

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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Secretary-General's High-level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence  
in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance, and the Environment

**Basic Information  
on  
United Nations System Organizations**

**Mission, Structure, Financing  
and Governance**

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in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance, and the Environment**

**Basic Information on  
United Nations System Organizations**

The information presented in this document has been prepared on the initiative of the Panel Secretariat in order to provide Panel Members with basic information on the individual organizations that comprise the United Nations System, in terms of their mission, structure, funding and governance.

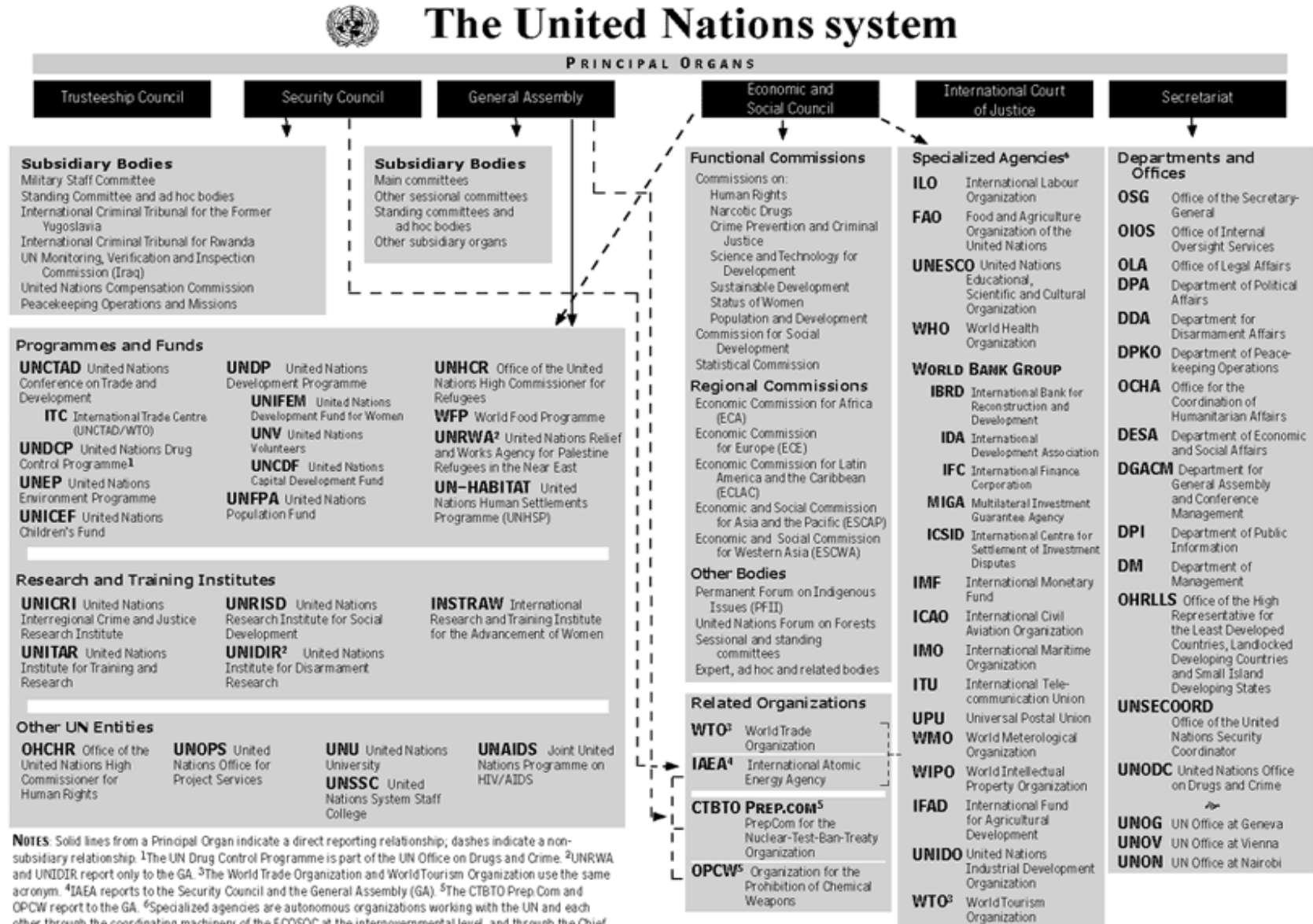
The fact sheets have been prepared on the basis of information provided by individual UN organizations in response to a series of questions provided by the Panel Secretariat, in a template format.

This document is intended to provide 'snap-shots' information on the different UN system entities. The Panel Secretariat will further review the information with a view to presenting it within a more analytical framework.

In view of the tight framework of a template, various organizations offered supplementary information, thereby qualifying aspects of their submissions. As far as possible, the Panel Secretariat has attempted to allow for most of this additional information within this document.

The World Bank and World Trade Organization (WTO), noting that their particular operations and organizational structures did not in most cases match the categories included in the template, responded to the invitation to provide comparative data, which has been duly presented. The World Bank also provided its annual report, which is available on its web-site. Submissions from a few organizations are outstanding.

The Organizational Chart of the United Nations System is available at <http://www.un.org/aboutun/chartlg.html>



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### **United Nations Secretariat:**

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) *pending*

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS)

Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (OSAA)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

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Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC)

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- United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

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### **Other UN Entities**

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United Nations Staff College (UNSSC)

United Nations University (UNU)

**Research and Training Institutes**

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United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

**Specialized agencies:**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF) *not submitted*

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

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United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

World Bank

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**Related Organizations**

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

# United Nations – Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: *DESA 1997*

*DESA serves for the UN as a centre of excellence in development policy, engaged in promoting development for all. DESA embodies and employs the capacity to take an integrated approach—tackling economic, social and environmental aspects through normative, analytical and operational work. This means the ability to identify complex development challenges; analyze policy options; convene stakeholders, decision-makers, and promote global consensus; forge commitments to specific courses of action; help translate commitments into action; and to help track and assess progress. DESA is responsible for analyzing development prospects globally and providing substantive support to the UN's main intergovernmental bodies dealing with development issues: GA, ECOSOC, and its subsidiaries. Over the past 15 years, DESA has played a leading role in building consensus on a broad vision of development and in generating commitments to an array of development goals, through the major UN conferences & summits.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Economic and Social Council support and coordination</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Gender issues and advancement of women</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Social policy and development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Sustainable development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Population</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Global development trends, issues and policies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Public administration and development management</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Sustainable forest management</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Financing for development</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *UN Secretariat*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *191*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: *several*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *1*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *0*
- Arab States: *0*
- Asia & Pacific: *0*
- Europe & CIS: *0*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *0*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *0*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *0*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 543
  - 59.1% professional and 40.9% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
100% at HQ; 0% in regional offices; 0% in country offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 154.145.3
- 57.5%% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 114.056.7
- 42.5%% of total budget
- 0% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 100% Government
- 0% NGO / private sector
- 0% Other

0% of total resources spent at country-level (0% of that spent on staff and support costs)

23.5% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2 years*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>CEB and its committees, networks, and groups</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Gender</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Water</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Energy</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Statistics</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Demography</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Oceans</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1992 (merger of 10 pre-existing departments and offices)

Through peacemaking, preventive diplomacy and a host of other means, the United Nations works to prevent and resolve deadly conflict around the globe and to promote lasting peace in societies emerging from wars. The Department of Political Affairs plays a central role in these efforts: monitoring and assessing global political developments; advising the U.N. Secretary-General on actions that could advance the cause of peace; providing support and guidance to U.N. peace envoys and political missions in the field; and serving Member States directly through electoral assistance and through the support of DPA staff to the work of the Security Council and other U.N. bodies. In carrying out these and other core functions, DPA contributes to U.N. efforts worldwide that span the spectrum from conflict prevention to peacemaking to post-conflict peace building. More information on DPA is available in ST/SGB/2000/10.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Conflict Prevention</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Peacebuilding</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Peacemaking, good offices and mediation</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Political Analysis</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Electoral assistance</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Servicing the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies incl. sanctions panels</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Servicing GA committees</i>	<i>Select</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *UN Secretariat*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *General Assembly*
- Composition of membership (which ministries):
- Number of sessions per year:

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 2 (*UNOWA, OSRSG/Great Lakes*)
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific:
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean:

*DPA has the following Missions: 12 field presences; 7 non-resident Special Envoys; and 8 Monitoring Groups/Expert Panels.*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 12
- Other countries with presence of field staff:

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 1,569  
*Special Political Missions: 1,349 (353 P/996 GS/some Field service and local level staff)*  
*DPA core budget: 220 (132 P and 88 GS)*
- 25+/-% professional and % general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*30% at HQ (remaining staff are based in Special Political Missions);*

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$59million (biennial): DPA core budget / \$234m (annual): Special Political Missions
- % of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ \$1.5m (estimated 2006)
- 0.6% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 100% Government
- % NGO / private sector
- % Other

% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)  
% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism:

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration):

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Policy Committee</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Senior Management Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Framework Team</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Country-specific task forces</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>

# United Nations – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: December 1991 (General Assembly Resolution 46/182 refers)

The Mission of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to:

- Alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies;
- Advocate for the rights of people in need;
- Promote preparedness and prevention; and
- Facilitate sustainable solutions.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Humanitarian Coordination (to include Natural Disasters)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Policy Development (to include Evaluation and lessons learned)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Management of Consolidated Appeals and Central Emergency Response Fund</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Protection of civilians</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Humanitarian Advocacy</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Humanitarian Information Analysis, Management and Dissemination</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Field Support</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Management and Support of Inter-agency Mechanisms</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Special functions of the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) - Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) Coordination, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *UN Secretariat*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *N/A*
- Composition of membership: *N/A*
- Number of sessions per year: *N/A*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York and Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 26
- Arab States: 2
- Asia & Pacific: 12
- Europe & CIS: 1
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 3

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 35
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 8

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 1140
- 41% professional and 39% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
39% at HQ; 11% in regional offices; 49% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$45.0m (2006) (includes core activities funded from both regular budget and extra-budgetary resources)
- 30% of total budget
- 28% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$107.0 m (2006)
- 70% of total budget
- 100 % raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 99 % Government
- 1% NGO / private sector
- 0% Other

64% of total resources spent at country-level (55% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
N/A% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Regular Budget (biannual)/Extrabudgetary( annual)*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Inter-Agency Standing Committee</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Framework team for early warning and conflict prevention</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 2001

A key focus of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, by each of the groups of countries involved as well as their development partners, including United Nations system organizations, multilateral institutions and civil society.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Least developed countries</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Landlocked developing countries</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Small island developing States</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *UN Secretariat*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *191*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: *Multiple*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa:
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific:
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean:

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation:
- Other countries with presence of field staff:

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *15*
- 73% professional and 27% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*100%* at HQ;      % in regional offices;      % in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$4998.4
- 95% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$279.6
- 5% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- % Government
- % NGO / private sector
- % Other

% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)

% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): 2 yrs.

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 2003

The main objectives of the programme are: (a) to mobilize the support and galvanize the efforts of the international community for African peace and development; (b) to ensure that the development of Africa remains one of the priorities of the international community; (c) to promote a supportive framework for Africa's development efforts; (d) to promote a coordinated and effective response by the United Nations system at the policy and operational levels in support of Africa's development; and (e) to strengthen South-South cooperation.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
Coordination of global advocacy of and support for NEPAD	Both
Regional coordination of and support for the NEPAD	Both
Public information and awareness activities in support of the NEPAD	Both

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *UN Secretariat*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 191
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: 1

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa:
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific:
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean:

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation:
- Other countries with presence of field staff:

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 30
- 63.3% professional and 26.7% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
100% at HQ;           % in regional offices;           % in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 10322.2
- 95% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$526
- 5% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- % Government
- % NGO / private sector
- % Other

% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)

% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2 yrs*

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Regional Consultative Meetings of UN Agencies working in Africa</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Water Africa</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Energy Africa</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1997

*Justice and security for all: making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/or operational)
<i>Normative work to assist States in ratification and implementation of international treaties, development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and provision of secretariat and substantive services to treaty-based and governing bodies</i>	<i>Normative</i>
<i>Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence-base for policy and operational decisions</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Mix of Secretariat and Fund/Programme*

Governing Body:

- Commission on Narcotic Drugs/ Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of member countries: *53/40*
- Number of sessions per year: *1 + reconvened in odd numbered years*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Vienna, Austria, Europe*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *4 (Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa)*
- Arab States: *1 (Egypt)*
- Asia & Pacific: *7(Afghanistan/India/Laos/Myanmar/Pakistan/Thailand/Vietnam)*
- Europe & CIS: *3(Iran/Russia/Uzbek)*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *6 (Barbados/Brazil/Mexico/Bolivia/Columbia/Peru)*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *21*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *13*

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *462*
- *54%* professional and *46%* general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*68%* at HQ; *16%* in regional offices; *16%* in country offices

## Budgetary resources

Core resources:

- US\$ 69.9 million (biennial)
- 30% of total budget
- 46% of core coming from UN regular budget

Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 163.3 million
- 70% of total budget
- 82% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 18% raised directly at country level

Sources of funds:

- 96% Government
- 2% NGO / private sector
- 2% Other

72.6% of total resources spent at country-level (27.8% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
66.2% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic):

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *bi-annual*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNAIDS Co-sponsor (Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Democracy Fund</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-World Bank Financial Management Framework</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – *Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)*

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1958

*ECA is one of five regional commissions under the administrative direction of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with a general mandate to support the economic and social development of its member States, foster regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development in order to meet the challenge of poverty reduction. This is achieved through a combination of advocacy and policy analysis to generate knowledge; convening stakeholders to facilitate experience sharing and consensus building; and providing technical assistance to support national capacity-building.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Facilitating economic and social policy analysis for poverty reduction</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Fostering sustainable development with emphasis on the environmental dimension</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Strengthening development management and promoting good governance practices</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Harnessing information and communication technologies for development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting trade and regional integration in the context of globalization</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting the advancement of women to ensure gender equality</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Supporting subregional activities for development and strengthen ECA's outreach</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Strengthening development planning and administration through training</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Regional Commission*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 53
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 1

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 5
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific:
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean:

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *NA*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *NA*

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 700
- 32% professional and 68% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
84.4% at HQ; 15.6% in regional offices; *NA*% in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 112,541,200
- 83 % of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 22,972,300
- 17 % of total budget
- 45 % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 94 % Government
- 0% NGO / private sector
- 6 % Other

NA% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)  
29 % of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2006-2007, two years*

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Regional Consultative Meetings of UN Agencies working in Africa</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>UN Country Teams in Ethiopia, Cameroon, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda and Zambia</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Water Africa</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>UN Energy Africa</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>UN Biotech</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1947

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) as a multilateral platform facilitates greater economic integration and cooperation among its fifty-five Member States and promotes sustainable development and economic prosperity through:

- policy dialogue,
- negotiation of international legal instruments,
- development of regulations and norms,
- exchange and application of best practices as well as economic and technical expertise,
- technical cooperation for countries with economies in transition.

