

IHR-2005, National & International health

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Levels of health care delivery in Bangladesh

- **Primary health care level**
 - ✓ Upazila health complexes
 - ✓ Union sub-centres
 - ✓ Community clinics
- **Secondary health care level**
 - ✓ District hospitals
- **Tertiary health care level**
 - ✓ Medical college hospitals
 - ✓ Specialized hospitals: NICVD, NIMH, NIKDU, NIDCH, NINS etc.

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National health organization

The national organizations in the health sector of Bangladesh includes:

- **MoHFW**
- **Armed forces medical service**
- **Police health service**
- **Railway medical service**
- **Jail hospital**
- **Labour health service**
- **Port health service**
- **Drug administration and narcotics**

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National health programs

In between 1975 and 1998 with the help of DPs, Bangladesh health services were mainly focused on FP and MCH under HNP-related projects.

- Bangladesh **1st population project: 1975-80**
- Bangladesh **2nd population and family health project: 1980-86**
- Bangladesh **3rd population and family welfare project: 1986-91**
- Bangladesh **4th population and health project: 1992-98**

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National health programs

From 1998, health services of Bangladesh are being maintained through Sector-wide approach (SWAp). Till now 4 SWAp has been implemented.

- **1st SWAp:** Health and population sector program (**HPSP: 1998-2003**)
- **2nd SWAp:** Health, nutrition and population sector program (**HNPSP: 2003-2011**)
- **3rd SWAp:** Health population and nutrition sector development program (**HPNSDP: 2011-2016**)
- **4th SWAp:** Health population and nutrition sector program (**HPNSP: 2016-2021 extended till 2024**)

Domestic NGOs in health sector

- BIRDEM
- Gonoshastho
- BAVS (Bangladesh association for voluntary sterilization)
- BMRC (Bangladesh medical research council)
- BNSB (Bangladesh national society of blinds)
- BWHC (Bangladesh women's health coalition)
- Kumudini welfare trust of Bangladesh
- Dhaka Ahsania mission
- Grameen Bank

International NGOs in health sector

- WHO
- UNICEF
- USAIDs
- GAVI
- Bill and Melinda gates Foundation
- JAICA
- Wateraid Bangladesh
- Orbis international Bangladesh

International NGOs in health sector

- Save the children Bangladesh
- Brac
- CARE Bangladesh
- icddr,b
- Health and hope foundation
- Marie stopes Bangladesh
- Action against hunger Bangladesh
- Friendship NGO

International Health Regulation: History

- The **IHR** were first adopted by the **World Health Assembly in 1969**.
- The Regulations were amended in **1973**, and then in **1981**, to focus on **three** diseases: **cholera, yellow fever and plague**.
- The **revised Regulations (2005)** were adopted at the Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly on **23 May 2005** and entered into force on **15 June 2007**.
- The IHR 2005 are an instrument of international law that is legally-binding on **196 countries globally including 194 WHO** member states.
- At 77th World Health Assembly a new amendment of IHR-2005 was adopted in **1 June, 2024** that came into force **in September, 2025**.

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IHR: PHEIC

PHEIC or “**public health emergency of international concern**” means an extraordinary event which is determined, as provided in the regulations of IHR-2005:

- To constitute a public health risk to other states through the international spread of diseases and
- To potentially require a coordinated international response

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IHR: PHEIC

To be considered a potential PHEIC, the event would have to meet **two of the four** following criteria:

- **Is the public health impact of the event serious?**
- **Is the event unusual or unexpected?**
- **Is there a significant risk of international spread?**
- **Is there a significant risk for international trade or travel restrictions?**

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IHR: Always notifiable disease

1. **Smallpox**
2. **Poliomyelitis due to polioviruses**
3. **Human influenza caused by a new subtype**
4. **Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)**

These 4 diseases are always notifiable irrespective of number of cases and even a single case has to be reported

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IHR: Potentially Notifiable Events

- Any event of potential International Public Health Concern including those of **unknown causes and source**, in particular clusters of cases of severe acute respiratory disease of unknown or novel cause.
- Cholera**
- Pneumonic plague**
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (Ebola, Marburg, Lassa)**
- West Nile Fever and**
- Other diseases that are of special national or regional concern, e.g. dengue fever, Rift Valley fever, and meningococcal disease**

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IHR: Pandemic emergency

- “Pandemic emergency”** means a public health emergency of international concern that is caused by a communicable disease and:
 - has, or is at high risk of having, **wide geographical spread** to and within multiple States; and
 - is exceeding, or is **at high risk of exceeding**, the capacity of health systems to respond in those States; and
 - is causing, or is at high risk of causing, substantial social and/or economic disruption, including **disruption to international traffic and trade**; and
 - requires rapid, equitable and enhanced coordinated international action, with **whole of-government and whole-of-society approaches**

