

MANAGEMENT OUTLOOK

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SNAPSHOT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SERIES 2

- SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF UNO:**
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, 1967, Vienna
 - International Atomic Energy Agency, 1957, Vienna
 - Food and Agriculture Organisation, 1945, Rome
 - United Nations Environment Programme, 1972, Nairobi
 - International Telecommunication Union, 1947, Geneva
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development, 1977, Rome
 - United Nations Conference on Trade Development, 1964, Geneva

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

THE ORGANIZATION

UNIDO mobilizes knowledge, skills, information and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment. Furthermore, the Organization enhances cooperation at global, regional, national and sectoral levels. UNIDO was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985. As a specialized agency, UNIDO has its own constitution, its own member states, its own policy-making organs, its own executive head (Director-General Dr. Kandeh K. Yumkella) and its own regular budget. Moreover, UNIDO disposes of voluntary contributions to finance developmental activities. UNIDO holds a special place in the United Nations system as it is the only organization promoting the creation of wealth and tackling poverty alleviation through manufacturing. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) helps developing countries and economies in transition in their fight against marginalization.

UNIDO FUNCTIONS

The Organization focuses on three inter-related thematic priorities: Poverty Reduction through Productive Activities; Trade Capacity-Building and Energy and Environment. To improve standards of living through industries that are both internationally competitive and environmentally sustainable, the Organization has created the largest portfolio of projects related to trade capacity building in the United Nations system. The main focus is on promoting growth in the small and medium enterprise sector - the key generator of wealth in most developing countries. UNIDO plays a leading role in, among others, the implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the elimination of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and the Stockholm Convention for the elimination of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).





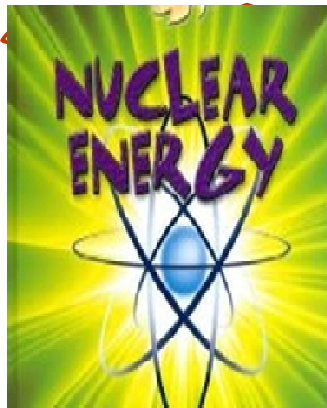
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

THE ORGANIZATION

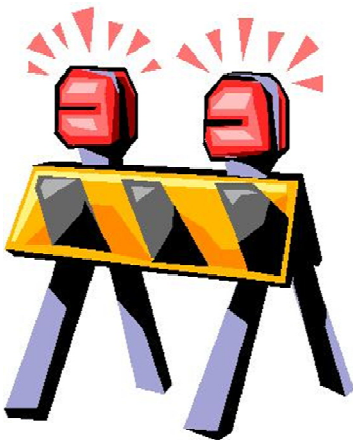
The IAEA was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations resulting from the discovery of nuclear energy. Its fortunes are uniquely geared to this controversial technology that can be used either as a weapon or as a practical and useful tool. The IAEA is the world's center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization in 1957 within the United Nations family. The Agency works with its Member States and multi-

ple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

IAEA MISSION & PROGRAMMES



The IAEA's mission is guided by the interests and needs of Member States, strategic plans and the vision embodied in the IAEA Statute. Three main pillars - or areas of work - underpin the IAEA's mission: Safety and Security; Science and Technology; and Safeguards and Verification.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION

THE ORGANIZATION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. It helps developing countries to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since its founding in 1945, they have focused special attention on developing

rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people. FAO is composed of eight departments: Agriculture and Consumer Protection; Economic and Social Development ; Fisheries and Aquaculture ; Forestry; Human, Financial and Physical Resources; Knowledge and Communication; Natural Resources Management and Environment and Technical Cooperation. FAO is governed by the Conference of Member Nations, which meets every two years to review the work carried out by the Organization and approve



Agriculture

a Programme of Work and Budget for the next biennium. The Conference elects a Council of 49 Member Nations to act as an interim governing body.

FAO MISSION

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts - to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of



the world economy. FAO provides the kind of behind-the-scenes assistance that helps people and nations help themselves. If a community wants to increase crop yields but lacks the technical skills, we introduce simple, sustainable tools and techniques. When a country shifts from state to private land ownership, we provide the legal advice to smooth the way. When a drought pushes already vulnerable groups to the point of famine, we mobilize action. And in a complex world of competing needs, we provide a neutral meeting place and the background knowledge needed to reach consensus.



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

THE ORGANIZATION

UNEP is the United Nations system's designated entity for addressing environmental issues at the global and regional level. Its mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action. UNEP was established after the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden, proposed the creation of a global body to act as the environmental conscience of the UN system. In response, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 2997 on 15 December, 1972 creating:

- the UNEP Governing Council, composed of 58 nations elected for four

-year terms by the UN General Assembly, responsible for assessing the state of the global environment, establishing UNEP's programme priorities, and approving the budget;

- the UNEP Secretariat, with its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, to provide a focal point for environmental action and coordination within the UN system, headed by an Executive Director, with the rank of UN Under-Secretary-General.

UNEP MISSION

To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.





UNEP's work includes: • Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends. • Developing international and national environmental agreements and legal instruments. • Strengthening institutions for the wise management

of the environment. • Integrating economic development and environmental protection. • Facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development. • Encouraging new partnerships and approaches within civil society and the private sector.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

THE ORGANIZATION

ITU is the leading United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues, and the global focal point for governments and the private sector in developing networks and services. For nearly 145 years, ITU has coordinated the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promoted international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, worked to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world, established the worldwide standards that foster seamless interconnection of a vast range of communications systems and addressed the global challenges of our times, such as mitigating climate change and strengthening c y b e r s e c u r i t y .