The ECE contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of the UN through the regional implementation of outcomes of global UN Conferences and Summits.

The above mission statement was adopted in 2005 as a result of the UNECE reform.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Environment</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Transport</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Economic cooperation and integration (transition economies)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Sustainable energy</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Trade</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Timber and forestry</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Housing, land management and population</i>	<i>Both</i>

Activities are focused on normative work: international conventions, protocols, norms and standards, as well as policy guidelines and recommendations. Operational activities are linked with this as they consist of technical cooperation activities aimed at assisting countries with economies in transition, upon their requests, in the application of legally binding instruments, voluntary norms and standards, and policy guidelines and recommendations.

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## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Regional Commission*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *55*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: *Every 2 years*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices: *none*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *no*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *no*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 222 (*regular budget staff (including regional advisers) and staff funded through extra-budgetary resources*)
  - 62.6% professional and 37.4% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
100% at HQ;   % in regional offices;   % in country offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

Core resources: *Regular Budget, Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC) and UN Development Account (UNDA)*

- US\$ 62,833,500(2006-2007)
- 81.3% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$14,467,000 (2006-2007) *total estimated expenditures from extra-budgetary funds (XB)*
- 18.7% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 95.8% Government
- 4.2% NGO / private sector (*estimates for 2006-2007*)
- 0% Other

% of total resources spent at country-level (   % of that spent on staff and support costs) *Almost all ECE operational activities are carried out for groups of countries at the regional/sub-regional level. However, the countries involved are all the direct beneficiaries of these activities.*

24.2% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities (*sum of RPTC, UNDA and XB funds*)

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2006-2007/2 years*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Regional Coordination meeting</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>

# United Nations – Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1948

*To promote economic and social development in the LAC region by strengthening cooperation among regional member States and the rest of the world (ECOSOC resolution 106(VI) amended by the 9<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> and 47<sup>th</sup> sessions). The mandate was further reviewed by resolution 553(XXVI) in 1996 that identified ECLAC as a centre of excellence to support MS in the analysis of the development process with a multidimensional and integrated approach and in the formulation and review of public policies for development, including fostering regional and subregional integration schemes as a platform for worldwide integration. ECLAC is a neutral forum with a unique convening power which brings about a strong sense of regional ownership. Guided by the IADGs, including the MDGs, ECLAC combines analytical, normative and capacity-building activities to service the region and links the global with the national and field level perspectives to have a direct bearing on people's lives.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Linkages with the global economy, integration and regional cooperation</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Production and innovation</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Macroeconomic policies and growth</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Social development and equity</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the regional development process</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Population and development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Planning of public administration</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Environment and human settlements</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Natural resources and infrastructure</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Statistics and economic projections</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Regional Commission*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *42 and 7 associate members*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: *1 per biennium*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Santiago, Chile*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa:
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific:
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *2 Sub-regional Offices*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *5*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *0*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 319
- 42% professional and 58% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
71.6% at HQ; 23.1% in regional offices; 5.3% in country offices

*The data reflects actual regular budget staff on board with contracts of one year or more, excluding security staff and staff financed with extra-budgetary resources.*

**Budgetary resources**

Core resources: *Regular budget resources, Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC), and UN Development Account (UNDA)*

- US\$98,432,900 (2006-2007)
- 84% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

Supplementary (non-core): *Estimated total of extra-budgetary (XB) funds for the 2006-2007*

- US\$19,85,400 (2006-2007)
- 16% of total budget
- 77% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 23% raised directly at country level

Sources of funds:

- 46.8% Government
- 11.6% NGO / private sector
- 41.6% Other

*NA% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs) Data on resources exclusively spent at country-level are difficult to estimate since regional commission's main activities are targeted to the regional or sub-regional levels, mostly concerning groups rather than individual countries. Although ECLAC has 2 sub-regional and 5 national offices, their substantive activities are not intended to benefit only the host countries. Almost all of the technical cooperation projects implemented involve national level activities and modules which also serve as inputs and feed into regional activities. Advisory services and capacity building activities are designed to have national or even local level impact while benefiting the broadest range of stakeholders from all over the region. 21% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities (RPTC, UNDA and XB)*

**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Biennial- UN Secretariat Budget Cycle*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>UN interagency coordination meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic &amp; Social Affairs (EC-ESA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group + Regional Directors meetings</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>LAC Inter-Agency Group on Aging (ECLAC, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, ILO, UNPA, IADB, WB)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>LAC Inter-Agency Group on International Migration (ECLAC, UNFPA, ILO, IOM, UNICEF, WB)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>LAC Inter-Agency Group on Rural Development (ECLAC, FAO, IFAD, IADB, IICA)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Technical Tripartite Committee Free Trade Area of the Americas (ECLAC, IADB, OAS)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Interagency Network for Women and Gender equality (IANWGE)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1947

To promote economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific region by fostering cooperation between its members and associate members (mandate derives from Economic and Social Council resolutions 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 414 (XIII) of 18, 19 and 20 September 1951). The mandate was further elaborated in GA resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the UN system, in which ESCAP was designated to serve as the main general economic and social development centre within the UN system for Asia and the Pacific and as an executing agency for intersectoral, subregional, regional and interregional projects. Emphasis is placed on access to opportunities for individuals, communities and economies in the region in 3 key thematic areas: poverty reduction, managing globalization and addressing persistent and emerging social issues. The overarching framework for ESCAP are the internationally agreed development goals (including MDGs).

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work
Poverty reduction and development	Both
Statistics capacity	Both
Development of Pacific island countries and territories	Both
Trade and investment	Both
Transport and tourism	Both
Environment and sustainable development	Both
Information, communication and space technology	Both
Social development, including persistent and emerging issues	Both

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Regional Commission*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 53 (+9 associate members)
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: 1

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Bangkok*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa:
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific: 6
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean:

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 6
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 0

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 592
  - 35% professional and 55% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
0% at HQ; 100% in regional offices; 0% in country offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

Core resources: (including Regular Budget, Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation and UN Development Account)

- US\$91,956,300
- 78% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

Supplementary (non-core): *estimated total of extra-budgetary funds*

- US\$26,080,900 (2006-2007)
- 22% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

Sources of funds:

- 80% Government
- % NGO / private sector
- 20% Other

17% of total resources spent at country-level (13% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
22% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2-year cycles: 2004-05, 2006-07, etc.*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Regional Coordination Meeting (RCM) for Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Thematic Working Group on environment and disaster management</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Thematic Working Group on international migration including human trafficking</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Thematic Working Group on poverty and food security</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Thematic Working Group on health</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Thematic Working Group on Education for All</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1974

ESCWA is committed to be an action-oriented center of excellence for the promotion of economic and social development in Western Asia. ESCWA tackles regional and national development issues common to its member countries through regional cooperation and integration. Countries with special needs (LDCs and countries emerging from conflict situations) are accorded particular attention. ESCWA addresses the regional challenges of globalization and development, with special consideration for women and youth, by applying an integrated normative and operational interdisciplinary approach in the context of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including MDGs. ESCWA also monitors the effects of conflict on economic and social development in the region. ESCWA links the national and global work of the Organization by providing regional support to national development needs and regional inputs to the global agenda. It promotes knowledge sharing, replication of good practices and south-south cooperation.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work
<i>Sustainable management of natural resources (Water/Energy)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Technology, especially information and communication technologies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Regional integration/ trade, transport and finance</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Integrated Social Policies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Gender mainstreaming and advancement of women</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Statistics</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Post-Conflict recovery, rehabilitation and development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Economic analysis and forecasting</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Productivity and competitiveness of small and medium scale enterprises</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Regional Commission*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *13*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *biennial*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Beirut, Lebanon*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa:
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific:
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean:

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation:
- Other countries with presence of field staff:

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 226
- 36.3% professional and 63.7% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
100% at HQ;   % in regional offices;   % in country offices

*Reflects regular budget staff with contracts of one year or more (excluding vacancies). Staff financed through extra-budgetary resources is not included. It does not reflect the safety and security section staff.*

**Budgetary resources**

Core resources: *Regular Budget (RB), Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC) and UN Development Account (UNDA)*. It does not include the budget for the safety and security section.

- US\$ 60,246,183 (2006/7)
- 86% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

Supplementary (non-core): *Total extra-budgetary funds (XB) mobilized and available at the end of the first quarter of the 2006-2007 biennium*

- US\$9,800,000
- 14% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

Sources of funds:

- 86% Government
- 1% NGO / private sector
- 13% Other

    % of total resources spent at country-level (   % of that spent on staff and support costs)  
23% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities (*RPTC, UNDA and XB*)

**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *biennial*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Regional Coordination Group</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Meeting of Chiefs of Programme Planning of Regional Commissions (rotation)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Meeting of the Executive Secretaries (Lead/Chair on rotational basis)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-League of Arab States Cooperation Mechanism</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Evaluation Group</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1964

As the UN's focal point for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, UNCTAD aims to assist developing countries and countries in transition to: maximize development gains from trade and investment to reduce poverty; build a sustainable economic future; and foster their beneficial integration into the world economy. The main channels for UNCTAD's work are research and analysis (publications, conferences, training and outreach); consensus-building (through its intergovernmental mechanisms and other consultative processes); and technical cooperation (in such areas as ICT, trade facilitation, customs computerization, debt management, commodity information, biotrade and training).

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
<i>Globalization, interdependence and development strategies, including debt</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Foreign Investment and development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Science and technology for development, including ICT</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Enterprise competitiveness and development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>International trade and trade related issues</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Competition and consumer protection</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Services infrastructure, trade efficiency and human resources development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>South-South cooperation</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>LDCs, small island and landlocked developing countries, and Africa development</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *192*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: *1 Regular + 3 Executive*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *n/a*
- Arab States: *n/a*
- Asia & Pacific: *n/a*
- Europe & CIS: *n/a*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *n/a*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *1 NY Liaison Office*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *20*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 440
- 64.3% professional and 35.7% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
90.8% at HQ; 0% in regional offices; 9.2% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 125 million-biennial
- 67% of total budget
- 100% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 62 million
- 33% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 75% Government
- 3% NGO / private sector
- 22% Other

% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)  
39% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *biennial*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>CEB and its High Level Committees on Programmes &amp; Management</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Interagency Network Women and Gender Equality (IANGWE)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations Communications Group (UNCG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Global Migration Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Capacity-building Task Force for Trade, Environment and Development</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>UN Senior Management Group (SMG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Environmental Management Group (EMG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNDG Group on Non-Resident Agencies</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Evaluation Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-agency Group on the MDG Indicators</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-agency Task Force on Trade and Gender</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>

# United Nations – UN Development Programme (UNDP)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1966

*UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/or operational)
<i>Human Development Issues and the Millennium Development Goals</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Country Strategies and Poverty Reduction Policies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Democratic Governance (elections, strengthening of democratic institutions)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Crisis Prevention and Recovery (including analysis of socio-economic causes)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Energy and Environment (national capacity building)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>HIV/AIDS (national capacity building)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Gender mainstreaming (with UNIFEM as special partner)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Coordination (Managing the Resident Co-ordinator system)</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 36
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 3

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *Johannesburg and Dakar (in formation) regional service centres*
- Arab States: *Beirut regional service centre*
- Asia & Pacific: *Colombo and Bangkok regional service ctr*
- Europe & CIS: *Bratislava regional service centre*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *Panama regional service centre*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 135
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 31

