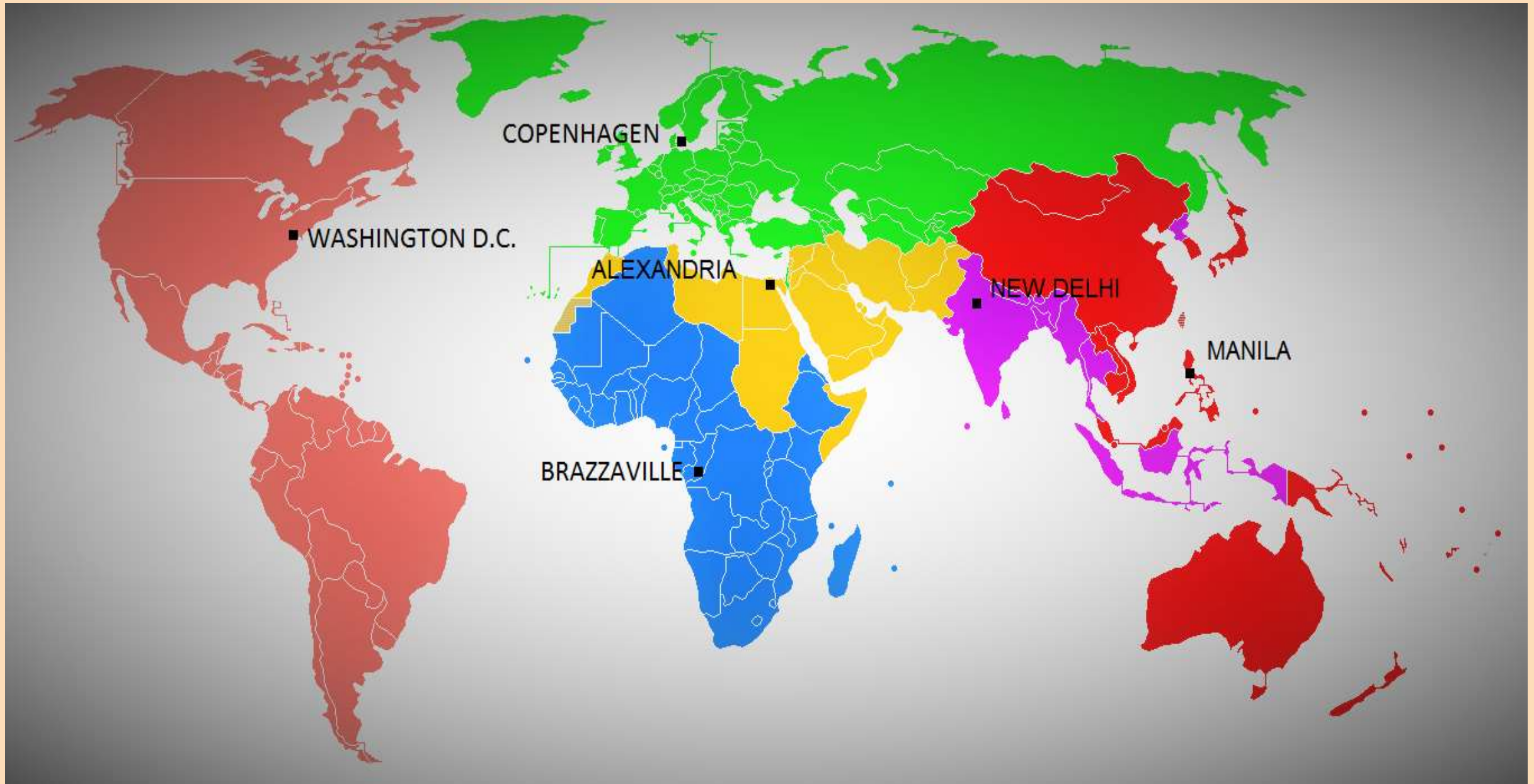
2) The Executive Board :

- **Originally Had 18 members, Now has 34 members.**
- **Three or more are elected from each of the WHO regions.**
- **One third of the membership is renewed every year.**
- **The executive board meets at least twice a year, once in January and in May.**
- **Main work : to give effect to the decisions and policies of the assembly.**
- **Has power to take actions in emergencies.**

3) The Secretariat :

- Comes under Director General – the chief of the organization.**
- Primary function : to provide member states with technical and managerial support for their national health development programs.**
- While in 1948, the staff counted 250 persons, now the number is 8,500 members in 147 countries.**
- Works under different divisions like communicable diseases, non communicable diseases, mental health, environmental health, family health, budget and finance etc.**





Regions

- 1. South East Asia**
- 2. Africa**
- 3. Americas**
- 4. Europe**
- 5. Eastern Mediterranean**
- 6. Western Pacific**

Headquarters

- New Delhi**
- Brazzaville Congo**
- Washington D.C. (USA)**
- Copenhagen(Denmark)**
- Alexandria (Egypt)**
- Manila (Philippines)**

WHO Current Global Work.

