



# United Nations (Development and Environment Programs)

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## United Nations (UN)

- UN is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.
- The Organization can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

## UN Works on Following Issues

- Sustainable development
- Environmental protection
- Refugees protection
- Disaster relief
- Counter terrorism
- Disarmament and non-proliferation
- Promoting democracy

- Human rights
- Gender equality and the advancement of women
- Economic and social development
- International health
- Clearing landmines
- Expanding food production



EVERY DAY THE UNITED NATIONS WORKS TO TACKLE GLOBAL CHALLENGES

## UNITED NATIONS

PROVIDES FOOD MILLION PEOPLE IN 75 COUNTRIES

COMBATS CLIMATE CHANGE; WORKS WITH MERCURY EMISSIONS

ASSISTS OVER REFUGEES AND PEOPLE FLEEING WAR. FAMINE OR PERSECUTION

VACCINATES 58% OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN, SAVING

KEEPS THE PEACE PEACEKEEPERS



USES DIPLOMACY TO PREVENT CONFLICT: ASSISTS SOME 50 A YEAR WITH

ELECTIONS

PROTECTS AND PROMOTES HUMAN RIGHTS

ON SITE AND THROUGH

FIGHTS POVERTY LIVES IN THE LAST 30 YEARS

MOBILIZES US\$ 12.5 BILLION IN HUMANITARIAN

AID TO HELP PEOPLE AFFECTED BY EMERGENCIES

PROMOTES MATERNAL HEALTH, SAVING THE LIVES OF

## **UN Has 4 Main Purposes**

- To keep peace throughout the world;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms;
- To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

### Five Main Bodies of United Nations

- 1. The General Assembly (UNGA): the main assembly consisting of all member states
- 2. The Security Council (UNSC): oversees and authorizes military action and establishes peacekeeping operations;
- 3. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): promotes international economic and social development
- 4. The International Court of Justice (ICJ): passes judgment on nations or individuals that commit international crimes, helps to settle disputes between countries
- 5. The Secretariat: establishes procedural rules, undertakes studies in order to collect information required by the UN, headed by the Secretary-General.



### The United Nations System

General Assembly Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice Trusteeship Council



#### The General Assembly

- deliberative assembly of all UN member states (each country has one vote)
- ·may resolve non-compulsory recommendations to states, or suggestions to the Security Council
- decides on the admission of new members
- adopts the budget
- elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council, all members of Economic and Social
   Council



#### The Secretariat

- administrative organ of the UN its chairman is the UN Secretary General
- supports the other UN bodies administratively, e.g. in the organization of conferences, writing reports and studies, and the preparation of the budget-plan
- its chairperson the UN Secretary General is elected by the UN General Assembly for a five-year mandate and is the most important representative of the UN
- outside its headquarters in New York City, the organization has three main offices in Geneva, Nairobi, and Vienna



#### The Security Council

- ·for international security issues
- responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security
- •the most powerful organ of the UN, as it may adopt compulsory resolutions
- its decisions include peacekeeping- and peace enforcement-missions, as well as non-military pressure mediums, such as trade embargos
- has 15 members: five permanent members with veto power, and tenelected members

#### The Economic and Social Council

- for global economical and social affairs
- responsible for cooperation between states on economic and social fields (raising the general standard of living, solve economic, social and health problems, promotion of human rights, culture and education, as well as humanitarian aid)
- therefore it has established numerous functional and regional commissions
- also coordinates the cooperation with the numerous specialized agencies of the United Nations
- has 54 members, who are elected by the UN General Assembly to serve staggered three-year mandates



#### The Trusteeship Council

- was administering trust territories (currently inactive)
- used to temporarily administer disputable areas mostly former mandates of the League of Nations or territories taken away from the states defeated in World War II - aiming to establish either self-government or independence for them)
- its operation is suspended since 1 November 1994, as Palau, the last remaining trust territory, became independent 1 month earlier



#### The International Court of Justice

- universal court for international law (based in The Hague)
- decides disputes between states that recognize its jurisdiction and creates legal opinions
- the 15 judges are elected by the UN General Assembly for nine years. It renders judgement with relative majority.
- parties on the International Court of Justice can only be countries, however no international organizations and other subjects of international law (not to be confused with the International Criminal Court)

## Economic and Social Council (Functional Commissions)

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- Sustainable Development
- United Nations Forum on Forests

### **Economic and Social Council**

#### Specialized Agencies 1,5

**FAO** Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**ILO** International Labour Organization

**IMF** International Monetary Fund

IMO International Maritime
Organization

ITU International Telecommunication
Union

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**UNWTO** World Tourism Organization

**UPU** Universal Postal Union

WHO World Health Organization

**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization

**WMO** World Meteorological Organization

#### **World Bank Group**

- IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- ICSID International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
- IDA International Development Association
- IFC International Finance Corporation
- MIGA Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency



# United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- UNDP works in more than 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion.
- UNDP helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.

## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- UNDP works on protection of human rights and the empowerment of women, minorities and the poorest and most vulnerable.
- Sustainable development
- Democratic governance and peace building
- Climate and disaster resilience

- Millennium Development Goals
- Human Development Report
- Sustainable Development Goals

## The Millennium Development Goals



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



Improve maternal health



Achieve universal primary education



Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



Promote gender equality and empower women



Ensure environmental sustainability



Reduce child mortality



Develop a global partnership for development







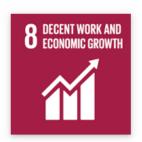


































http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/brochure/UNDP-Brochure-2014\_EN.pdf

# United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- UNEP coordinates environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.
- Its activities cover a wide range of issues regarding the atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, environmental governance and green economy.

### **UNEP Priorities**















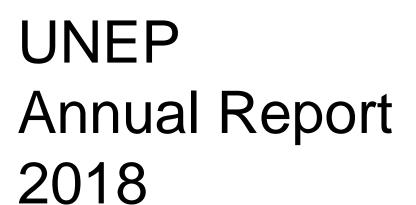




### **Global Environment Outlook 6**



https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/global-environment-outlook-6





127 countries had adopted legislation to regulate plastic bags.



27 countries had enacted legislation banning specific products, materials or production levels.



27 countries have instituted taxes on the production of plastic bags.



30 countries charged consumers fees for plastic bags.



63 countries had mandates for producer responsibility on single-use plastics, including deposit-refunds, product takeback and recycling targets.

https://www.unenvironment.org/annualrepo rt/2018/chapter-00-selected-2018highlights.php



8 countries had established bans of microbeads through national laws or regulations.