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 6985
- 49.3% professional and 50.7% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
22% at HQ;           % in regional offices; 78% in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 921 million (2005)
- 26% of total budget
- N/A% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$3.5 billion
- 74% of total budget
- 44% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 29% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 72% Government
- 6% NGO / private sector
- 22% Other

95.4% of total resources spent at country-level (8.5% of that spent on staff and support costs)

99.5% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Country-based*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *4 years programme cycle , 2 year support budget*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations Development Group</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>United Nations Development Group Executive Committee</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Standing Committee</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Secretary-General's Policy Group</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1966

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) makes investments in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These investments are designed to help the LDCs reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We currently invest in 28 of the LDCs and focus our investments on Local Development and Microfinance. Our Local Development Programmes provide local communities with access to social services and economic infrastructure. Our microfinance investments provide enhanced access to financial services and direct support for start-up and emerging microfinance institutions. Our investment capital is flexible, high-risk, and innovative, and our development approach seeks the long term development of human, institutional, and financial capacity in the poorest countries.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/or Operational)
Local Development / Local Governance	Operational
Microfinance / Building Inclusive Financial Sectors	Operational
Building Inclusive Financial Sectors (International Year of Microcredit)	Normative/analytical

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 36
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 3

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 2
- Asia & Pacific: 1

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 0
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 21

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 83
- 49% professional and 51% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
34% at HQ; 20% in regional offices; 46% in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 18.3 million (2005)
- 70% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$7.6 million (2005)
- 30% of total budget
- 50% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 91% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 96% Government
- 4% NGO / private sector

67% of total resources spent at country-level (4% of that spent on staff and support costs)

91% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Country-based*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *linked to UNDAF*

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Coordinating Committee International Year of Microcredit</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>UN Communications Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Evaluation Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>ATLAS Governance Board</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Development Group Office (UNDGO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1998

The UN Development Group Office (UNDGO) is the Secretariat of the UN Development Group (26 UN entities supporting development at country level, plus 5 observers) working with member agencies to prepare issues, policies and guidelines for decision by the UNDG and its Executive Committee. UNDGO is also the administrative unit that supports the Resident Coordinator system working in 134 countries, including the process for selecting the Resident Coordinators, the allocation and monitoring of the Resident Coordination Support Funds, the provision of policy guidance, and day to day support and trouble shooting. The UNDGO works through the regional machinery of its members to build the capacity of and provide oversight to UN Country Teams: working better together, helping countries achieve the MDGs. UNDGO is administered and funded by the UNDP, with senior staff also seconded from the Executive Committee agencies.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Development of UNDG policy for alignment of UN programming frameworks with national plans and strategies</i>	<i>Support to UN Country Teams (UNCTs)</i>
<i>Strengthening field level coordination capacity for implementation of UN/UNDG policy</i>	<i>Support to RC</i>
<i>Simplified and harmonized programming tools and processes</i>	<i>Support to UNCTs</i>
<i>Rationalized country presence</i>	<i>Support to UNCTs</i>
<i>Effective collaboration and programming strategies for countries in post-crisis transition</i>	<i>Support to UNCTs</i>
<i>Coherent regional oversight and support</i>	<i>Support to UNCTs</i>
<i>Enhanced knowledge management, communications and information</i>	<i>Support to UNCTs</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Administrative unit of UNDP. The Director of DGO reports to the chair of UNDG, with indirect reporting to other UNDG ExCom principals*

Governing Body: *N/A*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York City. DGO supports the RC, UNCT and coordination unit in 134 countries, and Regional Directors Teams in all regions.*

Regional/Sub-regional offices: *N/A*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *N/A*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *N/A*

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *42*
- *71 % professional and 29 % general service*
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*100%% at HQ; % in regional offices; % in country offices*

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 14,905,000 (2006)
- 48 % of total budget
- N/A% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 15,988,000( 2006)
- 52 % of total budget
- 100 % raised through non earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 100 % Government
- % NGO / private sector
- % Other

70 % of total resources spent at country-level (*at least 75 % of that spent on staff and support costs*)

N/A% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism: N/A

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): N/A

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Secretariat to the UNDG, the ExCom and all subsidiary working groups</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
<i>Member of the Democracy Fund</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Member of Action 2 Task Force</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS)</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>CEB High Level Committee on Management (HLCM)</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>CEB High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)</i>	<i>Observer</i>

# United Nations – UN *Development Fund for Women* (UNIFEM)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: A/RES/31/133 of 16/12/76 & A/RES/39/125 of 14/12/84

UNIFEM is the women's fund at the UN. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. Placing the advancement of women at the centre of all of its efforts, UNIFEM focuses its activities on four strategic areas listed below.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/ or operational)
<i>Reducing feminized poverty</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Ending violence against women</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Achieving gender equality in democratic governance in times of peace and war</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *Executive Board: 36 & Consultative Committee: 5*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *EB 3 & CC 1*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *5 - Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa*
- Arab States: *1 - Jordan*
- Asia & Pacific: *3 - Fiji, India, Thailand*
- Europe & CIS: *2 - Kazakhstan, Slovakia*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *4 - Barbados, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico,*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *15*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *21*

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *209*
- *46%* professional and *54%* general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*34%* at HQ; *38%* in regional offices; *28%* in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 28 Million (2005)
- 40% of total budget
- N/A% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$42.2 Million (2005)
- 60% of total budget
- 12% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 44% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 81% Government
- 7% NGO / private sector
- 12% Other

82% of total resources spent at country-level ( 12% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *4 years and Biennial Support Budget every 2 years*

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG) + Chair of its Task Force on Gender Equality</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Programme Consultative Group (PCG) of UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Task Force on Action 2</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Ad-hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on CEDAW reporting</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>

# United Nations – United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: *A/res/2659 (XXV) 17/12/1970: effective 01/01/1971*

*Volunteering brings benefits to both society at large and the individual volunteer. It makes important contributions, economically as well as socially. It contributes to a more cohesive society by building trust and reciprocity among citizens.*

*The United Nations Volunteers is the UN organization that supports sustainable human development globally through the promotion of volunteerism, including the mobilization of volunteers. It serves the causes of peace and development through enhancing opportunities for participation by all peoples. It is universal, inclusive and embraces volunteer action in all its diversity. It values free will, commitment, engagement and solidarity, which are the foundations of volunteerism.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical and/or operational)
<i>Global advocacy for Volunteerism and development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Integrating Volunteerism in development programming</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Mobilizing Volunteers for development and peace</i>	<i>Operational</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board: 36 (rotating)*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *3*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Bonn, Germany*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *not applicable*
- Arab States: *not applicable*
- Asia & Pacific: *not applicable*
- Europe & CIS: *not applicable*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *not applicable*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *Through UNDP*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *104 offices*

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *243*
- *30%* professional and *70%* general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*89%* at HQ; *n.a.%* in regional offices; *11%* in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 5,047,100 (2005)
- 3% of total budget
- n.a.% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 163,937,600 (2005)
- 97% of total budget
- 97% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 13% Government
- 2% NGO / private sector
- 85% Other

90% of total resources spent at country-level (7% of that spent on staff and support costs)

90% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *biennium*

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>IAAG (Inter-Agency Advisory Group on AIDS)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>IATF DR (Inter-Agency Task Force Disaster Reduction)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 15 December 1972 by GA resolution 2997 (XXVII)

*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.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
<i>Environmental monitoring, assessment and early warning</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Development of capacities for national environmental research, monitoring and assessment</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Environmental policy coordination, and the development of international environmental policy instruments; Support to regional intergovernmental initiatives</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Integration of environmental concerns in national development plans and poverty reduction strategies/programmes as well as implementation of MDGs; Gender mainstreaming</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Development and implementation of national environmental policy and law; and implementation of MEAs</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources (i.e. freshwater, oceans/coastal areas, forests, biodiversity, etc.)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Access to environmentally sound practices and technologies for trade and industry processes (i.e. pollution control, waste management, chemicals use, energy use, resource use, production methods, etc); Promotion of sustainable consumption and production</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Address effects of climate change, desertification, land degradation, etc.</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Environmental outreach, education and networking for environmental sustainability; Sports and environment and engagement of youth</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Environmental emergency preparedness, response and mitigation; and post conflict assessment and reconstruction; Environment-security linkage</i>	<i>Operational</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *58*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *One*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Nairobi*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *Nairobi (Addis Ababa - AU)*
- Arab States: *Manama*
- Asia & Pacific: *Bangkok*
- Europe & CIS: *Geneva (Brussels - EC)*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *Mexico*
- North America: *Washington D.C (New York - UNHQ)*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *Brasilia, Beijing, Cairo, Moscow*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *Amman, Kabul, Monrovia,*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)*(Excluding UNEP's GEF programme, OzoneAction programme and UNEP administered MEAs)*

- Total: 587
- 57.07 % professional and 42.93 % general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
55.37 % at HQ; 8.52 % in regional offices; 36.11 % in out-posted offices

**Budgetary resources**Core resources *(comprising of the UN Regular Budget and UNEP's Environment Fund):*

- US\$ 154.5 million *(biennial)*
- 54.5% % of total budget
- 6.7% % of core coming from UN regular budget

Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 128.8 million
- 45.5 % of total budget
- 86,4 % raised through earmarked trust funds *(and counterpart contributions)*
- 0 % raised directly at country level

Sources of funds:

- 100 % Government
- 0 % NGO / private sector
- 0 % Other

Approx. 26% of total resources spent at country-level (51% of that spent on staff and support costs)

% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

*Note: UNEP is unable to provide information on the breakdown between operative and normative budget since the budgets are based on the organizational structure rather than activities - implying that most of the organizational elements have mixed (normative and operational) responsibilities and particularly their staff and operating costs are not separately identified in the current budget preparation or by the financial accounting system.*

**Programming**Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Central/thematic*Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Biennial - coinciding with UN Secretariat cycle***Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>CEB and its High Level Committees on Programmes &amp; Management</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations Environmental Management Group (UN-EMG)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>United Nations Development Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Ecosystem Conservation Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations Communications Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Water, UN Energy, UN-Oceans</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Interagency Network Women and Gender Equality/Task Force on Gender &amp; Water</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals</i>	<i>Member/chair</i>
<i>Collaborative Partnership on Forests under the United Nations Forum on Forest</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production</i>	<i>Lead with DESA</i>
<i>The United Nations System-wide Earthwatch Coordination</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Inter-agency Cooperation Network on Biotechnology</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – *United Nations Population Fund* (UNFPA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1969

*UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.*

*UNFPA – because everyone counts.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/or operational)
<i>Improving reproductive health</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Linking population and development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting gender equality</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Advancing human rights</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Supporting adolescents and youth</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Making motherhood safer</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Preventing HIV infection</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Assisting in emergencies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Securing essential supplies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Building support/donations</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *Thirty-six (36)*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: *Three (3)*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *One (1)*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *Three (3)*
- Arab States: *One (1)*
- Asia & Pacific: *Three (3)*
- Europe & CIS: *One (1)*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *One (1)*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *Eighty (80)*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *Thirty-two (32)*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 1,541
  - 30% professional and 70% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
42% at HQ; 15% in regional offices; 43% in country offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 331.6M (2004)
- 65.5% of total budget
- (not applicable - 2005 budget is not ready yet) % of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 131.M-co-financing
- 34.5% of total budget
- 100%% raised through earmarked trust funds/cost sharing
- 10 % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 62 % Government
- 7 % NGO / private sector
- 31 % Other

81% of total resources spent at country-level (20% of that spent on staff and support costs)

% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *every four (4) years*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Senior Management Group (SMG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and its Executive Committee (EXCOM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>CEB High Level Committee on Management (HLCM)</i>	<i>Chair</i>
<i>CEB High Level Committee on Programme (HLCP)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1946

*The Executive Board adopted a statement on the mission of UNICEF in 1996 (contained in document E/ICEF/1996/AB/L.2) which begins: UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. UNICEF insists that the survival, protection and development of children are universal development imperatives that are integral to human progress. UNICEF mobilizes political will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries, ensure a "first call for children" and to build their capacity to form appropriate policies...*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
1. <i>Young Child Survival and Development (SGD)</i>	<i>Both</i>
1a. <i>Scale up high-impact health and nutrition interventions</i>	<i>Both</i>
1b. <i>Improved family, community care practices that impact young child SGD</i>	<i>Both</i>
1c. <i>Increased access to and use of safe drinking water and basic sanitation</i>	<i>Both</i>
1d. <i>In declared emergencies, every child is covered with life-saving interventions</i>	<i>Both</i>
2. <i>Basic education and gender equality</i>	<i>Both</i>
3. <i>HIV/AIDS and children</i>	<i>Both</i>
4. <i>Child Protection: Preventing, responding to violence, exploitation, abuse</i>	<i>Both</i>
5. <i>Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 36
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: 3

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *New York (plus Copenhagen, Brussels, Florence, Tokyo, Geneva)*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 2
- Arab States: 1
- Asia & Pacific: 2
- Europe & CIS: 2
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 1

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *126 + National Committees in 37 countries with formal representation*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 29