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World Health Organization (WHO)

- WHO was established as a specialized agency of the **UN in 1948**.
- Year of establishment: **7th April, 1948**.
- Member states: **194**
- Headquarters: **Geneva, Switzerland**
- Structure:
 - ✓ **The world health assembly**
 - ✓ **The executive board**
 - ✓ **The secretariat**

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WHO: Regional headquarters

Region	Headquarters
South-East Asia	New Delhi (India)
Africa	Brazzaville (Congo)
Americas	Washington DC (USA)
Europe	Copenhagen (Denmark)
Eastern Mediterranean	Alexandria (Egypt)
Western Pacific	Manila (Philippines)

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WHO: Goals

- To ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage
- To protect a billion more people from health emergencies
- To provide a further billion people with better health and well-being

WHO: Activities

- 1. Prevention and control of specific diseases:** Epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases; control of non-communicable disease problems such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, genetic disorders, diabetes, blindness, mental disorders, drug addiction and dental diseases; vector biology and control; quality control of drugs and drug products etc.
- 2. Development of comprehensive health services:** Promote and support national health policy development and the development of comprehensive national health programmes.

WHO: Activities

- 3. Promotion of family health:** This includes maternal and child health care, human reproduction, nutrition and health education.
- 4. Promotion of environmental health:** WHO advises governments on national programmes for the provision of basic sanitary services. The activities are directed to protection of the quality of air, water and food; health conditions of work, radiation protection and early identification of new hazards originating from new technological developments.

WHO: Activities

- 5. Health statistics:** Weekly Epidemiological Record; World Health Statistics Quarterly; World Health Statistics Annual.
- 6. Biomedical research:** The WHO does not itself do research, but stimulates and coordinates research works by awarding grants to research workers and research institutions for promoting research.
- 7. Health literature and information:** WHO acts as a clearing house for information on health problems.
- 8. Cooperation with other organizations:** WHO collaborates with the UN and with the other specialized agencies, and maintains various degrees of working relationships.

World Health Day

- Every year **7 April** is observed globally as **world health day** with specific activities to be performed throughout the year.
- This year the day is focusing a year-long campaign on **maternal and newborn health**.
- The campaign, titled **Healthy beginnings, hopeful futures**, will urge governments and the health community to ramp up efforts to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths, and to prioritize women's longer-term health and well-being.

UNICEF

- The **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)** was established in **1946**, in the aftermath of World War II.
- Mandate was to **help children and young people** whose lives and futures were at risk – no matter what role their country had played in the war.
- Member countries: **192**
- Headquarters: **New York City, USA**

UNICEF: Activities

- **Adolescent development and participation**
- **Child protection**
- **Children with disabilities**
- **Climate change and environment**
- **Early childhood development**
- **Child education**
- **Gender equality**
- **Health:** Every child has the right to survive and thrive.

UNICEF: Activities

- **UNICEF in emergencies**
- **Child Immunization**
- **Migrant and displaced children**
- **Nutrition**
- **Social and behaviour change**
- **Social policy**
- **Convention on the Rights of the Child**

UNICEF: Activities in Bangladesh

- **Health:** Helping children to survive and thrive
- **Education:** Helping all children to reach their potential
- **Nutrition:** Building a foundation for lifelong health
- **Child Protection:** Keeping children safe from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene:** Protecting children with clean water, improved sanitation and good hygiene practices
- **Social policy:** Ensuring that no child is left behind

IFRC

- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the **world's largest humanitarian network**.
- **IFRC secretariat** supports local **Red Cross and Red Crescent** action in more than **191 countries**, bringing together more than **16 million volunteers** for the good of humanity.
- **The IFRC** has strived for hope and humanity for more than **100 years**.
- The IFRC was founded in **1919 in Paris** by **Henry Dunant** in the aftermath of World War I.
- Originally called the **League of Red Cross Societies**.

IFRC

- The League's first objective was simple: **improve the health of people** in countries that had suffered greatly **during the war**.
- In **1983**, it became the **League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**, and finally—in **1991**—**the IFRC as today**.