A

Ageing and life course
Accidents
AIDS
Air pollution
Alcohol
Anemia
Asthma
Avian Influenza

B

Blood Transfusion safety
Biohazards
Blindness
Burns
Buruli Ulcer

C

Cancer
Cataract
Cardiovascular diseases

CHOICE: CHOosing

Interventions that are Cost
Effective
Chronic Diseases
Clinical Trials
Climate Change and health
Communicable diseases
Contraception
Cosmic Radiation
Classification of Diseases

D

Depression
Dengue Control
Diabetes Program
Diagnostic Imaging
Disabilities and Rehabilitation
Disease control in
Emergencies
Dracunculiasis
Drug resistance

E

e-Library
e-Health
EBOLA
Emergency and essential
surgical care
Epidemics
Essential Medicines
Epilepsy
Ethics and Health
Environmental health

F

Family Planning
FluNet
Financial Crisis and Global
Health
Food Safety
Foodborne Trematode
Infections

G
Gender Equity and Human Rights
Global Alert and Response
Global Health Atlas
Global School Health Initiative
Global Task Force on Cholera Control
Guinea Worm Disease
Genomics
H
Haemorrhagic Fevers
Health and Development
Health Impact Assessment
Health Promotion
Health Systems
Health Workforce
Hepatitis
HIV - AIDS
Household Water Treatment and Safe Disposal
Human Genetics Program

Hospitals
Hygiene
Hypertension
Human Right
I
Immunization
Indoor Air Pollution
Infant Feeding
Injection Safety
International Healthcare Research Agencies
International Health Regulations
Ionizing Radiation
Infection Control
Insecticides
Iodine Deficiency
L
Leishmaniasis
Leprosy Elimination
Lymphatic Filariasis
Labour
Leptospirosis
Life Expectancy

M
Malnutrition
Malaria
Measles
Macroeconomics and Health
Maternal Health
Management for Health Services Delivery
Mental Health
MDGs
N
National Health Policies, Strategies and Plans
NCD surveillance
NCDnet Global Network
Nutrition
Neurology
Nursing
Neonatal Tetanus

P
Patient Safety
Passive Smoking
Pertussis
Plague
Poisons
Poverty
Polio Eradication Initiative
Preterm Birth
Prevention of Diseases
Promotion of Health
Public Health and Environment

R
Rabies
Region wise work
Reproductive Health
Risk Communication
Road Traffic Accidents
S
Sanitation
Schistosomiasis
School and Youth Health

Sexual Health
Smoking
Strategic Planning and
Innovation (SPI)
Substance Abuse
Suicide

T
Tetanus
Trachoma
Travel and Health
Tobacco Free Initiative
Transplantation
Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever

U
Ultraviolet Radiation and the
INTERSUN Programme
United Nations Road Safety
Collaboration
Unsafe Abortions Prevention
Urban Health

V
Vaccination
Violence Prevention
Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition
Information System
W
Weekly Epidemiological Record
Water Sanitation and Health
Waste Management
World Health Report
World Health Survey
Water Safety – WSPortal

Y
Yaws
Yellow Fever

Z
Zoonoses and Veterinary
Public Health.



THE united nations

Its objectives include

- Maintaining International peace and security,
- Promoting human rights,
- Fostering social and economic development,
- Protecting the environment,
- Providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disaster, and armed conflict
- At its founding there were 51 member States, there are now 193.
- Headquarters are at Manhattan, New York, and experiences “extraterritoriality”.
- Other main offices: Geneva , Vienna and Nairobi.

➤ **Through its special agencies, namely,**

➤ **WHO**

➤ **UNICEF**

➤ **World Bank**

➤ **ILO**

➤ **FAO**

➤ **World Food Program,**

The UN works towards restoration and maintenance of health internationally



UNICEF (Est. 1946)

- **UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND**
 - **Now - United Nations Children's Fund**
 - **36 nation's executive board, headquarter is at new York**
 - **India comes in region - South Central Asia**
 - **Regional office – New Delhi**
 - **Works with WHO UNDP FAO UNESCO**

UNICEF SERVICES

- **Reproductive and Child health**
- **Child nutrition**
- **Quality education**
- **Child protection**
- **Adolescent empowerment and health**
- **Evidence Based Policy Influencing & Advocacy**

GOBI campaign –

- **Stands for : Growth charts, Oral Rehydration, Breast Feeding and Immunisation**
- **In addition, recent research in the developing world has highlighted three kinds of support for women.**
- **These changes are sometimes known as the three F's:**
 - FEMALE EDUCATION**
 - FAMILY SPACING**
 - FOOD SUPPLEMENTS**



The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO-1945)

- **HQ- Rome.**
- **To help countries improve their nutrition and standard of living, to**
- **Increase efficiency of Farming, Forestry and Fisheries.**





International Labour Organization (ILO) EST. 1919

- **Established as an affiliate of the League of Nations in 1919.**
- **Headquarter- Geneva (Switzerland)**
- **Has 186 member States**
- **Purposes:**
 - **To contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice.**
 - **To improve working and living conditions of the working population through international action.**
 - **To promote economic and social stability of workers.**

- **Its goal is 'Decent Work' , i.e**
- **Equal opportunities for all men and women to obtain decent and productive work**
- **With freedom, equity, security and dignity**
- **In India currently working in preventing child labour, family indebtedness and providing social security**



USAID

- **United States Agency for International Development. (1961)**
- **One of the three US agencies providing aids to India**
- **Other two are- 1) The Public Law 480 (Food and Peace) Programme
and 2) The US Export-Import Bank.**
- **Operates in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.**

Activities are:

- 1) Malaria Eradication**
- 2) Medical and Nursing Education**
- 3) Health Education**
- 4) Water Supply and Sanitation**
- 5) Control of Communicable Diseases**
- 6) Nutrition and Family Planning.**

Other Organizations

- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP - 1966)** : Developed to help poorer nations for fully developing their human and natural resources.

- **United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA 1974)** : Funding national level schemes, development of health and family welfare infrastructure and improvement of availability of health services in the rural areas.