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 8188 (not including National Committees or volunteers)
- 46.3% professional and 53.7% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
16.84% at HQ; 6.15% in regional offices; 77.01% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 1648 million (2006-2007 biennium)\* budgets are prepared on the basis of projections while actual expenditures will depend heavily on income
- 37% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$2838 million
- 63% of total budget
- 8% raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 57% Government
- 32% NGO / private sector
- 11% Other

92% of total resources spent at country-level (9% of that spent on staff and support costs - funds from the support budget)

84% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *programmes: usually 5 years; less in humanitarian situations; budget 2 years*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)	Member
CEB High Level Committees on Management (HLCM)	Member
CEB High Level Committees on Programmes (HLCP)	Member
UN Development Group (UNDG)	Member
UNDG Management/Programme Group	Lead / chair
UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO)	Member
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)	Lead / chair
Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)	Member
Executive Committee on Peace and Security (CPS)	Member
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)	Member
Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN)	Lead / chair
UN Water	Member
Education for All (EFA) Task Force	Lead / chair
UN Girls Education Initiative (GEI)	Lead / chair

# United Nations – UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1979

*The mission of UN-HABITAT is to promote sustainable urbanization through policy formulation, institutional reform and development, capacity-building, technical cooperation, promoting pro-poor housing and infrastructure investments, and to monitor improvements of human settlements worldwide.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/or operational)
<i>Pro-poor gender-sensitive shelter policies and strategies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Pro-poor gender-sensitive and integrated water and sanitation in urban areas</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Sustainable urbanisation and balanced rural-urban linkages dev. policies &amp; strategies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Sustainable land-use planning, management and property administration</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Sustainable post-disaster/post-conflict relief and reconstruction</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Urban infrastructure, transport, energy and communications</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Urban poverty reduction and local economic development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Progressive realisation of housing as a human right</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Urban governance and local authorities including youth and gender issues</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Security of land tenure and slum upgrading</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 58
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *Governing Council every 2<sup>nd</sup> yr*, its inter-sessional body meets 4 times a year

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *1 (Nairobi)*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *1 (Nairobi)*
- Arab States: *(combined with Africa above)*
- Asia & Pacific: *1 (Fukuoka)*
- Europe & CIS: *2 (Geneva, Brussels)*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *1 (Rio de Janeiro)*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 8
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 49

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *1,431*
- 32 % professional and 68% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
25 % at HQ; 8% in regional offices; 67% in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 51,000,000 (2006-7)
- 16% of total budget
- 45% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$200,530,803 (2006-7)
- 84% of total budget
- 29% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 71% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 61% Government
- 2% NGO / private sector
- 37% Other

63% of total resources spent at country-level (33% of that spent on staff and support costs)

65% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Biennium*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>CEB (Chief Executives Board)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNDG (UN Development Group)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>EC-ESA (Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Environmental Management Group</i>	<i>Co-Chair</i>
<i>UN-Water</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Energy</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>ECHA (Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>ISDR (International Secretariat on Disaster Reduction)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNCG (UN Communications Group)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>CCSA (Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1 January 1951

The work of UNHCR is humanitarian and non-political. Its principal functions are to provide international protection to refugees and other persons of concern, and to seek durable solutions to their plight. Protection includes preventing refoulement (the involuntary return of a refugee to a country where he or she may have a well-founded fear of persecution) and ensuring that international norms are followed in the treatment of refugees by host countries. In seeking durable solutions to refugees' problems, UNHCR helps those who wish to go home to do so once circumstances permit, assisting them to reintegrate into their home communities. Where this is not feasible, it seeks other solutions, whether in the countries where refugees have already found asylum or in third countries. Emergency and other material assistance is provided, in collaboration with many different partners, in the form of food, shelter, medical aid, education and other social services.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
<i>Ensure international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Support governments in developing an international protection regime</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Pursue durable solutions: vol. repatriation, resettlement and local integration</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Strengthen UNHCR's emergency preparedness and response capacity</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Strengthen UNHCR's support for collaborative efforts to address IDP situations</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Develop UNHCR's IDP capacity in regard to protection, shelter, camp management</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Advocate for the inclusion of persons of concern to UNHCR in MDGs</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Build effective partnerships to bridge the humanitarian assistance-development gap</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: Programme/Fund

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 68 (at 31/03/2006)
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): Mixed
- Number of sessions per year: annual plenary

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: Geneva, Switzerland

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 45
- Arab States: 27
- Asia & Pacific: 22
- Europe & CIS: 44
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 23

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 101
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 15

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 5621
  - 32,7% professional and 67,3% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
30,4% at HQ; 12,3% in regional offices; 57,3% in country offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 1 145 297 000
- 80.2% of total budget
- 2.9% of core coming from UN regular budget (if relevant)

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$282 228 220
- 19.8% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 84.6% Government
- 3.1% NGO / private sector
- 6.1% Other

88% of total resources spent at country-level (20% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
68% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Country-based*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Yearly basis*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its High-Level Committees on Programmes and Management (HLCP and HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 8 December 1949

The mission of UNRWA is to provide education, health, relief and social services as well as access to microfinance and micro-enterprise opportunities for Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The primary beneficiaries of UNRWA's services are Palestine refugees, particularly the most vulnerable groups including children, women, the aged and the disabled. Certain non-refugees are provided services under exceptional circumstances as mandated by the General Assembly.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
Provision of primary education services to Palestine refugees	Both
Provision of primary health services to Palestine refugees	Both
Provision of relief and social services to Palestine refugees	Both
Provision of micro-finance and micro-enterprise services to Palestine refugees	Both
Provision of protection services to Palestine refugees	Both
Provision of psycho-social services to Palestine refugees	Both
Global representation of and advocacy for the interests of Palestine refugees	Both

## Governance structure

Type of organization: Fund/Programme

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 191 including observers.
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): Mixed
- Number of sessions per year: 1

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: Gaza and Amman

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 0
- Arab States: 4
- Asia & Pacific: 0
- Europe & CIS: 0
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 0

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 7
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 0

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 26,216
- % professional and % general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
1.4 % at HQ; % in regional offices; 98.6 % in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 711.916m (2004-2005 biennium)
- 88.43 % of total budget
- 3 % of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 93.081m
- 11.562% of total budget
- 100 % raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 90.10 % Government
- % NGO / private sector
- 9.89 % Other

97.05% of total resources spent at country-level (2.94 % of that spent on staff and support costs)

% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

(UNRWA's budget records do not make a distinction between the costs of operational and normative activities).

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Two year cycles*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>High Level Committee on Programmes</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>High Level Committee on Management</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Security Management Teams</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Country Teams</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Ad hoc Liaison Committee</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>Local Aid Coordination Committee (oPt)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Gender Task Force (oPt)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Working Groups on Gender and Development</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Humanitarian Emergency Policy Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Consolidated Appeals Process</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Chief Executive's Board</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – World Food Programme (WFP)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1961

*WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help to promote food security, which is defined as access of all people at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. The policies governing the use of WFP food aid must be oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid should be the elimination of the need for food aid.*

*Consistent with its mandate, the core policies and strategies that govern WFP activities are:*

- to save lives in refugee and other emergency situations*
- to improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives; and*
- to help build assets and promote the self reliance of poor communities.*

*WFP is well placed to play a major role in the continuum from relief to development.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/or operational)
<i>Emergency Food Aid</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Food for Education and Training Programs</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Food Assistance for post-conflict/post-disaster transition and recovery</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Development Programmes for Vulnerable Groups</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>HIV/AIDS (focus on food and nutrition component)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Gender Equity in Food Assistance</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Nutrition Programmes</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Capacity building in food crisis early warning and food-based safety nets</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Fund / Programme*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 36
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: 3

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Rome*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *3 Regional Bureaux (Dakar, Johannesburg, Kampala)*
- Arab States: *1 (Cairo), also covers CIS*
- Asia & Pacific: *1 (Bangkok)*
- Europe & CIS: *None*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *1 (Panama City)*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 81
- Other countries with presence of field staff: -

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 8829 (2004 fig.)
- 20% professional and 80% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
26% at HQ; 11% in regional offices; 63% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 173 million (2004)
- 6% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$2.9 billion (2004)
- 94% of total budget
- (not available) % raised through earmarked trust funds
- (not available) % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- (2004) 99% Government
- (2004) 1% NGO / private sector
- (2004) 0% Other

94% (2004 figure)% of total resources spent at country-level (12% of that spent on staff and support costs)

Over 90% (estimated 2004) % of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Country-based*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Two year main budget cycle; country projects vary (up to 5 years)*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Interagency Standing Committee (IASC)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG), member of Executive Committee (EXCOM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Chief Executive Board (CEB) including its High Level Committees (HLCP, HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNAIDS</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Geographic Information Working Group (UNGIWG)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>

# United Nations – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1993

*OHCHR's mission is to work for the protection of all human rights for all people; to help empower people to realize their rights; and to assist those responsible for upholding such rights in ensuring that they are implemented.*

*In carrying out its mission OHCHR will:*

- *Give priority to addressing the most pressing human rights violations, both acute and chronic, particularly those that put life in imminent peril;*
- *Focus attention on those who are at risk and vulnerable on multiple fronts;*
- *Pay equal attention to the realization of civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights, including the right to development; and*
- *Measure the impact of its work through the substantive benefit that is accrued, through it, to individuals around the world.*

*OHCHR, a department of the United Nations Secretariat, is guided in its work by the mandate provided by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Supporting human rights bodies (new Human Rights Council, treaty bodies)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Supporting human rights thematic fact-find procedures (special rapporteurs, WGs)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Human rights mainstreaming, research and analysis, methodology and training</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>(human rights and development, rule of law, democracy, economic and social</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>issues, anti-discrimination, indigenous peoples and minorities, HR education)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>(regional and country offices, support for peace missions and UN country teams)</i>	<i>Operational</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Department of the Secretariat*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 191
- Composition of membership: *United Nations Member States*
- Number of sessions per year: 1

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 3
- Arab States: 1
- Asia & Pacific: 2
- Europe & CIS: 1
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 1

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 12
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 7

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 710
- 51% professional and 49% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
70.4% at HQ; 2.8% in regional offices; 26.8% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 156.6M
- 88.1% of total budget
- 40.1% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 21.2M
- 11.9% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 99.9% Government
- 0.09% NGO / private sector
- 0.01% Other

38.4% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)  
38.4% and 59.6% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *biennial (2006-7)*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executive Board</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>United Nations Development Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Peace and Security</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Interagency Standing Committee (IASC)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Action 2 Interagency Task Force and Reference Group</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Global Migration Group (formerly Geneva Migration Group)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1996

UNAIDS, the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, brings together the efforts and resources of ten UN system organizations to the global AIDS response. Cosponsors include UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank.

Additionally, UNAIDS:

- provides leadership for establishing the global AIDS agenda and galvanizing political commitment.*
- generates information and analysis on trends in the epidemic to support advocacy and policy formulation by all partners.*
- harmonizes monitoring and evaluation approaches to generate reliable and timely information on the epidemic.*
- generates stronger and sustained involvement of civil society, people living with HIV, and groups at elevated risk of HIV infection.*
- mobilizes human, technical and financial resources to meet priority needs in the response to the epidemic and to improve the use of available resources.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical or operational)
<i>Leadership and advocacy</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Strategic information and technical support</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Tracking, monitoring and evaluation</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Engagement and partnerships</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Mobilization of resources</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Other UN entity*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 22
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: 3 every 2 years

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: 1

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 2 covering 33 countries
- Arab States: 1 covering 6 countries
- Asia & Pacific: 1 covering 14 countries
- Europe & CIS: 1 covering 9 countries
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 2 covering 13 countries

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 56
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 19

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 442
  - 77% professional and 23% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
45% at HQ; ---% in regional offices; 55% in country offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 323,211,779 (*Biennial*)
- 100% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$46,133,798
- 100% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 30% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 98.8% Government
- 0.1% NGO / private sector
- 1.1% Other

64% of total resources spent at country-level (66% of that spent on staff and support costs)

78% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2 years - current cycle: 2006-07*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>United Nations Development Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>UN Country Teams</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Theme Group on AIDS</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Joint UN Teams on AIDS</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>

# United Nations – UN System Staff College (UNSSC)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1 January 2002

*The United Nations System Staff College is an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations System, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/analytical and/or operational)
Management and Leadership Development	N/A
Resident Coordinator System Learning Support	N/A
Human Rights-based Approach and MDGs - Peace and Security Partnerships and Global Compact	N/A
Learning Advisory Services	N/A
Learning Resources and E-learning	N/A
Institutional Capacity Building	N/A
Induction Training and Support	N/A

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Other UN entity*

Governing body:

- *Board of Governors chaired by UN Deputy Secretary-General*
- *Composition of membership: Representatives of member organizations of Administrative Committee on Coordination. Director of Staff College participates as ex officio member in work of Board.*
- *Number of sessions per year: once a year*

## Offices/Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Turin, Italy*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over one year)

*Due to its extra-budgetary nature, the duration of UNSSC staff's contracts is for one year.*

## Budgetary resources (relative to 2004-2005).

*Please note that UNSSC is presently working on the basis of a provisional budget up to June 2006, pending the arrival of the new Director.*

*Total contributions (as of 31 December 2005): US\$ 11.85 million, compared to a biennium budget of US\$ 14.43 million (for a variance of 18%).*

Core resources:

- US\$ 1.00 million core contribution from UN system, US\$ 1.30 million host-country contribution from Italy (total contributions for biennium 2004-2005).
- The UN core contribution is exactly as budgeted. The host-country contribution is about 30% above budget, because of changes in the Euro-dollar exchange rate.

Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 4.00 million (fees for services rendered) from UN organizations
- US\$ 5.55 million received from donors and others in the form of tied and untied contributions.
- Non-core contributions from the UN system (US\$ 4.00 million) were 36% below budget. Donor and other contributions were US\$ 5.55 million or 11% below budget.

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**Programming**

*UNSSC programmatic activity is organized in nine clusters (see main focal areas above).*

*The Board of Governors of the United Nations System Staff College at its 5<sup>th</sup> session in July 2005, agreed on certain changes to the governance arrangements for the College. Members of the Board requested that, as a basis for such a reflection, a proposed "core curriculum" document be prepared, outlining the programmes and activities that the College might design and deliver in the medium term. It recommended that this be done in close consultation with all concerned parties of the system, particularly the CEB High-Level Committees; that the curriculum be clearly linked with the on-going reform processes; and that it be presented, through the High-Level Committees, to the Chief Executive Board at its April 2006 meeting "for commitment on both content of the curriculum programmes and their financing".*

# United Nations – United Nations University (UNU)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 6 December 1973

The United Nations University (UNU) is an autonomous, academic institution of the United Nations system, aimed at contributing, through research and capacity development, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States. UNU aims to fulfill this mission by performing five key roles that are based on the mandate given to the University by its Charter:

To be an international community of scholars;

To form a bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community;

To serve as a think-tank for the United Nations system;

To contribute to capacity development, particularly in developing countries; and

To serve as a platform for dialogue and creative new ideas

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Peace and Security (research, capacity development, and dissemination)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Good Governance – From Local to Global (-ditto-)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Development and Poverty Reduction (-ditto-)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Science, Technology and Society (-ditto-)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Environment and Sustainability (-ditto-)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Other UN entity*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *n/a*
- Composition of membership (which ministries): *n/a*
- Number of sessions per year: *1*

*(UNU's Governing Council members serve in their individual capacity as prescribed by the UNU Charter)*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Tokyo, Japan*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *1*
- Arab States: *1*
- Asia & Pacific: *2*
- Europe & CIS: *6*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *1*
- North America: *3*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *n/a*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *n/a*

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *250*
- *58%* professional and *42%* general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*40%* at HQ; *60%* in regional offices; *n/a%* in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 34.5 million (current biennial budget for 2006-2007 on an annual basis)
- 78.5% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$9.5 million (current biennial budget for 2006-2007 on an annual basis)
- 21.5% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- 100% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 77% Government
- 3.5% NGO / private sector
- 19.5% Other

n/a% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)

0% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles: *biennial*

## UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board for Coordination</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Environmental Management Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: *UN Res 1934 (XVIII) dated 11 December 1963*

*An autonomous institution, UNITAR was established by UN General Assembly to “enhance the effectiveness of the UN in achieving its major objectives, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development”, through training and research. It has a Board of Trustees appointed by the Secretary-General.*

*UNITAR provides training and capacity-building programmes to assist countries; conducts research to explore innovative methodology; and forms partnerships with other UN agencies, governments, non-governmental organizations, enterprises and the academia, for implementation of training and capacity-building programmes that meet countries’ needs.*

*UNITAR conducted last biennium 430 different activities and e-learning courses, benefiting 57,400 participants, mainly from developing and transitional countries. At least 90% of all programmes are conducted by UNITAR on request or behalf of organs or departments of the UN system.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Training in Multilateral Diplomacy and International Affairs Management</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Training in Peace-making and Preventive Diplomacy</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Training in Environmental Law Programme</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Training in Peace-keeping Operations</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Training in the two Regional Offices: New York, Hiroshima</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Training in Capacity-Building in Chemicals and Waste Management</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Training in Climate Change Programme</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Training for Local Authorities (Decentralized Cooperation Programme)</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Training in Information and Communications Technology</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Training in Legal Aspects of Debt, Financial Management and Negotiations</i>	<i>Operational</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *UN Research and Training Institutes*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries:
- Composition of membership:
- Number of sessions per year: *At least one*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa:
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific: *Hiroshima, Japan: 1*
- Europe & CIS:
- Latin America and the Caribbean:
- North America : 1, New York

**Number of country presences:**

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *Geneva, NY and Japan*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *TJK and Nigeria*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 37
- 84% professional and 16% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
86% at HQ; 7% in regional offices; 7% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 2,300,000(2006-2007)
- 7% of total budget
- 10% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 29,500,000(2006-07)
- 93% of total budget
- 97% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 3% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 80% Government
- 10% NGO / private sector
- 10% Other

2% of total resources spent at country-level ( 1% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
100% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism:

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration):

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Environment Management Group (EMG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>World Summit on the Information Society: High-Level Summit Organizing Committee (HLSOC)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – *International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)*

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 12 May 1976

As a major catalyst in gender initiatives, INSTRAW promotes applied research on gender, facilitates information sharing, and supports capacity building through networking mechanisms and multi-stakeholder partnerships with UN agencies, governments, academia and civil society. The INSTRAW Strategic Framework for 2004-2007 includes the following objectives:

- *Applied research: Conduct research on existing gender-responsive policies to assess the implementation/gaps; promote the application of lessons learned and the replication of best practices;*
- *Information sharing and dissemination: Develop effective management of gender-related knowledge to support governments and civil society in their efforts to mainstream gender in policies and programmes;*
- *Address new and emerging issues through Capacity building on gender mainstreaming based on lessons learned from applied research;*
- *Shape a sustainable institution that is sound, innovative and applies good governance*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Gender, Migration and Remittances (research, training and information)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Gender, Peace and Security (research, training and information dissemination)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Gender, Governance, Women's political participation (research, training and info)</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Gender Mainstreaming (research, training and information dissemination)</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Research and Training Institute*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 10
- Composition of membership (central and/or line ministries): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 2

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *none*
- Arab States: *none*
- Asia & Pacific: *none*
- Europe & CIS: *none*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *none*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *none*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *none*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 9
- 44% professional and 56% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
100% at HQ; 0% in regional offices; 0% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 2,108,400 (2004-05)
- 73.4% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 763,630 (2004-05)
- 26.6% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 100% Government
- 0% NGO / private sector
- 0% Other

0% of total resources spent at country-level (0% of that spent on staff and support costs)

0% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles: *Annual (programming) / Biennial (budgetary)*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Task force for the SG's Report on Violence against Women</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence Campaign</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Energy</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Communications Group (UNCG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Grupo interagencial de trabajo en género (Dominican Republic)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Public Administration Network</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>MOUs with various agencies (UNIFEM, UNESCO)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Task Force on Indigenous Issues</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1963

*UNRISD is an autonomous UN agency engaging in multidisciplinary research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development. Its work is guided by the conviction that, for effective development policies to be formulated, an understanding of the social and political context is crucial. The Institute attempts to provide governments, development agencies, grassroots organizations and scholars with a better understanding of how development policies and processes of economic, social and environmental change affect different social groups. Working through an extensive network of national research centres, UNRISD aims to promote original research and strengthen research capacity in developing countries.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Research on Social Policy and Development</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Research on Democracy, Governance and Well-being</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Research on Markets, Business and Regulation</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Research on Civil Society and Social Movements</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Research on Identities, Conflict and Cohesion</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Research on Gender and Development</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Collaboration with UN, governmental, academic and civil society organizations</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Publications, outreach, dissemination</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Research and Training Institute*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *none - Chairperson, 10 individual members and representatives of UN agencies*
- Composition of membership (which ministries): *N/A*
- Number of sessions per year: *1*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *0*
- Arab States: *0*
- Asia & Pacific: *0*
- Europe & CIS: *0*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *0*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *n.a.*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *n.a.*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 18 (Note: With the exception of the Director, all staff on fixed-term renewable contracts of less than 1 year)
- 61% professional and 39% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
100% at HQ; 0% in regional offices; 0% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$2.78 million (received in 2005)
- 76% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$881,888 (received in 2005)
- 24% of total budget
- n.a.% raised through earmarked trust funds
- n.a.% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 90% Government
- 6% NGO / private sector
- 4% Other

Figures unavailable % of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)

Figures unavailable % of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration):

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Ad hoc participation in working groups, commissions, conferences, etc. of other UN agencies</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission:

Date established: 1945

*In fulfillment of the purpose for which it was established (Preamble to its Constitution) and in full respect of its mandate (Article 1 of the same Constitution), FAO's basic mission is to help build a food-secure world for present and future generations. Therefore, FAO needs to assist Member Nations in: reducing food insecurity and rural poverty; ensuring an enabling policy and regulatory framework for food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry; securing sustainable increases in the supply and availability of food; conserving and enhancing the natural resource base; and generating information on food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The Organization seeks to be a centre of excellence and an authoritative purveyor of knowledge and advice in the areas of its mandate; a repository and provider of multidisciplinary capacities and services to a broad range of constituents; an active partner of other institutions, within and outside the UN system, that share its goals and values; a mobilizer of international will and resources to assist its Members, as well as an effective communicator and advocate for its own goals and those of its Members.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytic vs. operational)
Food security (incl. food safety and nutrition)	<i>Both</i>
Agricultural and rural development (incl. trade dimensions)	<i>Both</i>
Sustainable management of natural resources	<i>Both</i>
Int. agreements and instruments as a basis for an agreed regulatory framework, and their application at national and regional levels	<i>Both</i>
Support to international and national actions against plant and animal pests and disease, particularly those of trans-boundary nature	<i>Both</i>
Analysis, forecasting and reporting on major developments and trends in all areas of its mandate	<i>Both</i>
Capacity building at national and regional levels	<i>Both</i>
Support to research and technology transfer	<i>Both</i>
Knowledge dissemination & exchange; collection & dissemination of statistics	<i>Both</i>
Social dimensions of agricultural development (incl. attention to the specific needs of disadvantaged groups)	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure:

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body: Conference (all Members) and Council (49 Members)

- Number of member countries: *188 Member Nations (and 1 Member Organization)*
- Composition of membership: *Mixed line and central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *1 Conference session and 4 Sessions of Council each biennium*

## Offices/Number of countries of operation:

HQ location: **1 (Italy)**

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *Regional Office (Ghana); Subregional Office (Zimbabwe)*
- Near East: *Regional Office (Egypt); Subregional Office (Tunis)*
- Asia & Pacific: *Regional Office (Thailand); Subregional Office (Samoa)*
- Europe & CIS: *Regional Office (Italy); Sub-regional office (Hungary)*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *Regional Office (Chile); Subregional Office (Barbados)*

**Number of country presences:**

- Fully-fledged offices with formal representation, in countries other than 'developed countries':
- 78 FAO Representations (including cohabitation with 4 Regional Offices and Iraq)
- Other countries with presence of field staff: Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, USA (2)
- 11 offices with Out-posted Technical Officers in conjunction with FAO representations
- 37 countries covered by double accreditations (6 with an Assistant FAO Representative)

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year):

- Total: 3725
- 42% professional and 58% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
57% at HQ; 14% in regional offices; 19% in country offices

**Budgetary resources:**

## Core resources:

- The approved Regular Budget for the present 2006-07 biennium is US\$ 765.7 million
- The Regular Budget corresponds roughly to 50% of total resources

## Supplementary (non-core):

- "Extra-budgetary" expenditures amount to US\$ 362 million (year 2005)
- Greatest majority of extra-budgetary resources are to be considered "earmarked" trust funds
- Approximately 14% is raised at country level through the "Unilateral Trust Fund" modality

## Sources of funds:

- Assessments on the Governments of Member Nations (and for a very small part by misc. income);
- Extra-budgetary resources from Governments directly or inter-governmental institutions

Most projects funded by extra-budgetary resources are for activities at country level.

As a general rule, the Regular Budget covers a large share of the normative/analytical work, but also has substantial components of an operational nature. Extra-budgetary resources are mostly for operational activities at national and also regional levels but may also support normative/analytical work.