IFRC: Activities

Disasters, Climate and Crises

- Climate-smart disaster risk reduction
- Migration and displacement
- Cash and voucher assistance

Health and care

- Community health
- Emergency health
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- First aid

National Society Development

- Funds for National Society Development
- Branch development
- Guidance for National Society Statutes

Inclusion, protection and engagement

- Education
- Protection, gender and inclusion
- Youth engagement
- Community engagement and accountability

icddr,b

- icddr,b was established in **Dhaka in 1960s** as the **South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) Cholera Research Laboratory**.
- The **Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL)** soon developed an international reputation in diarrhoeal disease research.
- During the 1960s, the CRL also established a **large-scale health and demographic surveillance site at Matlab in Chandpur district** – now the longest-running such site in the global South and an inspiration for many similar sites worldwide.

icddr,b

- In **1962**, the CRL established the **Dhaka Hospital**, still run by icddr,b, to meet the urgent need to treat patients, particularly young children, with severe diarrhoeal disease.
- In **1978**, the CRL received fresh impetus and a new name – the **International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh**.
- In recent years, we have been known simply as **icddr,b**.

icddr,b: Major Achievements

- Development of Oral Rehydration Solution (**ORS**)
- **Zinc Treatment** for diarrhoea
- **Tetanus Toxoid** vaccine for mothers
- Guidelines for Treating **Severe Malnutrition**
- **Testing** vaccines
- Family planning solutions
- **Domestic Violence** legislation
- Continuing innovation
- Development of **Absorbent Birth Mat** for measuring maternal blood loss
- **Ultra Low-cost CPAP** device for severe pneumonia
- **Supplementary and Therapeutic Foodstuffs** to prevent and treat malnutrition

icddr,b activities

The Health Systems and Population Studies Division (HSPSD)

- Climate Change, Health and Population Science
- Health Economics and Financing
- Urban Health and Universal Health Coverage
- Environmental Health and WASH
- Programme for HIV and AIDS
- Matlab Health Research Centre

Infectious Diseases Division (IDD)

- Programme for Enteric Infections and Vaccines
- Programme for Respiratory Infections
- Programme for Emerging and Re-Emerging Infections
- Genome Centre

icddr,b activities

Nutrition Research Division (NRD)

- Maternal and Child Nutrition
- Clinical Research
- Food Safety
- Immunobiology, Nutrition and Toxicology
- Non-Communicable Diseases

Maternal and Child Health Division (MCHD)

- Child Development
- Gender, Equity and Rights
- Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

CARE

- At the end of **World War II**, with much of the world in ruins, **Arthur Ringland and Dr. Lincoln Clark** approach 22 American charities to propose a non-profit corporation to funnel food packages from Americans to loved ones in Europe.
- The charities agree and on November 27, they incorporate the **Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE)**.
- Funded largely by CARE International members, in 1992 CARE sees its largest year of expansion after the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- The following year, **CARE USA moves its headquarters from New York to Atlanta**, and changes its name again to the **"Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere"**

CARE: Activities

Health:

- **Strengthening local health systems** and community-based organizations
- **Supporting marginalized population** groups, especially adolescents, to exercise their right to health
- **Increasing access to quality health services**, including reproductive health services, in humanitarian and fragile settings
- **Preparing and responding to public health emergency preparedness** by leveraging our long-term relationships with governments, frontline health workers, and communities

CARE: Activities

- **Crisis:** Whether it is a sudden emergency or an ongoing crisis, CARE works to aid people in need around the world.
- **Food & Water:** Hunger and malnutrition remain the leading threats to public health worldwide. **Care responds to global hunger crisis.**
- **Education & Work:** CARE works to increase access to quality education for all children, particularly girls living in fragile and conflict-affected settings
- **Empowering Women & Girls**

brac

- **brac** was **founded by Fazle Hasan Abed at Sulla in the district of Sylhet** as a small-scale relief and rehabilitation project to help returning war refugees after the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.
- The BRAC was founded in **1972 as the Bangladesh Relief Assistance Committee** in response to the humanitarian needs of thousands of refugees returning to their homes after Bangladesh's War of Independence.
- After initially establishing relief and rehabilitation operations, BRAC shifted its focus in **1973** from relief to long-term community development and was renamed the **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)**.

brac: Activities in health sector

- brac's Primary Healthcare programme aspires **to create scalable solutions for attaining national and global targets**, working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- Through extensive **community engagement**, brac's Community Health Workers, known as **Shasthya Kormi** and **Shasthya Shebika**, serve as 'change agents', empowering communities by enhancing their understanding of health issues, generating a demand for high-quality healthcare services, and bridging the gap between the community and healthcare facilities.

brac: Activities in health sector

- Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH)
- Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
- Ensuring Nutrition
- Tuberculosis Control
- Malaria Elimination
- Primary Eye Care Services
- Rehabilitative Care and Support for Physical Disability
- WASH programme

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