3.4 Specialized Agencies

The UN Charter stipulates that each primary organ of the UN can establish various specialized agencies to fulfill its duties. Some best-known agencies are;

- > The International Atomic Energy Agency,
- > The Food And Agriculture Organization,
- ➤ UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization),
- > The World Bank, And
- ➤ The World Health Organization (WHO).

The UN Performs Most Of Its Humanitarian Work Through These Agencies. Examples Include

- Mass Vaccination Programs (Through WHO),
- The Avoidance Of Famine And Malnutrition(Through the work of the WFP), and
- The protection of vulnerable and displaced people (for example, by UNHCR

Organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations

Sl.N o	Agencie s	Abbreviation	Head quaters	Head	Establishe d
1	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	■ Rome, Italy	José Graziano da Silva	1945
2	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, Austria	• Yukiya Amano	1957
3	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	Montreal, Canada	Fang Liu	1947
4	IFAD	International Fund for	Rome, Italy	■ ■ Kanayo F.	1977

		Agricultural Development		Nwanze	
5	ILO	International Labour Organization	Geneva, Switzerla	Guy Ryder	1946 (1919)
6	IMO	International Maritime Organization	London, United Kingdom	• Koji Sekimizu	1948
7	IMF	International Monetary Fund	Washington, D.C., United States	Christine Lagarde	1945 (1944)
8	ITU	International Telecommunicati on Union	Geneva, Switzerla	Houlin Zhao	1947 (1865)
9	UNESC O	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	■ Paris, France	Irina Bokova	1946
10	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna, Austria	Li Yong	1967
11	UNWT O	World Tourism Organization	Madrid, Spain	TalebRifai	1974
12	UPU	Universal Postal Union	Bern, Switzerland	BisharAbdirahm an Hussein	1947 (1874)
13	WBG	World Bank Group	Washington, D.C., United States	Jim Y. Kim	1945 (1944)
14	WFP	World Food Programme	■ Rome, Italy	ErtharinCousin	1963

15	WHO	World Health Organization	Geneva, Switzerla	* Margaret Chan	1948
16	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization	Geneva, Switzerla	Francis Gurry	1974
17	WMO	World Meteorological Organization	Geneva, Switzerla	David Grimes / Michel Jarraud	1950 (1873)

UN System agencies include;

- The World Bank Group,
- The World Health Organization,
- The World Food Program,
- UNESCO and UNICEF.

The UN's most prominent officer is the Secretary-General, an office held by Portuguese AntónioGuterres since 2017. Non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work.

Funds, Programmes, Specialized Agencies and Others

The UN system, also known unofficially as the "UN family", is made up of the UN itself and many affiliated programs, funds, and specialized agencies, all with their own membership, leadership, and budget. The programs and funds are financed through voluntary rather than assessed contributions. The Specialized Agencies are independent international organizations funded by both voluntary and assessed contributions.

The United Nations Development Programme works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and build

resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund provides long-term humanitarian and development assistance to children and mothers.

UNHCR

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – UNHCR protects refugees worldwide and facilitates their return home or resettlement.

WFP

The World Food Programme aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. It is the world's largest humanitarian agency. Every year, the programme feeds almost 80 million people in around 75 countries.

UNODC

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – UNODC helps Member States fight drugs, crime, and terrorism

UNFPA

The United Nations Population Fund – UNFPA is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UNCTAD

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the United Nations body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade – the main driver of development.

UNEP

The United Nations Environment Programme established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.

UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees has contributed to the welfare and human development of four generations of Palestine refugees. It services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance, including in times of armed conflict. It reports only to the UN General Assembly.

UN Women

UN Women merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focus exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment.

UN-Habitat

The mission of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

UN Specialized Agencies

The UN specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the United Nations. All were brought into relationship with the UN through negotiated agreements. Some existed before the First World War. Some were associated with the League of Nations. Others were created almost simultaneously with the UN. Others were created by the UN to meet emerging needs.

World Bank

The World Bank focuses on poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards worldwide by providing low-interest loans, interest-free credit, and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, and communications, among other things. The World Bank works in over 100 countries.

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

IMF

The International Monetary Fund fosters economic growth and employment by providing temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment and technical assistance. The IMF currently has \$28 billion in outstanding loans to 74 nations.

WHO

The World Health Organization is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations system. The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health, as defined in the WHO Constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization focuses on everything from teacher training to helping improve education worldwide to protecting important historical and cultural sites around the world. UNESCO added 28 new World Heritage Sites this year to the list of irreplaceable treasures that will be protected for today's travelers and future generations.

ILO

The International Labor Organization promotes international labor rights by formulating international standards on the freedom to associate, collective bargaining, the abolition of forced labor, and equality of opportunity and treatment.

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization leads international efforts to fight hunger. It is both a forum for negotiating agreements between developing and developed countries and a source of technical knowledge and information to aid development

IFAD

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, since it was created in 1977, has focused exclusively on rural poverty reduction, working with poor rural populations in developing countries to eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and incomes; and improve the quality of their lives.

IMO

The International Maritime Organization has created a comprehensive shipping regulatory framework, addressing safety and environmental concerns, legal matters, technical cooperation, security, and efficiency.

WMO

The World Meteorological Organization facilitates the free international exchange of meteorological data and information and the furtherance of its use in aviation, shipping, security, and agriculture, among other things.

WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization protects intellectual property throughout the world through 23 international treaties.

ICAO

The International Civilian Aviation Organization sets international rules on air navigation, the investigation of air accidents, and aerial border-crossing procedure

ITU

The International Telecommunication Union is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies. It is committed to connecting the entire world's people – wherever they live and whatever their means. Through our work, we protect and support everyone's fundamental right to communicate

UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

UPU

The Universal Postal Union is the primary forum for cooperation between postal sector players. It helps to ensure a truly universal network of up-to-date products and services.

UNWTO

The World Tourism Organization is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

UNAIDS

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is co-sponsored by 10 UN system agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank and has ten goals related to stopping and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS.

UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction serves as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction.

UNOPS

The United Nations Office for Project Services is an operational arm of the United Nations, supporting the successful implementation of its partners' peace building, humanitarian and development projects around the world.

IAEA

The International Atomic Energy Agency, is the world's center for cooperation in the nuclear field. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies.

WTO

The World Trade Organization is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements, and a place where member governments try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other

CTBTO

The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization promotes the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (which is not yet in force) and the build-up of the verification regime so that it is operational when the Treaty enters into force.

OPCW

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force in 1997. OPCW Member of all States work together to achieve a world free of chemical weapons.

IOM

The International Organization for Migration works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to assist in the search for practical solutions to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people