

# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION-OBJECTIVES AND POINTS OF VIEW FOR HEALTH AND FOR PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE XXI CENTURY

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**Abstract:** World Health Organization (WHO), in an international organization whose the main role is to keep and coordinate health situation of world wide people. People's health influence the economic developement and the latest is influenced, in turn, by the former. In 1975, it was launched the concept „Health for everybody till 2000”. During the same year in 1975 it was adopted the first resolution on primary health cares, representing a strategy for reaching the health aim for everybody till 2000 The statement underlined that a main social objektiv of governments, international organizations and the entire world community would be the health level which is reached by all the people till 2000 and which allows everybody a productive life socially and economically. The Millenium Statement adopted by 191 countries including Romania sets the Objectives of Millenium Development – OMD. in number of eight are detailed in the article. By the work done, World Health Organization builds up a safer world in close cooperation with all countries involved.

**Cuvinte cheie:** OMS ,servicii pentru sanatate,Declaratia Mileniului,rezolutii

**Rezumat:**OMS este o organizatie internationala al carei rol principal este de a mentine si coordona starea de sanatate a populatiei la nivel global.Sanatatea populatiei influenteaza dezvoltarea economica iar aceasta din urma este influentata la randul sau de prima.In 1975 s-a lansat conceptul:”Sanatate pentru toti pana in anul 2000.”Afirmatia subliniaza ca un obiectiv social important al guvernelor , al organizatiilor internationale si a intregii comunitati globale este ca starea de sanatate sa fie obtinuta de catre toti oamenii pana in anul 2000 pentru ca toata lumea sa se bucure de o viata productiva spe plan social si economic.Declaratia Mileniului adoptata de 191 de tari include si Romania si stabileste obiectivele Dezvoltarii Milenare-in numar de 8 vor fi detaliate in acest articol. Astfel, OMS construieste o cooperare stransa intre tarile lumii si astfel o lume mai sigura.

## INTRODUCTION

World Health Organization (WHO), in an international organization whose the main role is to keep and coordinate health situation of world wide people. Its headquarters founded on the 7 of April 1948 in in Geneva and there are 193 members states.

The role of organization, established in its constitution, is the maintenance of the best health condition of world wide people. The health level reached must ensure to the human being a physical and mental condition in order to be productive and useful for society.

Decisions of WHO get a nature of recomandation the organization, supporting member states in order to promote health by acquisition of knowledge and medical practices.

WHO in an international structure and it defends objectively the interests of the three main coordinates into the health sistem:

1. producers of health services,
2. consumers of these services
3. party payer – Health Administration.

There are also organizations which mediate between the producers and the consumers of health services.

In 1948, the first World Health Assembly considered useful to found world day of health and from 1950, World Health Day was celebrated on the 7 th of April every year. The

aim of this day is to raise world wide the knowledge level into a certain health topic and to draw attention upon a priority area for WHO.

This day is the main point to launch long term programes or projects whose actions will go on even afetr this day.

Every year, World Health Day celebrates a representative topic from world Public Health point of view.

Several latest topics are:

- 2005 – Every mother and every child matter,
- 2006 – Together for health,
- 2007 – Healthy environment for children,
- 2008 – Protecting health from global warming,
- 2009 – We save lifes.We prepare emergency hospitals

In 1974, director general of WHO, dr. Halfdan Mahler, underlined that people health influence the economic developement and the latest is influenced, in turn, by the former. One year later, in 1975, it was launched the concept „Health for everybody till 2000”. During the same year in 1975 it was adopted the first resolution on primary health cares, representing a strategy for reaching the health aim for everybody till 2000.

The activities performed in this direction culminated with the organization of the international meeting WHO - UNICEF at Alma-Ata on the12th September. 1978,where 134 governments and 67 international organizations participated.

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The basic document of the conference was *The Statement from Alma-Ata*.

The statement underlined that a main social objective of governments, international organizations and the entire world community would be the health level which is reached by all the people till 2000 and which allows everybody a productive life socially and economically. The main way towards this objective is primary health care. The WHO– UNICEF report upon primary health care is a social basis for a continuous function and development of primary health care into the world. The Statement of the Conference has 22 recommendations which get involve the definition of primary health care.

During September 2000 it took place in New York *Millennium Summit*, where kings, heads of state and prime ministers from over 150 countries participated. The Millennium Statement adopted by 191 countries including Romania sets the *Objectives of Millennium Development – OMD*.

*Objectives of Millennium Development* – including precised aims to reach till 2015 are:

1. *Reduction of severe poverty;*

World wide, over one billion persons live less than one dollar a day. Malnutrition represents the main cause of infantile death. Double assumed commitment is to halve, till in 2015, the number of persons whose income is less than one dollar a day and who starve.

The severe poverty fell from almost one third of world population in 1990 to a fifth in 2004. If this tendency goes on, the aim of OMD to reduce the poverty will be reached in world and in regions.

The rhythm of recorded progress in Africa sub Saharan won't allow getting the level of diminishing the poverty till 2015.

2. *Universal access to elementary education;*

Over one hundred million of children in the world have no access to education, especially in the least developed countries. The lack of access to education reduces the chances and the opportunities of the children and it aggravates the efforts to fight against poverty. The attendance of elementary school world wide and the highest level of 100% represent a great challenge.

3. *Promotion of the gender equality and empower women;*

Many female persons from the least developed countries face difficulties in accessing education or getting a job. In such conditions, it is impossible for women to assure of the future and to help their country economics.

4. *Reduction of infantile death;*

In the least developed countries, almost 11 millions of children die annual because of curable diseases, such as diarrhea and malaria, the phenomenon could be avoided by improved nutrition and appropriate medical treatment.

The objective is to reduce by two thirds the infantile mortality rate among children under 5 years. Mortality rate is still high in many countries despite recorded progress in certain regions.

It is considered possible a reduction of rate mortality less than a quarter till 2015. The less progress are recorded in Africa sub-Saharan, where armed conflicts, population growth, lack of investment in health services and spread of HIV/AIDS leads to the worsening situation.

5. *Improve maternal health ;*

More over 500 000 women die annual as a consequence of treatable complications arising from pregnancy or childbirth. Long term, the real progress will depend by the improves from other domains, such as status of woman, malnutrition and a better education.

6. *The control of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease;*

The spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis provokes devastating effects in poor countries, an annual increase being recorded in the number of illnesses especially HIV/AIDS. The number of dead persons after HIV/AIDS number of people increased in 2006 by 2,9 millions, while the number of infected persons with HIV/AIDS increased from 36,9 millions in 2004 to 39,5 millions in 2006. Malaria killed over 18% of children under 5 years, while tuberculosis killed 1,6 millions people in 2005.

7. *Ensure environmental sustainability;*

Poverty means most of the times restricted water and clean air, essential health. The same time, the poor is the most affected from climate change and environmental degradation, being dependent on natural resources.

Access to drinking water increased from 78% in 1990 to 83% in 2004. Despite of all these progress, social and political situation of African states sub-Saharan will prevent ,most likely, from reaching the set aim for 2015.

8. *Creating global partnerships for development;*

An essential condition for prosperity of developing countries is to participate to international trade. Mean while, it requires a greater involvement of developing countries to reduce poverty.

With the adoption by each country of coordinated aims OMD, specific national content, there was built up a monitoring mechanism of national, regional and global.

By the work done, World Health Organization builds up a safer world in close cooperation with all countries involved.

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