- **The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)**

- **Assisting the National Tuberculosis Control Programme since 1979.**
- **Assistance is spent on procurement of supplies like X-ray unit, microscopes and anti tuberculosis drugs.**

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)

- **From the Government of Denmark, India is receiving assistance for**
- **National Blindness Control Program since 1978.**

The Colombo Plan

- **Was drawn up at a meeting of the commonwealth Foreign Ministers at Colombo in January 1950.**
- **For cooperative economic development in South and South East Asia.**
- **Members include 20 developing countries within the South and South East Asia and 6 non regional members - Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, UK and USA.**
- **Majority of the assistance goes into Industrial and Agricultural development, some support is given to health promotion mainly through Fellowships.**

Major works-

- AIIMS was established with the financial support from New Zealand.**
- The contribution of Canada in supplying Cobalt Therapy Units at Medical Institutions in India.**



Rockefeller Foundation

- **Mr John D. Rockefeller – 1913**
- **To Promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world.**
- **Early days – Public health and Medical Education.**
- **Later expanded to include advancements of life sciences, social sciences, the humanities and the agricultural sciences.**

➤ **Work in India began in 1920 with a scheme for control of hookworm disease in Madras Presidency.**

➤ **Major help in the establishment of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Kolkata.**

➤ **Funding and training of competent teachers and research workers.**

➤ **Development of Medical College Libraries, Population Studies and assistance to research projects and institutions.**

(National Institute of Virology)

January 31st – World Leprosy Day
February 4th – World Cancer Day
March 8th –International women’s day
March 24th – World Tuberculosis Day
April 7th – World Health Day
May 31st – Anti-Tobacco Day
June 05th – World Environment Day
July 11th – World Population Day
August 1st – 7th World Breast Feeding Week
September 1st – 7th World Nutrition Week
October 1st -World Elderly Day

October 20th - World Malaria
October 24th- UN Day
November 10th – World Immunization Day
December 1st – World AIDS Day
December 3rd – World Disability Day

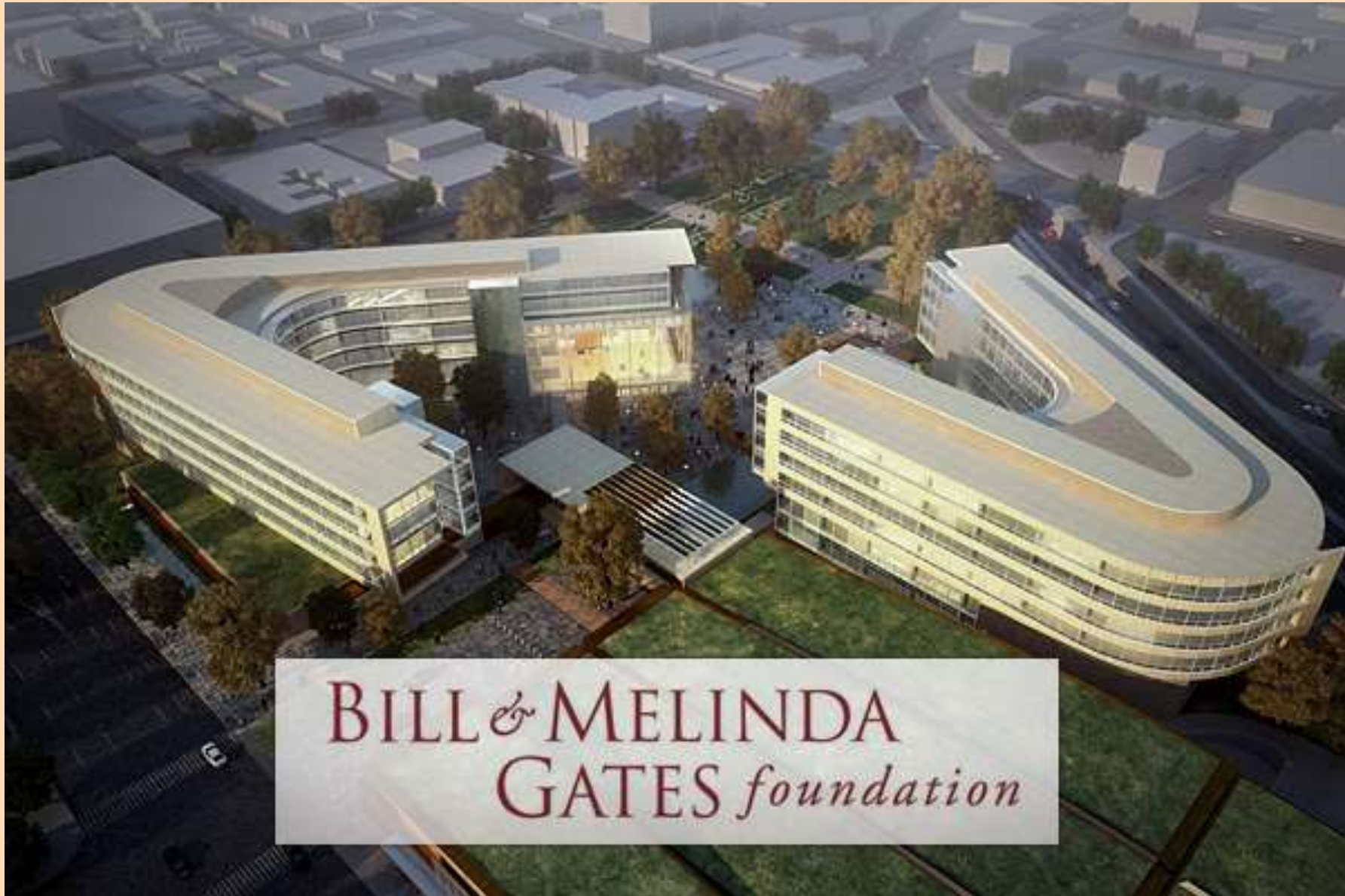


Ford Foundation

- **Development of rural health services and family planning.**
- **Ford foundation has helped India in-**
 - 1) Orientation training centres for courses in Public Health for medical and paramedical personnel.**
 - 2) Research cum action projects aimed at solving problems like Basic Sanitation in rural areas.**
 - 3) Pilot projects to provide useful models for health administrators in the country.**

