

**B.A.L.L.B. 6<sup>th</sup> semester**

**unit:1<sup>st</sup>**

topic:united nation contribution to world

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## UN Contribution to World

### Maintaining Peace and Security:

By sending peacekeeping and observer missions to the world's trouble spots over the past six decades, the United Nations has been able to restore calm, allowing many countries to recover from conflict.

### Preventing Nuclear Proliferation:

For over the five decades, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has served as the world's nuclear inspector. IAEA experts work to verify that safeguarded nuclear material is used only for peaceful purposes. To date, the Agency has safeguards agreements with more than 180 States.

### Supporting Disarmament:

UN treaties are the legal backbone of disarmament

At the local level, UN peacekeepers often work to implement disarmament agreements between warring parties.

## Economic Development :

Promoting Development: Since 2000, promoting living standards and human skills and potential throughout the world have been guided by the Millennium Development Goals.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) supports more than 4,800 projects to reduce poverty, promote good governance, address crises and preserve the environment.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) works in more than 150 countries, primarily on child protection, immunization, girls' education and emergency aid.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) helps developing countries make the most of their trade opportunities.

The World Bank provides developing countries with loans and grants, and has supported more than 12,000 projects in more than 170 countries since 1947.

Alleviating Rural Poverty: The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provides low-interest loans and grants to very poor rural people.

Focusing on African Development: Africa continues to be a high priority for the United Nations. The continent receives 36 per cent of UN system expenditures for development, the largest share among the world's regions. All UN agencies have special programmes to benefit Africa.

Promoting Women's Well-being: UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

### Fighting Hunger:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) leads global efforts to defeat hunger. FAO also helps developing countries to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices in ways that conserve natural resources and improve nutrition.

Commitment in Support of Children: UNICEF has pioneered to provide vaccines and other aid desperately needed by children caught in armed conflict. The Convention on the Rights of the Child-1989 has become law in nearly all countries.

### Tourism:

The World Tourism Organization is the UN agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. Its Global Code of Ethics for Tourism seeks to maximize the benefits of tourism while minimizing its negative impact.

## Global Think Tank:

The United Nations is at the forefront of research that seeks solutions to global problems.

The UN Population Division is a leading source of information and research on global population trends, producing up-to-date demographic estimates and projections.

The UN Statistics Division is the hub of the global statistical system, compiling and disseminating global economic, demographic, social, gender, environment and energy statistics.

The United Nations Development Programme's annual Human Development Report provides independent, empirically grounded analyses of major development issues, trends and policies, including the groundbreaking Human Development Index.

The United Nations World Economic and Social Survey, the World Bank's World Development Report, the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook and other studies help policymakers to make informed decisions.

Taking the lead on global issues:

The first United Nations conference on the environment (Stockholm, 1972) helped to alert world public opinion on the dangers faced by our planet, triggering action by governments.

The first world conference on women (Mexico City, 1985) put women's right, equality and progress on the global agenda.

Other landmark events include the first international conference on human rights (Teheran, 1968), the first world population conference (Bucharest, 1974) and the first world climate conference (Geneva, 1979).

Social Development:

Preserving Historic, Cultural, Architectural and Natural Sites: The UNESCO has helped 137 countries to protect ancient monuments and historic, cultural and natural sites.

It has negotiated international conventions to preserve cultural property, cultural diversity and outstanding cultural and natural sites. More than 1,000 such sites have been designated as having exceptional universal value - as World Heritage Sites.