



PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

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International Organizations

- An international organization is an organization with an international membership, scope, or presence.

United Nations

- The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards, and human rights.

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- Its headquarters is located on the East side of Manhattan in New York City. With 193 member nations, the headquarters is an international zone belonging to all Member States.

The UN has 4 main purposes:

- • To keep peace throughout the world;
- • To develop friendly relations among nations;
- • To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms;
- • To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

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- Provides a forum for its 193 Member States (countries) to express their views and discuss issues spanning a broad range of topics including sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, human rights, gender equality, governance, economic and social development, clearing landmines, expanding food production.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, was founded in 1946 to help children in postwar Europe, China, and the Middle East and is sustained completely by voluntary contributions and is headquartered in New York City.
- Now operating in more than 190 countries, this intergovernmental organization has saved more children than any other humanitarian organization.

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- UNICEF advocates for the protection of children's rights and provides services to help meet their basic needs. Additionally, UNICEF fights for the survival, protection, and development of children. UNICEF does this by working in areas such as immunization and health, education, water and sanitation, nutrition, and disaster relief.

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- UNICEF was created to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. UNICEF advocates for measures to give children the best start in life, because proper care at the youngest age forms the strongest foundation for a person's future.

UNICEF's core program areas include:

- • Immunization and Health
- • Education
- • Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- • Nutrition
- • HIV/AIDS
- • Child Protection
- • Emergencies: complex emergencies and natural disasters

World Health Organization

- WHO began when our Constitution came into force on 7 April 1948 – a date we now celebrate every year as World Health Day. We are now more than 7000 people working in 150 country offices, in 6 regional offices and at our headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Our primary role is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations' system.

These are our main areas of work:

- • Health systems
- • Promoting health through the life-course
- • Noncommunicable diseases
- • Communicable diseases
- • Corporate services
- • Preparedness, surveillance and response.

International Red Cross/ Red Crescent

- The ICRC, established in 1863, works worldwide to provide humanitarian help for people affected by conflict and armed violence and to promote the laws that protect victims of war. An independent and neutral non-governmental organization, its mandate stems essentially from the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

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- Based in Geneva, Switzerland, it employs some 12,000 people in 80 countries; it is financed mainly by voluntary donations from governments and from national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. As a private association formed under the Swiss Civil Code, its existence is not in itself mandated by governments.

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- And yet its functions and activities - to provide protection and assistance to victims of conflict – are mandated by the international community of States and are founded on international law, specifically the Geneva Conventions, which are among the most widely ratified treaties in the world.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Established on April 4, 1949 with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, NATO is composed of 28 member countries from Europe and North America.
- Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, this intergovernmental organization provides a unique link between these two continents for consultation and cooperation in the field of defense and security, and the conduct of multinational crisis-management operations.

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- NATO's essential purpose, outlined in the North Atlantic Treaty, is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means. Its core tasks are defined as collective defense, crisis-management and cooperative security.

Thank You!