- 4) National Institute of Health Administration and Education : located at Delhi provides senior staff college type training for health administrators - now NIHFWS**
- 5) Calcutta water supply and drainage scheme.**
- 6) Family Planning Programme.**





BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*

Bill And Melinda Gates Foundation

- **The largest private foundation in the world**
- **Founded by Bill and Melinda Gates.**
- **It was launched in 2000, is the largest transparently operated private foundation in the world.**
- **Primary aims: globally, to enhance healthcare and reduce extreme poverty, and in America, to expand educational opportunities and access to information technology.**
- **The foundation, based in Seattle, Washington**
- **Three trustees: Bill Gates, Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett.**

Major Work :

- **Financial services for the poor**
- **Agricultural development**
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene**
- **Fund provision for different Global Health Issues: like**
 - **Polio eradication**
 - **Children's Vaccine Program**
 - **HIV Research, TB testing and Research**
 - **Next-Generation Condom**
 - **Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)**

CARE

- **Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (1945)**
- **One of the worlds largest Independent, Non profit, Non Sectarian international relief and development organization.**
- **Began working in India 1950, till 1980s worked for providing Nutrition for children of age 6-11.**
- **Focused its food support in ICDS program.**
- **Now helping in the different projects dealing with:**
- **Health and Nutrition, Anaemia Control, Women's Health,**
- **Adolescent Girls Health, Child Survival, Family Spacing.**

International Red Cross

- **Non political, Non official organization devoted to the service of mankind in peace and war.**
- **Founded by Henry Dunant – 1859 after the battle of Solferino.**
- **Relief of the sick and wounded in the armies without distinction of nationality.**
- **Role :Humanitarian service on behalf of the victims of war and Natural disasters.**
- **First Aid and Nursing, Health Education, Maternity and Child Welfare Services.**

Indian Red Cross

- **Established in 1920 by an act of the Indian Legislature with three objectives of :**
 - **1) Improvement of Health**
 - **2) Prevention of Diseases**
 - **3) Mitigation of Suffering**
- **In Indian military people, In the peacetime the society provides comfort goods such as newspapers, periodicals and musical instruments.**
- **Junior Red Cross : Works for boys and girls by providing opportunities in activities like village uplift, first aid, antiepidemic work etc.**



**WORKING FOR A WORLD
FREE FROM POVERTY**

The world bank

- **IS A SPECIALIZED AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS**
- **ESTABLISHED IN 1944, WITH THE PURPOSE OF HELPING LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AISE THEIR LIVING STANDARDS**
- **GIVES LOANS FOR PPROJECTS THAT LEAD TO ECONOMIC GROWTH**
- **UNDER THE World Bank Health, Nutrition, and Population Strategy, 1997**
- **IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2014-15, WORLD BANK HAS APPROVED FINANCIAL AID TO 28 HEALTH RELATED PROJECTS WORLD OVER**
- **2 OF THESE ARE ACTIVE IN THE EAST ASIA REGION, NAMELY ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES ACCESS PROJECT AND HEALTH GOVERNANCE AND NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.**