**Programming:**

Programming mechanism: Central/thematic (for the Regular Budget)

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): Two calendar years

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms:**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
UN Development Group (Management Group and Programme Group)	Member
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)/Humanitarian Assistance	Member
UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees on Management and Programmes (HLCM, HLCP)	Member
Environment Management Group (EMG)	Member
Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN)	Member
Inter-Organization Programme for Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC)	Member
UN Evaluation Group (UNEG)	Member
Inter-Agency Expert Group on MDG Indicators + Paris 21	Member
Collaborative Partnership on Forests	Leader
UN-Energy	Leader
UN-Water	Member
UN-Oceans/UN Atlas of Oceans	Member/Leader
UN Country Teams/Resident Coordinator System/UNDAF/CCA	Member

# United Nations – *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)*

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 7 December 1944

*A specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was created in 1944 to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation throughout the world. It sets standards and regulations necessary for aviation safety, security, efficiency and regularity, as well as for aviation environmental protection. The Organization serves as the forum for cooperation in all fields of civil aviation among its 189 Contracting States.*

Substantive focal issues areas (as per ICAO Strategic Objectives for the period 2005-2010)	Nature of work (normative/ analytical vs. operational)
<i>Safety - Enhance global civil aviation safety</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Security - Enhance global civil aviation security</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Environmental Protection - Minimize the adverse effect of global civil aviation</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Efficiency - Enhance the efficiency of aviation operations</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Continuity - Maintain the continuity of aviation operations</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Rule of Law - Strengthen law governing international civil aviation</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 36
- Composition of membership: *Line and central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 3

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Montreal, Canada*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *Nairobi, Kenya and Dakar, Senegal*
- Arab States: *Cairo, Egypt*
- Asia & Pacific: *Bangkok, Thailand*
- Europe & CIS: *Paris, France*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *Lima, Peru and Mexico, Mexico*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 0
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 0

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 753
- 41.2% professional and 58.8% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
75.2% at HQ; 24.8% in regional offices; 0% in country offices

## Budgetary resources

Core resources:

- US\$ 65,820,000 (2006)
- 100% of total budget

Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 13,342,000 (2006)
- -% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds

Sources of funds:

- 100% Government

n./a% of total resources spent at country-level (n/a% of that spent on staff and support costs)

n./a% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *triennial*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Chief Executives Board (CEB)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>CEB High-Level Committee on Management</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>CEB High-Level Committee on Programmes</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group (IAPWG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Open-Ended Working Group on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>In addition, ICAO closely cooperates with Specialized Agencies on matters of common interest including the International Telecommunication Union, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization</i>	

# United Nations - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1978

IFAD was established in 1978 as one of the key outcomes of the World Food Conference four years earlier. IFAD embodies a specific partnership between the OECD, OPEC and other developing countries to achieve three major goals: increasing food production, improving the conditions of the poorest populations in developing countries and improving nutrition. This gave IFAD a specific focus on the rural poor, groups like smallholder farmers, pastoralists, artisanal fishermen, the landless, and cutting across all these, poor rural women. IFAD's mission is enabling the rural poor to overcome their poverty. The Fund's Strategic Framework sets three objectives for this mission: strengthening the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations, improving equitable access to productive natural resources, and technology and thirdly, increasing access to financial services and markets. The Fund's programmes focus on the rural poor as producers, viewing them as agents of change, the subject not the object of development.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/ analytical vs. operational)
<i>Agricultural Development</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Credit and Financing</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Crisis Prevention and Recovery</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Irrigation</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Livestock</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Marketing/storage/processing</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Research/Extension/Training</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Rural Development</i>	<i>both</i>
<i>Small scale rural enterprise development</i>	<i>both</i>

## Governance Structure

Type of Organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of Member Countries: 165
- Composition of membership: *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of Sessions per year: *one Governing Council + 3 Executive Boards*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Rome, Italy*

Regional/Sub-regional offices: 0

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 0
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 7

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total : 434
- 50% professional and 50% general service
- 96% or professional staff at HQ, 0% in regional offices, 4% in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 583 million (2005) 640 million (2006)
- 96% (2005) of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core)

- US\$ 23 million (2005)
- 4% (2005) of total budget

### Sources of funds:

- 85% Government (depending on investment income)
- 15 % Other (investment income – variable)

85% of total resources spent at country-level (0.2% of that spent on staff and support costs)

85% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *HQ and Country-based*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Programme: Variable by country. Budget, annual 1 Jan-31 Dec*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees on Management and Programmes (HLCM, HLCP)</i>	<i>Chair of HLCP</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Alliance Against Hunger (FAO/WFP/IFAD)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Network for Nutrition</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Evaluation Group</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNDAF/Country Teams</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations: *International Labour Organization* (ILO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1919

*The ILO is founded on the understanding that universal and lasting peace depends on social justice. As the only multilateral organization that includes governments, employers and workers in its governance structure and decision-making bodies, the ILO's overriding goal is to promote opportunities for all men and women to obtain decent productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. The Decent Work Agenda is based on four strategic objectives: rights at work, employment, social protection and social dialogue. It is grounded in the notion that making decent work a global goal and a national reality are critical to spreading the benefits of globalization, enhancing global security and ensuring growth that delivers jobs. The ILO has developed through consensus three interlinked concepts which orient its priorities: the Decent Work Agenda as a tool for development and social inclusion; productive employment for women and men as the main route out of poverty; achieving a fair globalization as a source of global stability and rising living standards.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
<i>Set and apply international labour standards and rights at work</i>	<i>Normative</i>
<i>Promote opportunities for quality employment and income generation for women and men and for enterprise development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Strengthen the capacity of governments, employers' and workers' organizations for social dialogue</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Develop analytical tools and methods for policy coherence at global, regional, national and local levels in support of decent work objectives</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Promote dialogue and consensus building between governments, employers and workers organizations on matters affecting the world of work</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Diagnose, analyze, monitor and report developments in the world of work</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Develop, test and apply policies on employment and labour matters</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Advance gender equality of opportunity and treatment in the world of work</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promote decent work as the best route out of poverty and ensure its central role in poverty reduction strategies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Assist countries in placing decent work as a central objective of their development strategies through Decent Work Country Programmes</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of members: *56 Members*  
*NB: The ILO is tripartite (Governments, Employers and Workers).*
- Number of sessions per year: *3*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva, Switzerland*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- *Africa: 1 Regional Office ; 6 Sub-Regional Offices*
- *Arab States: 1 Regional Office*
- *Asia & Pacific: 1 Regional Office; 3 Sub-Regional Offices*
- *Europe & CIS: 1 Regional Office; 2 Sub-Regional Offices*
- *Latin America and the Caribbean: 1 Regional Office; 4 Sub-Regional Offices*

**Number of country presences:**

- Fully-fledged offices with formal representation: 21
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 19

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 2,672
- 34.69% Professional and higher, 9.54% National Officer, 0.04% National Correspondent, 0.37% Local Branch Office Professional and 55.35% General Service.
- 64.62% professional at HQ; 22.87% in regional offices and sub-regional offices; 12.51% in country offices.

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 529,590,000 (biennium 2004-2005)
- 0 % of core coming from UN regular budget.

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 282,942,000 (2004 total XB expenditure + approx. expenditure for 2005)
- 80% raised through earmarked trust funds
- approximately 20% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 92% Government (donor countries)
- 1% NGO / private sector; 7% Other (Development Banks, United Nations, European Union)

Approx. 85% of total resources spent at country-level (30-35% of that on staff and 12% on support costs)

N/A % of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2-year*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees (HLCP, HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network (YEN)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Global Compact</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives (UN, FAO, ILO)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC - humanitarian assistance)</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMAT)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>WHO Interagency Task Force on Tobacco Control</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Working Group on Food Insecurity, Vulnerability Information and Mapping</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>UNESCO High-Level Group and Working Group on Education for All</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>International Programme on Chemical Safety (ILO-WHO-UNEP)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (ICOM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>OHCHR IGO Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>WHO Interagency Committee on Radiation Safety</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Application of the Recommendations concerning Teaching Personnel (CEART).</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>

# United Nations – *International Maritime Organization (IMO)*

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 6 March 1948

*The mission of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) as a United Nations specialized agency is to promote safe, secure, environmentally sound, efficient and sustainable shipping through co-operation. This will be accomplished by adopting the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and security, by efficiency of navigation, and by the prevention and control of pollution from ships, as well as through consideration of the related legal matters and effective implementation of IMO's instruments with a view to their universal and uniform application.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
<i>Adoption of international standards in line with mission statement</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Provision of technical assistance to developing countries</i>	<i>Operational</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *166 plus 3 Associate*
- Composition of membership: *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *0.5*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *London, UK*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *3*
- Arab States: *0*
- Asia & Pacific: *1*
- Europe & CIS: *0*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *0*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *0*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *2*

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *335*
- *44%* professional and *56%* general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
*88.5%* at HQ; *2.6%* in regional offices; *8.9%* in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 87,028,025 (2006-07 biennium)
- 75.3% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$28,607,425 (2006-07 biennium)
- 24.7% of total budget
- 0% raised through earmarked trust funds
- 0% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 69.6% Government
- 0% NGO / private sector
- 30.4% Other

7.8% of total resources spent at country-level (24.5% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
0% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *biennial*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board of Coordination (CEB) - General Coordination</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>High-level Committee on Management (HLCM) - Financial Coordination</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)- Project C Financial Coordination</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Counter-Terrorism Implementation Force (CTIF) - Fighting Terrorism</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Ad hoc Consultative Meeting of Senior Representative of Study of Flag States of the Ships International Organizations on the "Genuine Link"</i>	<i>Lead/Member</i>

# United Nations – *International Telecommunication Union (ITU)*

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 17 May 1865

*To maintain and extend international cooperation between all its Member States for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; to promote and enhance participation of entities and organizations in the activities of the Union, and to foster fruitful cooperation and partnership between them and Member States for the fulfilment of the overall objectives embodied in the purposes of the Union; to promote and offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications, and also to promote the mobilization of the material, human and financial resources needed to improve access to telecommunications services in such countries; to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation, with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
<i>Development of telecommunications</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Standardization</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Radiocommunication</i>	<i>Operational</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *46*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *One*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva, Switzerland*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *4: Zimbabwe; Cameroon; Senegal; Ethiopia*
- Arab States: *1: Cairo, Egypt*
- Asia & Pacific: *2: Thailand and Indonesia*
- Europe & CIS: *1: Moscow, Russia*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *4: Brazil; Barbados; Honduras; Chile*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *12*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *2*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 774
  - 41% professional and 59% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
92% at HQ; 7% in regional offices; 1% in country offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$235 million
- 100% of total budget
- % of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$57 million
- 68% of total budget
- 32% raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 71% Government
- 14% NGO / private sector
- 15% Other

12% of total resources spent at country-level (5% of that spent on staff and support costs)

100% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

---

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Country-based*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *4-year*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees on Programmes and Management (HLCP and HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations *UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1945

*In fulfillment of the purposes and functions for which it was established (Preamble and Article I of its Constitution) UNESCO's mission is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture". The Organization is also required to promote the "free flow of ideas by word and image" and carries relevant activities in the area of communication and information.*

*UNESCO assists Member States in education, science, culture and communication by (1) developing and promoting universal principles and norms, based on shared values, in order to meet emerging challenges in education, science and communication and to protect and strengthen the 'global public good'; (2) promoting pluralism, through recognition and safeguarding of diversity together with the observance of human rights; (3) promoting empowerment and participation in the emerging knowledge societies through equitable access, capacity-building and sharing of knowledge.*

<b>Substantive focal issues areas (as per medium-term strategy 2002-2007)</b>	<b>Nature of work (normative/ analytical vs. operational)</b>
<i>Promoting education as a fundamental right in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Improving the quality of education through the diversification of contents and methods and the provision of universally shared values</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting experimentation, innovation and the diffusion and sharing of information and best practices as well as policy dialogue in education</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting principles &amp; ethical norms to guide scientific &amp; technological development and social transformation</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Improving human security by better management of the environment and social change</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Enhancing scientific, technical &amp; human capacities to participate in emerging knowledge societies</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting the drafting and implementation of standard-setting instruments in the cultural field</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting cultural diversity, encouraging pluralism and dialogue between cultures and civilizations</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Enhancing linkages between culture and development, through capacity-building and sharing of knowledge</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting the free flow of ideas and universal access to information</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Promoting the expression of pluralism &amp; cultural diversity in media and world information networks</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Access for all to information and communication technologies, especially in the public domain</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body: General Conference (all 191 Member States; 6 Associate Member States; one session every other year) and Executive Board:

- Number of member countries: 58
- Composition of membership: *Line and central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 2

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Paris, France*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *15 Offices / 46 countries of operations*
- Arab States: *7 Offices / 19 countries of operations*
- Asia & Pacific: *14 Offices / 38 countries of operations*
- Europe & CIS: *3 Offices / 6 countries of operations*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *11 Offices / 33 countries of operations*

**Number of country presences:**

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 50
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 5

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 2161
- 51% professional and 49% general service
- 63% of professional staff at HQ; 27% in regional offices; 10% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 610,000,000 (biennium)
- 59.9% of total budget
- % of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$408,800,000 (biennium)
- 40.1% of total budget
- n/a% raised through earmarked trust funds
- n/a% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 71.0% Government
- 0.9% NGO / private sector
- 28.1% Other

49.1% of total resources spent at country-level (19.6% of that spent on staff and support costs)

n/a % of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *central/thematic as well as national and multi-country consultations, recently piloting of country programming documents*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *two calendar years*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees on Programmes and Management (HLCP and HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group and subsidiary bodies</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Evaluation Group (UNEG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Communications Group (UNCG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANGWE)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Water</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Energy</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Oceans</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>EDUCAIDS: The Global Initiative on Education and HIV/AIDS</i>	<i>Lead/Chair</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC - humanitarian assistance)</i>	<i>Observer</i>
<i>High-Level Group and Working Group on Education for All</i>	<i>Lead/Chair</i>
<i>World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)</i>	<i>Lead/Chair</i>
<i>Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)</i>	<i>Co-sponsor</i>
<i>UNDG Multi Donor Trust Fund for Iraq</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Interagency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform &amp; Youth Affairs</i>	<i>Lead/Chair</i>
<i>Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE)</i>	<i>Co-sponsor</i>
<i>Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH)</i>	<i>Co-sponsor</i>
<i>Joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Application of the Recommendations concerning Teaching Personnel (CEART)</i>	<i>Lead/Chair</i>
<i>UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge</i>	<i>Lead/Chair</i>

# United Nations *UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)*

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1 January 1967; became a specialized agency 17 December 1985.

