



# 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

# THE UNITED NATIONS

PROVIDES FOOD TO **90** MILLION PEOPLE IN **75** COUNTRIES



COMBATS CLIMATE CHANGE; WORKS WITH **140** NATIONS TO PREVENT HARMFUL MERCURY EMISSIONS



ASSISTS OVER **34** MILLION REFUGEES AND PEOPLE FLEEING WAR, FAMINE OR PERSECUTION



VACCINATES **58%** OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN, SAVING **2.5** MILLION LIVES A YEAR



KEEPS THE PEACE WITH **120,000** PEACEKEEPERS IN **16** OPERATIONS ON **4** CONTINENTS



USES DIPLOMACY TO PREVENT CONFLICT; ASSISTS SOME **50** COUNTRIES A YEAR WITH ELECTIONS



PROTECTS AND PROMOTES HUMAN RIGHTS ON SITE AND THROUGH **80** TREATIES/DECLARATIONS



FIGHTS POVERTY HELPING **370** MILLION RURAL POOR ACHIEVE BETTER 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 **30** MILLION WOMEN A YEAR



[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

United Nations - Department of Public Information - 2013

# 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 ten elected 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<sup>1,5</sup>

**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

-  **1** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
-  **2** Achieve universal primary education
-  **3** Promote gender equality and empower women
-  **4** Reduce child mortality
-  **5** Improve maternal health
-  **6** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
-  **7** Ensure environmental sustainability
-  **8** Develop a global partnership for development



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



In 2013, UNDP programmes helped:

**CREATE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

**6.5** MILLION JOBS

**BUILD RESILIENCE**

**14** CRISIS-AFFECTED NATIONS

**MAKE SOCIAL PROTECTION INCLUSIVE**

**15** MILLION PEOPLE

**BROADEN ACCESS TO JUSTICE**

**117** COUNTRIES

**CONDUCT ELECTIONS**

**43** MILLION NEWLY-REGISTERED VOTERS

**BALANCE NATURAL RESOURCE USE**

**250** MILLION HECTARES





# 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>

# UNEP Annual Report 2018

<https://www.unenvironment.org/annualreport/2018/chapter-00-selected-2018-highlights.php>



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 take-back and recycling targets.



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