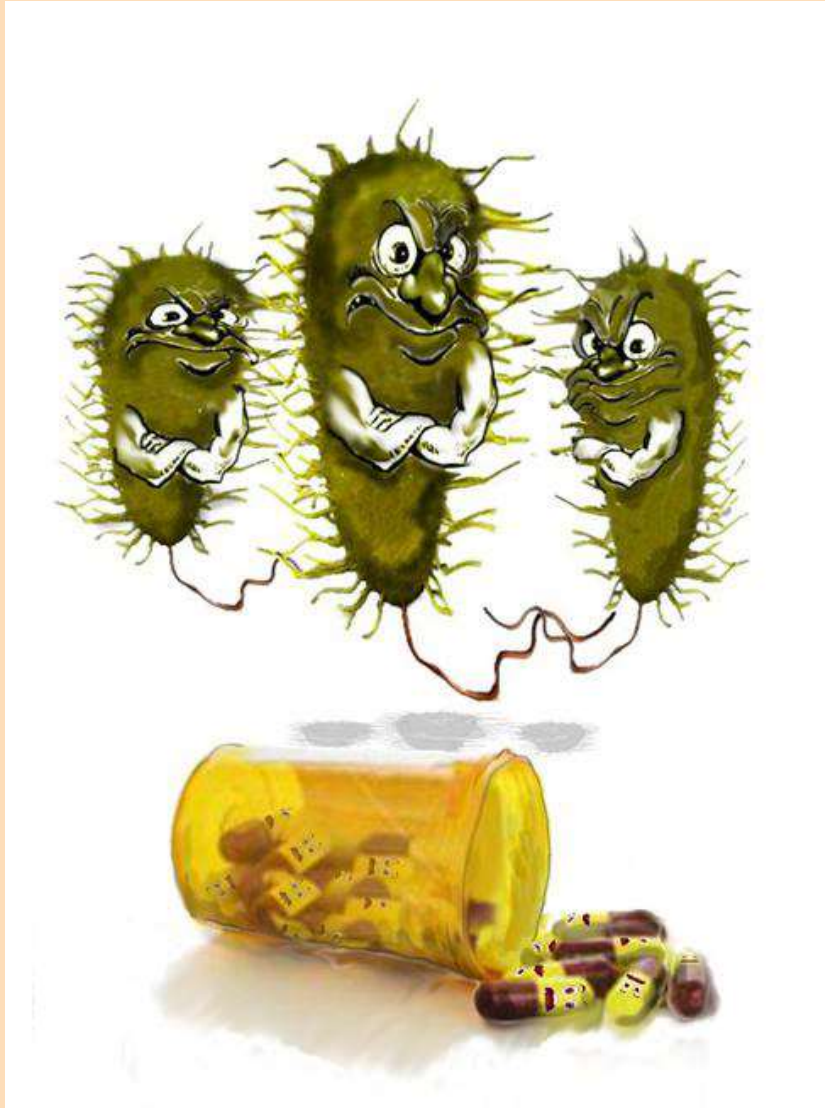
MENTAL HEALTH

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

- **Depression**
- 400 million
- **Bipolar affective disorder**
-60 million
- **Schizophrenia**
- 21 million
- **Dementia**
-35 million

WHO response

- **WHO's Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP), launched in 2008**
- **WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020.**
- **Mental Health Atlas Project**
- **World Mental Health Day**



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

- **Antimicrobial resistance has been detected in all parts of the world;**
- **accelerated by**
- **misuse of antimicrobial medicines,**
- **inadequate or non-existent programmes for infection prevention and control**
- **poor-quality medicines**
- **weak laboratory capacity,**
- **inadequate surveillance and insufficient regulation of the use of antimicrobial medicines.**

WHO PROPOSED STRATEGY

- **Comprehensive national plans**
- **A national surveillance mechanism, based on well-equipped laboratories with well-trained staff**
- **Access to quality-assured antimicrobial medicines**
- **Both overuse and misuse of antimicrobial medicines**
- **Public awareness**
- **Infection prevention and control programmes**



CANCERS

- **Cancers figure among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide.**
- **-14 million new cases**
- **-8.2 million cancer related deaths in 2012 .**
- **The number of new cases is expected to rise by about 70% over the next 2 decades.**
- **Around one third of cancer deaths are due to the 5 leading behavioural and dietary risks: high body mass index, low fruit and vegetable intake, lack of physical activity, tobacco use, alcohol use.**

In 2013, WHO launched the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013-2020

aims to reduce by 25% premature mortality from cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases by 2025.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

As the target date of millenium development goals , 2015 , is reached, member states of united nations have replaced them with new goals, named sustainable development goals

Evidence based medicine

An approach to medical practice intended to optimize decision making by emphasizing the use of evidence from well designed and conducted research





EBOLA

- **The first outbreak of Ebola virus disease- Democratic Republic of Congo in 1976, in a community near to Ebola River.**
- **318 cases and 218 deaths for a case fatality ratio of 88%.**
- **Since 1976,**
- **26 outbreaks of Ebola virus has occurred in ten countries of Africa, including Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, South Africa, Uganda, Sierra Leone**

The current outbreak initiated in Guinea on March 2014

- **Also affecting :**
 - **Sierra Leone,**
 - **Liberia,**
 - **Nigeria,**
 - **Senegal,**
 - **Mali,**
 - **United States of America**
 - **Spain**
- **most severe and deadly outbreak so far**
- **As illustrated by WHO factsheet as on September 22nd, 2015, reported 28,295 confirmed, probable and suspected cases including 11,295 deaths**

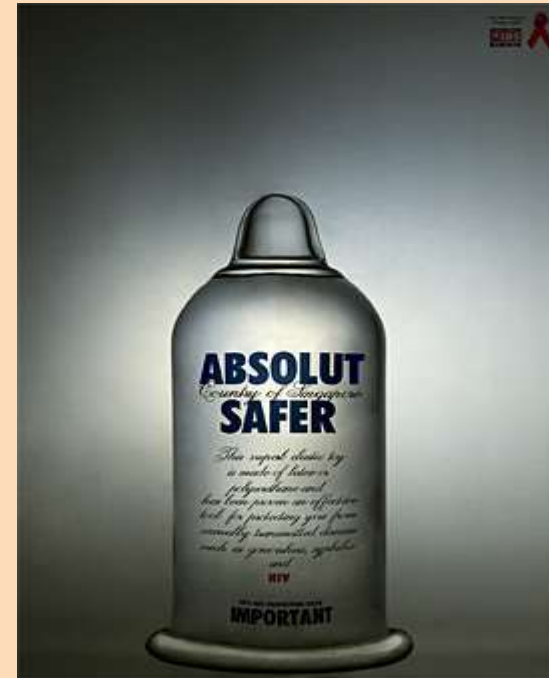
WHO strategic EBOLA action plan

2015: OBJECTIVES

- **Stop transmission of the Ebola virus in affected countries**
- **Prevent new outbreaks of the Ebola virus in new areas and countries**
- **Safely reactivate essential health services and increase resilience**
- **Fast-track Ebola research and development**
- **Coordinate national and international Ebola response**