The primary purpose of UNIDO is the promotion of sustainable, private sector-led industrial development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Its corporate strategy focuses on productivity enhancement for social advance. The main priority areas of UNIDO are: the eradication of poverty through productive activities; strengthening of trade capacities through conformity with global product and process standards; promotion of industrial energy efficiency and rural renewable sources of energy for productive activities; and support for the implementation of industry-related international environmental conventions. The key comparative advantage of UNIDO lies in its unique ability to provide comprehensive and integrated packages of services; combining its operational activities with its analytical, normative and convening roles. Those services include: analyses of current and emerging industrial trends; benchmarking of industrial performance; policy advice based on international best practices; transfer and upgrading of environmentally sound manufacturing technologies; and promotion of industrial investments. UNIDO focuses its work on low-income countries, particularly in Africa, and on linking agriculture with industry.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytic vs. operational)
<i>Poverty reduction through productive activities</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Trade Capacity Building</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Private Sector Development</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Cleaner production and environmental compliance</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Industrial Research and Statistics</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 171
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: 3

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Vienna, Austria*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: 4
- Arab States: 2
- Asia & Pacific: 3
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 3

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 40
- Other countries with presence of field staff: 38

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year) Status: 28 February 2006

- Total: 551
- 48% professional and 52% general service
- Distribution of professional staff: 267  
73% HQ; 4% Regional offices; 6% Country offices; 12% UNIDO Investment and Technology Promotion Offices; 5% field representation based on UNDP/UNIDO Cooperation Agreement

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- \$182.4 million (biennium 2006-2007)
- 43% of total budget
- n/a% of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- \$242.8 million (biennium 2006-2007)
- 57% of the total budget
- 90% raised through earmarked funds
- 10% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds: (including assessed contributions)

- 69% Government
- 31% Other (Multilateral Funds etc.)

63% of total resources spent at country-level (11% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
(not possible to calculate)% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

---

## Programming

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *Biennial*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees (HLCP, HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Energy</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Water</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>United Nations System Network on Rural Development and Food Security</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Human Resources Network</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Finance and Budget Network</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Task Force on Accounting Standards</i>	
<i>International Public Sector Accounting Standards Steering Committee</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>ICT Network</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Interagency Network of the Facility Managers</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>The Marrakech Process: Inter-agency cooperation on the 10-year framework on sustainable consumption and production</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Initiatives to overcome technical barriers to trade</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Multi-agency technical assistance programme on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-agency collaboration on trade facilitation</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Evaluation Group (UNEG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Representatives of Internal Audit Services</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Global Compact</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN System Legal Advisers Meeting</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – Universal Postal Union (UPU)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 9 October 1874

*With a view to developing communications between peoples by the efficient operation of the postal services, and to contributing to the attainment of the noble aims of international collaboration in the cultural, social and economic fields, the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the contracting countries have, subject to ratification, adopted this Constitution.*

*The mission of the Union is to stimulate the lasting development of efficient and accessible universal postal services of quality in order to facilitate communication between the inhabitants of the world by:*

- *guaranteeing the free circulation of postal items over a single postal territory composed of interconnected networks;*
- *encouraging the adoption of fair common standards and the use of technology;*
- *ensuring cooperation and interaction among stakeholders;*
- *promoting effective technical cooperation;*
- *ensuring the satisfaction of customers' changing needs*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/ analytical vs. operational)
<i>Guarantee the provision of a good quality, affordable universal postal service</i>	
<i>Improve quality and raise the level of efficiency of the int'l postal network</i>	
<i>Increase knowledge of communications markets</i>	
<i>Undertake postal sector reform to ensure sustainable development of postal serv</i>	
<i>Strengthen cooperation and interaction among postal industry stakeholders</i>	

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *190*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *one*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Berne, Switzerland*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *2*
- Arab States: *1*
- Asia & Pacific: *1*
- Europe & CIS: *1*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *2*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *0*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *0*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 253
  - 47% professional and 53% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
97% at HQ; 3% in regional offices
- 

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 54 504 000 (*biennium*)
- 76.5% of total budget
- % of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 16 680 000 (*biennium*)
- 23.5% of total budget
- *n.a.*% raised through earmarked trust funds
- *n.a.*% raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 100% Government

7% of total resources spent at country-level (3.5% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
*n.a.*% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

---

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *05-06, 2 years*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees (HLCP, HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1975

*As the leading international organization in the field of travel and tourism, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) is vested by the United Nations with a central and decisive role in promoting the development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism, with the aim of contributing to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.*

*Acting as an umbrella organization for world tourism, WTO plays a catalytic role in promoting technology transfers and international cooperation and in stimulating and developing public-private sector partnerships with a view to ensuring that member countries, tourist destinations and businesses maximize the positive effects of tourism and fully reap its benefits, while at the same time they minimize its negative social or environmental impacts.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Statistics and Economic Measurement of Tourism</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Market Intelligence and Promotional Techniques</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Sustainable Development of Tourism</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Ethical &amp; Social Dimensions of Tourism</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Improving Competitiveness: Quality, Investment, Trade, Health, Safety and Security</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Education, Training &amp; Knowledge Management</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>E-Tourism Development</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Regional Activities, Cooperation for Development and Poverty Alleviation</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Activities for the Affiliate Members</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Communications, Publications and Documentation Resources</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body: *UNWTO General Assembly*

- Number of member countries: *157*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *every 2 years*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Spain, Madrid*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *0*
- Arab States: *0*
- Asia & Pacific: *1*
- Europe & CIS: *0*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *0*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *2*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *0*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 99
  - 41% professional and 59% general service
  - Distribution of professional staff:  
100% at HQ;
- 

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 13.536.094,67 (2005)
- 100% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 1.862.549,69 (2005)
- 14% of total budget
- 100% raised through earmarked trust funds

## Sources of funds:

- 96% Government
- 4% NGO / private sector

*Not available*% of total resources spent at country-level (62% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
50% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

---

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *2 years*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Committees (HLCP, HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Interagency security management network</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations - World Bank

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: July 1, 1944

The World Bank's mission is to help developing countries and their people reach the goals by working with our partners to alleviate poverty. To do that the World Bank concentrates on building the climate for investment, jobs and sustainable growth, so that economies will grow, and by investing in and empowering poor people to participate in development.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/ analytical vs. operational)
<i>IBRD lending</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>IDA credits and grants</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Analytic and Advisory work</i>	<i>Normative/analytical</i>
<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 184
- Composition of membership: *Primarily central ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 2

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Washington DC*

Offices of the World Bank (as of June 30, 2005):

- Africa: 36
- Middle East and North Africa: 9
- East Asia & Pacific: 11
- Europe and Central Asia: 25
- South Asia: 6
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 17

## Staff worldwide

- Total: 10,000+ (about 8,000 in HQ and 2,000 in the field)

**Budgetary resources** Due to the World Bank mandate and structure the differentiation suggested in the template does not apply. The annual financial report is available for further information.

## Programming

Programming mechanism: *Country-based*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration):  
2-4 years

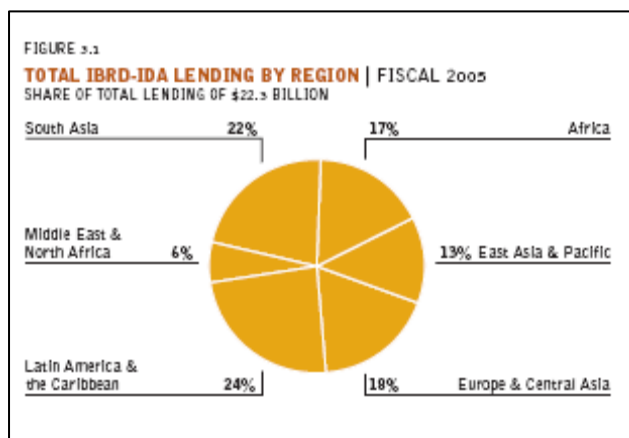


TABLE 3.1

**WORLD BANK LENDING BY THEME AND SECTOR | FISCAL 2000–2005**  
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

<b>THEME</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Economic Management	799.6	895.3	1,408.0	777.8	428.6	594.6
Environmental and Natural Resource Management	1,829.4	1,354.6	924.0	1,102.6	1,304.6	2,493.8
Financial and Private Sector Development	3,368.4	3,940.9	5,055.4	2,882.9	4,176.6	3,862.0
Human Development	1,190.3	1,134.7	1,756.1	3,374.0	3,079.5	2,951.0
Public Sector Governance	2,142.5	2,053.7	4,247.2	2,464.1	3,373.9	2,636.4
Rule of Law	373.6	410.0	273.2	530.9	503.4	303.8
Rural Development	1,413.7	1,822.3	1,600.0	1,910.9	1,507.8	2,802.2
Social Development, Gender, and Inclusion	800.8	1,469.7	1,385.7	1,003.1	1,557.8	1,285.8
Social Protection and Risk Management	1,895.0	1,651.0	1,086.4	2,324.5	1,577.0	2,437.6
Trade and Integration	426.4	1,059.9	300.9	566.3	1,212.7	1,079.9
Urban Development	1,036.6	1,458.6	1,482.4	1,576.3	1,358.1	1,860.0
<b>Theme Total</b>	<b>15,276.2</b>	<b>17,250.6</b>	<b>19,519.4</b>	<b>18,513.2</b>	<b>20,079.9</b>	<b>22,307.0</b>
<b>SECTOR</b>						
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	837.5	695.5	1,247.9	1,213.2	1,386.1	1,933.6
Education	728.1	1,094.7	1,384.6	2,348.7	1,684.5	1,951.1
Energy and Mining	1,572.4	1,530.7	1,974.6	1,088.4	966.5	1,822.7
Finance	1,571.6	2,246.3	2,710.8	1,446.3	1,808.9	1,675.1
Health and Other Social Services	1,491.7	2,521.2	2,366.1	3,442.6	2,997.1	2,216.4
Industry and Trade	1,036.7	718.3	1,394.5	796.7	797.9	1,629.4
Information and Communication	273.8	216.9	153.2	115.3	90.9	190.9
Law and Justice and Public Administration	4,534.6	3,850.2	5,351.2	3,956.5	4,978.6	5,569.3
Transportation	1,717.2	3,105.2	2,390.5	2,727.3	3,777.8	3,138.2
Water, Sanitation, and Flood Protection	1,512.6	1,271.7	546.0	1,378.3	1,591.6	2,180.2
<b>Sector Total</b>	<b>15,276.2</b>	<b>17,250.6</b>	<b>19,519.4</b>	<b>18,513.2</b>	<b>20,079.9</b>	<b>22,307.0</b>
Of which IBRD	10,918.6	10,487.0	11,451.8	11,230.7	11,045.4	13,611.0
Of which IDA	4,357.6	6,763.6	8,067.6	7,282.5	9,034.4	8,696.1

Note: Fiscal 2005 includes Guarantees and Guarantee Facilities. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

a. Due to a recoding of a Lao People's Democratic Republic project there is a discrepancy between these figures and the figures in the 2002 Annual Report (table 2.2). This discrepancy of \$2.2 million shows up in the commitment amounts in fiscal 2002 for Social Protection and Risk Management and Rural Development (with the two themes showing \$2.2 million higher and \$2.2 million lower respectively).

# United Nations – World Health Organization (WHO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 7<sup>th</sup> April 1948

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the international agency within the United Nations system responsible for health. The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. As defined in the WHO Constitution, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
Acting as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work	Both
Developing and setting international norms and standards in the field of health	Normative/analytical
Enhancing global health security through maintenance of a comprehensive outbreak alert and response mechanism; responding rapidly and effectively in crises and emergencies	Both
Stimulating and advancing work to prevent and control epidemic, endemic and other infectious diseases	Both
Accelerating progress towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals	Both
Responding to the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases, including mental health	Both
Strengthening health systems	Both
Promoting equity in health	Normative/analytical
Supporting and promoting health research	Normative/analytical
Collaboration with UN, intergovernmental, governmental, nongovernmental, and other partners	Both

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body: World Health Assembly (all Member States of WHO), supported by 34-Member Executive Board. (Six regional committees focus on health matters of a regional nature.)

