UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Key U.N. Agencies

World Health Organization

- Coordinating authority on world public health.
- Monitors outbreaks of infectious disease.
- Supports
 development,
 distribution of drugs,
 vaccines, diagnostics.
- Smallpox gone; polio soon?
- Current: AIDS, malaria.





Unicef – UN Children's Fund

 Research, Advocacy
 Shelter, Healthcare, Education
 Protection from abuse, violence,

exploitation

1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child



UNESCO

- Dialogue: relationships → peace.
- Education: K-5 for all, gender equity.
- Science: water for all, sustainable development, alleviate poverty.
- Culture: respect diversity, access to information, freedom of expression.



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UNHCR

- Refugee Driven from country for economic or political reasons.
- Internally Displaced Person
- Emergency Response Protection Asylum
- Advocacy Resolve economic, political issues so refugees can return home.





The UN Refugee Agency

IAEA – Atomic Energy Agency

- Safety/Security Help nations upgrade, address emergencies.
- Science/Technolo gy – Develop peaceful applications.
- Safeguards/
 Verification –
 Inspectors verify no nuclear weapons.



WTO – World Trade Organization

- Promotes free trade
- Mediates trade fights
- 150 in; 32 want in.
- 🗌 Criticisms
 - Developing nations need protections.

Big economies dominate agreements. Labor and



IMF – International Monetary Fund

- Stable exchange rates
- Emergency loans to nations to pay bills.
- Financial reforms to fix deficits, inflation, etc.
- Criticisms





World Bank

- Development loans for infrastructure, health, education, agriculture.
- Low loan rates, terms.
- Technical Assistance.
- 🗌 Criticisms