Developments in Ebola research

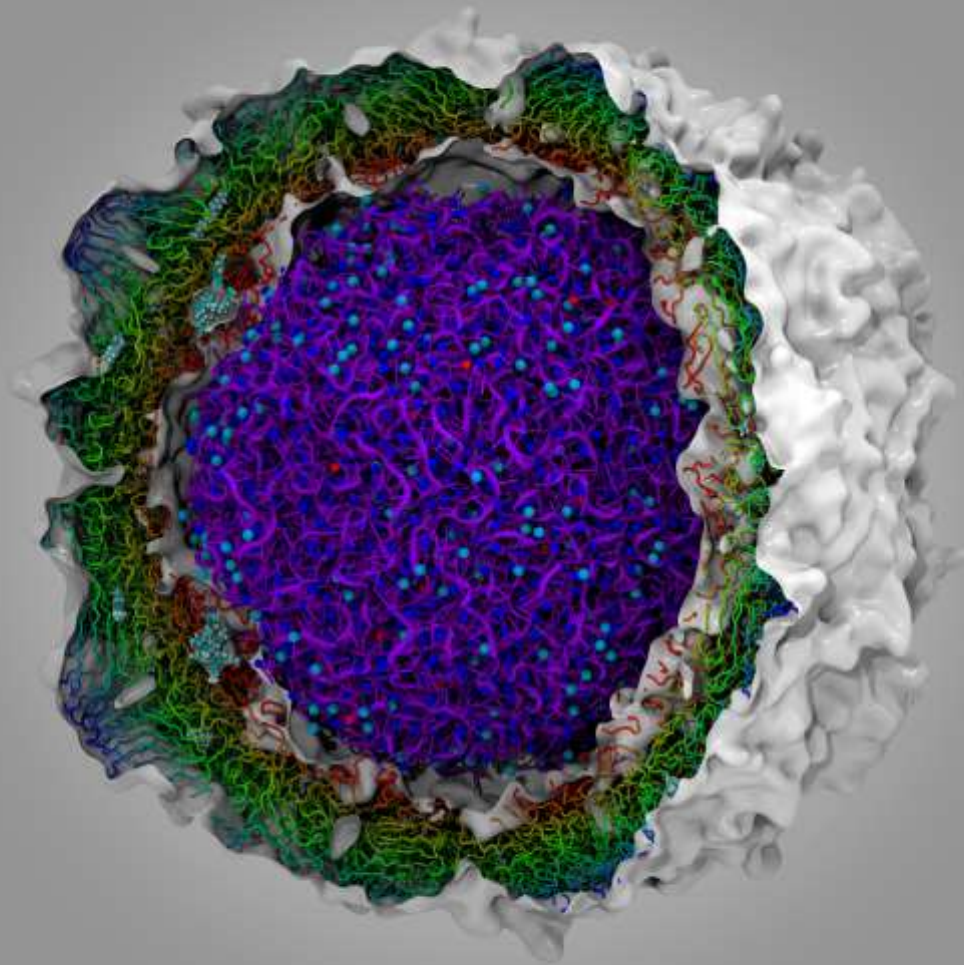
- **4 rapid diagnostic tools that can detect Ebola virus in patients in a matter of hours rather than days & 24 testing laboratories**
- **Just months away from having a safe vaccine available**
- **A global network of thousands of medical professionals available for rapid deployment through Foreign Medical Teams (FMTs)**
- **Nearly 7000 experts trained in clinical management, infection prevention and control.**



Family planning

- **At the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning, leaders from around the world committed to expanding contraceptive access to an additional 120 million women and girls in the world's 69 poorest countries by the year 2020.**
- **Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) is the movement that carries this global effort forward.**
- **total number of commitment countries reached 29 in 2013.**
- **One-half of FP2020 commitment countries now have formal, detailed plans to guide their national family planning strategies**
- **In 2013, 8.4 million additional women and girls used modern contraception compared to 2012.**





jason.roberts@mh.org.au 2011
www.vidri.org.au



POLIO

- **Polio remains endemic in three countries – Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan.**
- **Until poliovirus transmission is interrupted in these countries, all countries remain at risk of importation of polio, especially vulnerable countries with weak public health and immunization services and travel or trade links to endemic countries.**
- **Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus is causing an outbreak in Madagascar and Ukraine.**

- **STATES CURRENTLY EXPORTING POLIO VIRUS**
 - **Pakistan, Afganistan**
- **STATES INFECTED WITH POLIO VIRUS BUT NOT CURRENTLY EXPORTING IT**
 - Nigeria and Somalia**
- **STATES NO LONGER INFECTED WITH WILD TYPE POLIO VIRUS BUT WHICH REMAIN VULNERABLE TO ITS INTERNATIONAL SPREAD**
 - **Cameroon ,Ethopia, Iraq, Israel, Equatorial guniea, Syrian Arab Republic**

Wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) and Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (CVP) Cases