- Number of member countries: *192 Member States and two associate Members*
- Composition of membership: *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *annual meeting of World Health Assembly in May, two sessions of the Executive Boards*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *(1) Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *AFRO Brazzaville*
- Eastern Mediterranean: *EMRO Cairo*
- South East Asia; *SEARO New Delhi*
- West Pacific: *WPRO Manila*
- Europe: *EURO Copenhagen*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *AMRO/PAHO Washington*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: *144*
- Other countries with presence of field staff: *3*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *contracts between 1 and 5 years, fixed term: 4331*
- 39, 4 % professional, 54,2 % general service and 6,4 National staff
- 49 % of fixed term professional staff at HQ; 33% in regional offices; 18% in country offices
- Temporary staff: 3968, (*term limited and short term staff*)

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 880 million (*biennial*)
- 31.2% of total budget
- N/A % of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 1 944 million (*biennial*)
- 68.8 % of total budget
- N/A % raised through earmarked trust funds
- *Negligible* % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds (Non-core funds)

- 63.4 % Government
- 19.2 % NGO / private sector
- 17.4 % Other
- Core funds are 100% funded by Government.

62 % of total resources spent at country-level (38% of that spent on staff and support costs)

*Figure unavailable* for budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism: *General Program of Work (10 year span), Strategic plan (6 year span)*

*Biennial Program budget (2 year span)*

*Country Cooperation Strategies: (4-6 year span)*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency Mechanism	Role
<i>Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its High-Level Programmes (HLCP, HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Standing Committee/humanitarian assistance</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Development Group (UNDG) (Programme Group, Management Group,) +20 working groups/task forces</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Water</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN road safety</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN violence prevention</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Inter agency advisory panel, selection Resident Coordinators IAAP</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Roll back Malaria partnership</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Healthy newborn partnership</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Codex Alimentarius</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UNAIDS co-sponsoring committee</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1883

*During the 21st century, intellectual property will play an ever more important role on the international stage. Works of the mind - intellectual property - such as inventions, designs, trademarks, books, music, and films, are now used and enjoyed on every continent on earth.*

*The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international organization dedicated to helping to ensure that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide and that inventors and authors are, thus, recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity. This international protection acts as a spur to human creativity, pushing forward the boundaries of science and technology and enriching the world of literature and the arts. By providing a stable environment for the marketing of intellectual property products, it also oils the wheels of international trade.*

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>WIPO, administers 23 treaties designed to:</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>harmonize national intellectual property legislation and procedures</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>exchange intellectual property information</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>provide legal and technical assistance to developing and other countries</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>facilitate the resolution of private intellectual property disputes</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>marshal information technology as a tool for storing, accessing, and using valuable Intellectual property</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Among the most important treaties are the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the Madrid and Hague Systems</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 183
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministries): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: *Meeting of General Assemblies*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa:
- Arab States:
- Asia & Pacific: 2
- Europe & CIS: 1
- Latin America and the Caribbean:
- *Coordination offices in Washington D.C. and New York*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 4
- Other countries with presence of field staff:

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 894
- 48% professional and 52% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
99% at HQ; % in regional offices; 1% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

WIPO is unusual among international governmental organizations in that it is largely self-financing. About 85 percent - approximately 540 million Swiss francs - of the Organization's budgeted expenditure for the 2004-2005 biennium will come from earnings from the registration systems. The remaining 15 percent will come mainly from contributions from member States and sales of WIPO publications. All this income finances WIPO's operating expenditures, slightly over 320 million Swiss francs per year.

## Core resources:

- US\$ -
- % of total budget
- % of core coming from UN regular budget (if relevant)

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$/n/a
- % of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- % Government
- % NGO / private sector
- % Other

% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)

% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *biannual*

**UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
CEB and its High Level Committees on Programmes & Management (HLCP and HLCPM)	Member

# United Nations – World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 23 March 1950. Its predecessor established in 1873.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the weather and climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources. WMO plays a unique and powerful role in contributing to the safety and welfare of humanity. Under WMO leadership and within the framework of WMO programmes, National Meteorological and Hydrological Services contribute substantially to the protection of life and property against natural disasters, to safeguarding the environment and to enhancing the economic and social well-being of all sectors of society in areas such as food security, water resources and transport. WMO plays a leading role in international efforts to monitor and protect the environment through its Programmes. These activities contribute towards ensuring the sustainable development and well-being of nations.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work (Normative/ Analytical or Operational)
<i>Weather including observing, forecasting and early warnings</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Climate including observing, prediction and assessments</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Atmospheric Research including atmospheric composition</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Applications of weather, climate, water and environmental information</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Hydrological forecasts, assessments and water resources management</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Capacity building developing countries, particularly LDCs for enhanced services</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Integrated Global Observing system (WIGOS)</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>WMO Information System (WIS) including telecommunication</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Natural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation including multi-hazard early warning</i>	<i>Operational</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *37 members*
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Mixed*
- Number of sessions per year: *once a year*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Africa: *Geneva/ Kenya and Nigeria*
- Arab States: *Bahrain*
- Asia & Pacific: *Geneva and Samoa*
- Europe & CIS: *Brussels and Geneva*
- Latin America and the Caribbean: *Paraguay/Costa Rica*

**Number of country presences:**

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation:
- Other countries with presence of field staff:

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 246
- 49% professional and 51% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
99.59% at HQ; 0.41% in regional offices; 0% in country offices

**Budgetary resources**

## Core resources:

- US\$ 47,472,083
- 74.% of total budget
- 0% of core coming from UN regular budget

## Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 17,389,454
- 26% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- % raised directly at country level

## Sources of funds:

- 100% Government

28% of total resources spent at country-level (65% of that spent on staff and support costs)  
% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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**Programming**

Programming mechanism (country-based and/or central/thematic): *Mix*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *4 year cycle*

**Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms**

<i>Inter-agency mechanism</i>	<i>Role</i>
<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (WMO, UNEP)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) (WMO, ICSU and IOC/UNESCO)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) (WMO, UNEP, IOC and ICSU)</i>	<i>Lead / chair</i>
<i>Environment Management Group (EMG)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN-Ocean</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – *International Atomic Energy Agency* (IAEA)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 29 July 1957

IAEA is an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, in the United Nations family, that serves as the global focal point for nuclear cooperation;

- assists its Member States, in the context of social and economic goals, in planning for and using nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, including the generation of electricity, and facilitates the transfer of such technology and knowledge in a sustainable manner to developing Member States;
- develops nuclear safety standards and, based on these standards, promotes the achievement and maintenance of high levels of safety in applications of nuclear energy, as well as the protection of human health and the environment against ionizing radiation;
- verifies through its inspection system that States comply with their commitments, under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other non-proliferation agreements, to use nuclear material and facilities only for peaceful purposes.

Substantive focal issues areas	Nature of work(normative/analytical vs. operational)
<i>Technology</i>	<i>Operational</i>
<i>Safety</i>	<i>Both</i>
<i>Verification</i>	<i>Both</i>

## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: 140
- Composition of membership (line and/or central ministry): *Primarily line ministries*
- Number of sessions per year: 1x per year

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Vienna, Austria*

Regional/Sub-regional offices:

- Asia & Pacific: *Tokyo*
- Northern America: *Toronto*

## Number of country presences:

- Full-fledged offices with formal representation: 0

## Staff worldwide (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: 2133
- 46% professional and 54% general service
- Distribution of professional staff:  
% at HQ; % in regional offices; % in country offices

## Budgetary resources

### Core resources:

- US\$ 316,473,124
- 72.21% of total budget
- % of core coming from UN regular budget

### Supplementary (non-core):

- US\$ 121,789,394
- 27.79% of total budget
- % raised through earmarked trust funds
- 94.41% raised directly at country level

### Sources of funds:

- 98.5% Government
- 1.4% NGO / private sector
- .1% Other

% of total resources spent at country-level ( % of that spent on staff and support costs)

% of budget spent on operational activities vs. normative/analytical activities

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## Programming

Programming mechanism: *Mix country-based and central/thematic*

Programming/budgetary cycles (timing and duration): *biennial*

## Membership: UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms

Inter-agency mechanism	Role
<i>UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its High-Level Committees on Programmes and Management (HLCP and HLCM)</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Energy</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Water</i>	<i>Member</i>
<i>UN Oceans</i>	<i>Member</i>

# United Nations – World Trade Organization (WTO)

FACT SHEET

## Mission

Date established: 1 January 1995

*The WTO is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.*

*The WTO's overriding objective is to help trade flow smoothly, freely, fairly and predictably; thus contributing to a conducive environment for economic growth. It does this by: administering trade agreements; acting as a forum for multilateral trade negotiations; settling trade disputes among its Members; reviewing national trade policies; assisting developing countries in trade policy issues (through technical assistance and capacity building programmes); and cooperating with other international organizations to enhance coherence in policy making.*

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## Governance structure

Type of organization: *Specialized Agency*

Governing Body:

- Number of member countries: *149 members, 30 negotiating*
- Number of sessions per year: *Ministerial Conference once every 2 years*

## Offices / Number of countries of operation

HQ location: *Geneva, Switzerland*

Regional/Sub-regional offices: *0*

**Number of country presences:** *0*

**Staff worldwide** (contracts over 1 year)

- Total: *600*

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## Budgetary resources

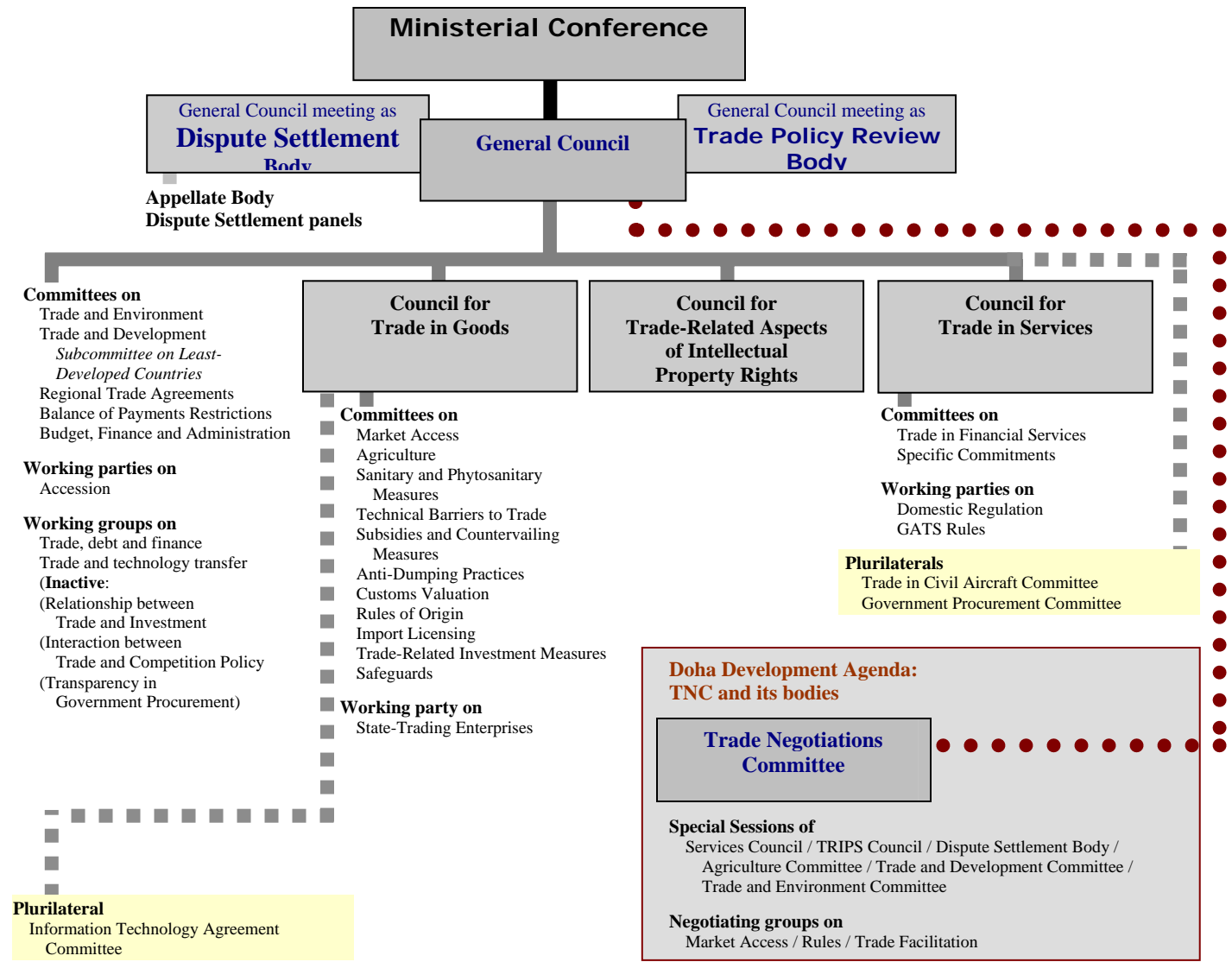
Core resources:

- US\$ *135 million (2006)*

Sources of funds:

- *100% Government*

*Other information requested in the template not available for WTO, given the difference in structure.*



**Key**

- ▬ Reporting to General Council (or a subsidiary)
- ▬ Reporting to Dispute Settlement Body
- ■ ■ ■ ■ Plurilateral committees inform the General Council or Goods Council of their activities, although these agreements are not signed by all WTO members
- ● ● ● ● Trade Negotiations Committee reports to General Council

The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and Dispute Settlement Body