ITU also organizes worldwide and regional exhibitions and forums, such as ITU TELECOM WORLD, bringing together the most influential representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry to exchange ideas, knowledge and technology for the benefit of the global community, and in particular the developing world. From broadband

Internet to latest-generation wireless technologies, from aeronautical and maritime navigation to radio astronomy and satellite-based meteorology, from convergence in fixed-mobile phone, Internet access, data, voice and TV broadcasting to next-generation networks, ITU is committed to connecting the world.

ITU is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and its membership includes 191 Member States and more than 700 Sector Members and Associates. In 1947, after the Second World War, ITU held a conference in Atlantic City with the aim of developing and modernizing the organization. Under an agreement with the newly created United Nations, it became a UN specialized agency on 15 October 1947, and the headquarters of the organization were transferred in 1948 from Bern to Geneva.

ITU MISSION

The ITU mission: bringing the benefits of ICT to all the world's inhabitants. ITU's mission is to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks,



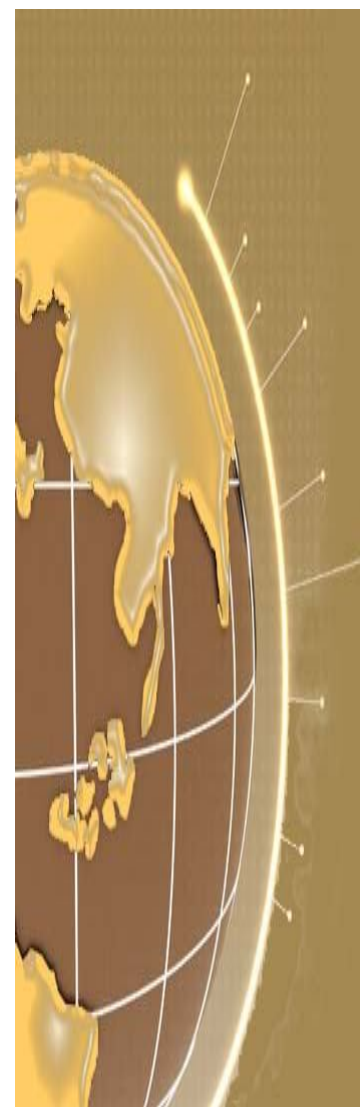
and to facilitate universal access so that people everywhere can participate in, and benefit from, the emerging information society and global economy. The ability to communicate freely is a pre-requisite for a more equitable, prosperous and peaceful world. And ITU assists in mobilizing the technical, financial and human resources needed to make this vision a reality.

A key priority lies in bridging the so called Digital Divide by building information and communication infrastructure, promoting adequate capacity building and developing confidence in the use of cyberspace through enhanced online security. Achieving cyber security and cyber peace are amongst the most critical concerns of the information age, and ITU is taking concrete measures through its landmark Global Cyber security Agenda. ITU also concentrates on strengthening emergency communications for disaster prevention



and mitigation. While both developing and developed countries are equally vulnerable to natural disasters, poorer nations are hardest hit because of their already fragile economies and lack of resources.

Whether through developing the standards used to create infrastructure to deliver telecommunications services on a worldwide basis, through equitable management of the radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits to help bring wireless services to every corner of the world, or through providing support to countries as they pursue telecommunication development strategies, all the elements of ITU's work are centered around the goal of putting every human being within easy and affordable reach of information and communication and to contribute significantly towards economic and social development of all people. ITU remains dedicated to helping the world communicate.



INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

THE ORGANIZATION

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The Conference was organized in response to the food crises



of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa. The conference resolved that "an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production

in the developing countries". One of the most important insights emerging from the conference was that the causes of food insecurity and famine were not so much failures in food production, but structural problems relating to poverty and to the fact that the majority of the developing world's poor populations were concentrated in rural areas.

IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world's poorest people - 1.05 billion women, children and men - live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. Working with rural poor people, governments, donors, non-governmental organizations and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing rural poor peoples' access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources.

IFAD MISSION

IFAD's goal is to empower poor rural women and men in developing

countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security. IFAD will ensure that poor rural people have better access to, and the skills and organization they need to take advantage of: Natural resources, especially secure access to land and water, and improved natural resource management and conservation practices; Improved agricultural technologies and effective production services; A broad range of financial services; Transparent and competitive markets for agricultural inputs and produce; Opportunities for rural off-farm employment and enterprise development and; Local and national policy and programming processes. All of IFAD's decisions - on regional, country and thematic strategies, poverty reduction strategies, policy dialogue and development partners - are made with these principles and objectives in mind. As reflected in the strategic framework, IFAD is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the target to halve the proportion of hungry and extremely poor people by 2015.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT

THE ORGANIZATION

Established in 1964, UNCTAD promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development.

UNCTAD MISSION: The organization works to fulfill its mandate by carrying out three key functions: - It functions as a forum for intergovernmental deliberations, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus building. It undertakes research, policy analysis and data collection for the debates of government representatives and experts. It provides technical assistance tailored to the specific requirements of developing countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries and of economies in transition. When appropriate, UNCTAD cooperates with other organizations and donor coun-