GLOBALY

WPV = 41

CVPV=13

IN ENDEMIC COUNTRIES

WPV = 41

CVPV = 1

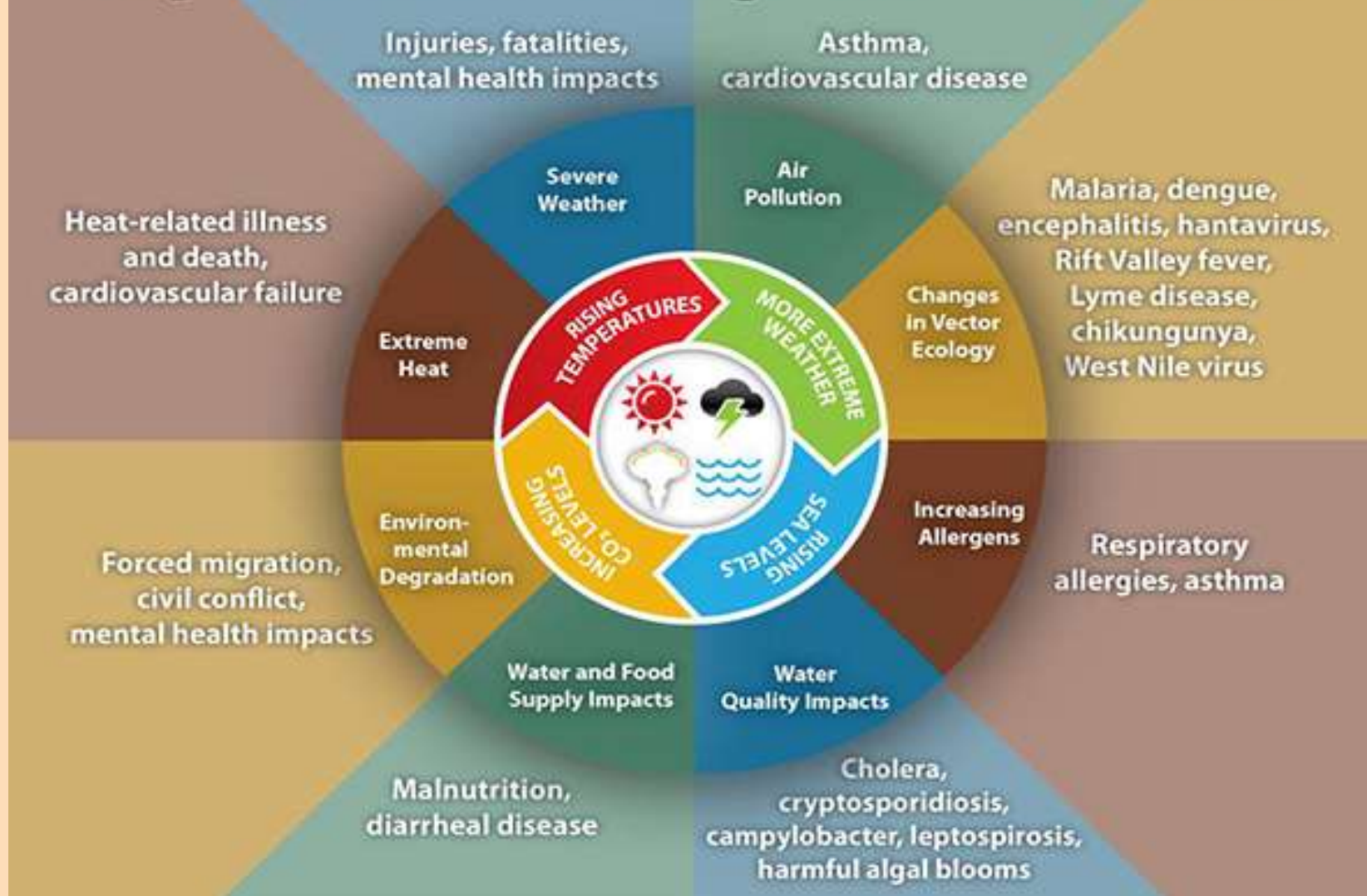
IN NON ENDEMIC COUNTRIES

WPV = 0

CVPC= 12



Impact of Climate Change on Human Health



CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH

Key facts

- **Climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter.**
- **Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress.**
- **The direct damage costs to health (i.e. excluding costs in health-determining sectors such as agriculture and water and sanitation), is estimated to be between US\$ 2-4 billion/year by 2030.**

- **Areas with weak health infrastructure – mostly in developing countries – will be the least able to cope without assistance to prepare and respond.**

WHO response

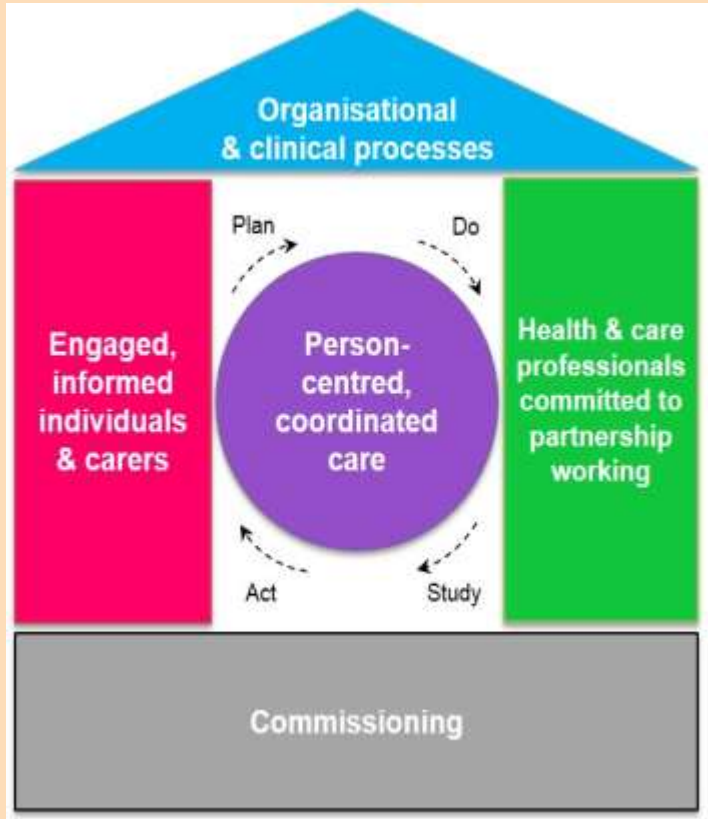
- **In 2009, the World Health Assembly endorsed a new WHO work plan on climate change and health. This includes:**
- **Advocacy: to raise awareness that climate change is a fundamental threat to human health.**
- **Partnerships: to coordinate with partner agencies within the UN system, and ensure that health is properly represented in the climate change agenda.**

- **Science and evidence: to coordinate reviews of the scientific evidence on the links between climate change and health, and develop a global research agenda.**
- **Health system strengthening: to assist countries to assess their health vulnerabilities and build capacity to reduce health vulnerability to climate change.**

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA

- **It an effort by nations, international organizations and civil society towards a world safe and secure from infectious disease**
- **Objective is to promote global health security as an international**
- **Priority**
- **11 discrete GHSA action packages are identified**
- **Underlying strategy is Prevent-Detect-Respond**
 - Prevent - Avoidable epidemics**
 - Detect - Threats Early**
 - Respond – Rapidly and Effectively**

People Centered Health Systems



- People are living longer, along with the burden of treating long-term chronic conditions.
- Universal health coverage will not be achieved without improvements in the delivery of health services.
- Putting people at the heart of the health-care experience and focusing on a true and lasting integration of services offered to them is urgently needed to meet the challenges faced by today's health systems, however diverse.

World Health Day 2015



FROM FARM TO
PLATE MAKE FOOD
SAFE





Safe food for a healthy life!
#safefood

World Health Day 2015

FOOD SAFETY

Key facts

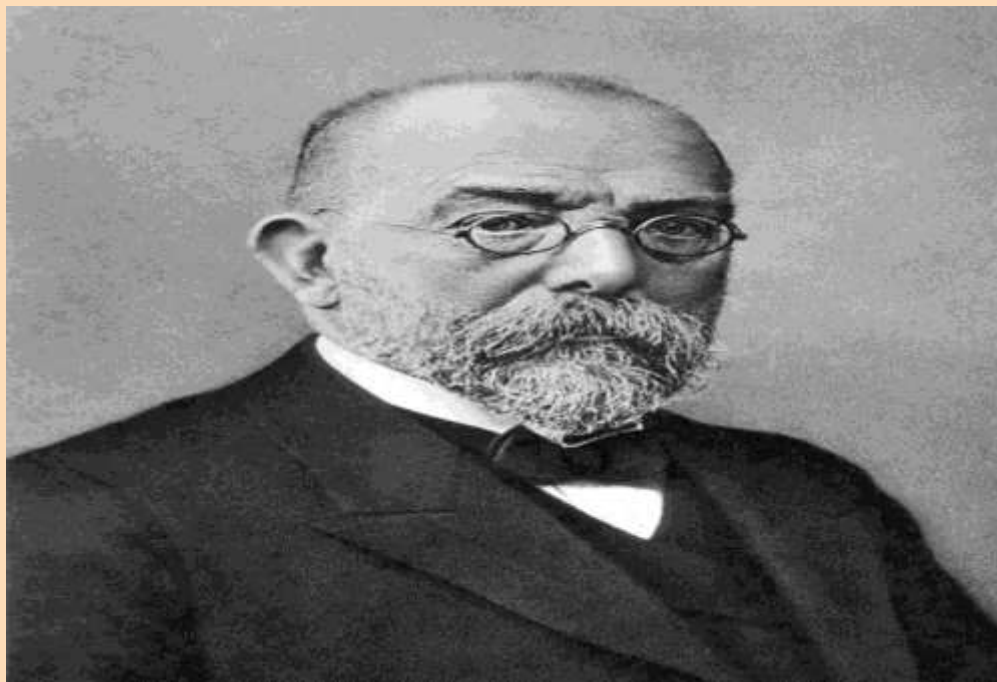
- **Unsafe food containing harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites or chemical substances, causes more than 200 diseases - ranging from diarrhoea to cancers.**
- **Foodborne and waterborne diarrhoeal diseases kill an estimated 2 million people annually, including many children.**

WHO response

- **WHO helps Member States build capacity to prevent, detect and manage foodborne risks by:**
- **providing independent scientific assessments on microbiological and chemical hazards that form the basis for international food standards, guidelines and recommendations, known as the Codex Alimentarius, to ensure food is safe wherever it originates;**
- **Assessing the safety of new technologies used in food production, such as genetic modification and nanotechnology;**

- **The International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) was developed by WHO and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to rapidly share information during food safety emergencies;**
- **Promoting safe food handling through systematic disease prevention and awareness programmes, through the WHO Five Keys to Safer Food message and training materials; and**

**Updates on older issues which
still remain a problem**



- **Tuberculosis (TB) remains one of the world's deadliest communicable diseases.**
- **In 2013, an estimated 9.0 million people developed TB and 1.5 million died from the disease, 360 000 of whom were HIV-positive.**
- **The end of 2015 marks a transition from the MDGs to a post-2015.**
- **WHO has developed The overall goal of the strategy is to end the global TB epidemic,**
- **2035 targets- 95% reduction in TB deaths and a 90% reduction in TB incidence (both compared with 2015).**
- **-a target of zero catastrophic costs for TB affected families by 2020.**

- **17 SEPTEMBER 2015- *“Achieving the malaria MDG target”*** – shows that the malaria MDG target to “have halted and begun to reverse the incidence” of malaria by 2015, has been met “convincingly”, with new malaria cases dropping by 37% in 15 year.

As the world looks to 2030, and prepares to meet the challenges of an ambitious set of Sustainable Development Goals, the World Health Organization is developing three global health sector strategies to cover:

HIV/AIDS;

viral hepatitis; and

sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The strategies will cover 2016-2021 and will be finalized for consideration by the 69th World Health Assembly in 2016

Currently 35 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, of which 3.2 Million are children

India has demonstrated an overall reduction of 57 percent in estimated annual new HIV infections (among adult population) from 0.274 million in 2000 to 0.116 million in 2011, and the estimated number of people living with HIV was 2.08 million in 2011.[\[5\]](#)



obrigado

Dank U

Merci

mahalo

Köszi

спасибо

Grazie

Thank
you

mauruuru

Takk

Gracias

Dziękuję

Děkuju

danke

Kiitos