

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Exercise :

Read and discover

1- What international problems do these pictures suggest to you?



2- Skim through the four passages, and decide which organisations would interfere in the situations depicted in the pictures above.

In the aftermath of World War II , a lot of international organisations were created to help deal with problems and issues related to education, economy, environment, health, ...Some of the most prominent organisations are UNICEF, ICRC, Greenpeace, and Transparency International.

Formed by a group of North , American activists in 1971, Greenpeace is a non-profit organisation, with a presence in many countries across the world. To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

As a global organisation, Greenpeace focuses on the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment .

Greenpeace campaigns to:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Stop climate change | - Protect forests | - Save the oceans |
| - Denounce genetic engineering | - stop the nuclear threat | - Eliminate toxic chemicals |

In pursuing its mission, Greenpeace has no permanent allies or enemies. It promotes open, informed debate about society's environmental choices. It uses research, lobbying, and non-violent diplomacy to raise the level and quality of public awareness.

Greenpeace sums up its mission in one long banner: " When the last tree is cut, the last river poisoned, and the last fish dead, we will discover that we can't eat money..."

Growing from the Swiss Henry Dunant's spontaneous gesture to help wounded soldiers, the international Committee of the Red Cross/ Crescent (ICRC) was founded in 1863. it is an independent and neutral organisation ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence.

The ICRC has a permanent mandate under international law to take impartial action for prisoners, the wounded and sick, and civilians affected by conflicts and disasters. With its headquarters in Geneva, the ICRC is based in around 80 countries and has a total of 12,000

staff. It coordinates the activities and interventions of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies around the globe.

The ICRC is funded by contributions from governments; national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, supranational organisations (such as the European Commission), and private sources. All funding is voluntary. The ICRC does not wait to receive funds before it responds to urgent needs in the field, and counts on the goodwill of its contributors to provide the funds as quickly as possible. The ICRC uses a white flag with a red cross or a red crescent. This flag is universally recognised as a symbol of assistance for the victims of armed conflicts and natural disasters.

In use since the nineteenth century, this logo unfortunately does not please all countries of the world. To resolve this issue, the States party to the Geneva Conventions, during a diplomatic conference in December 2005, agreed on an alternative emblem: the Red Crystal.

UNICEF, established by the UN General Assembly in 1946 in post- World War II, is the world's leading organisation working specifically for children. It works with local communities and governments all over the world to provide emergency relief and run long-term development programmes in areas such as health, education and child protection.

UNICEF's global reach allows it to deliver assistance where it is needed most.

It upholds the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and endeavours to hold the international community responsible for their promises to children. It also works to raise awareness of issues affecting children around the world and lobby governments to support children's rights.

All of UNICEF's programmes are entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. UNICEF raises funds for these programmes through donations, the sale of cards and gifts, partnerships with companies and special events.

Originally founded in Germany in 1993, Transparency International (TI) is a not-for-profit and politically non-partisan organisation. It leads the fight against corruption and its devastating impact on men, women and children around the world. Thanks to its members donations, TI has the skills, tools, experience, expertise and broad participation to fight corruption on the ground, as well as through global and regional initiatives.

It's mission is to create change towards a world free of corruption and bribery. TI plays a lead role in improving the lives of million around the world by raising awareness and diminishing indifference and tolerance of corruption.

TI brings together relevant players from government, civil society, business and the media to promote transparency in elections, in public administration and in business. It also uses campaigns to lobby governments to implement anti-corruption reforms.

3- Read the four passage about international organisations ,and fill in the table with required information.

Organisation	Date of Foundation	Mission	Financing
1.			
2.....			
3.....			

4.....			
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4- Complete these sentences from the four passages.

- a. Greenpeace doesn't accept donations from governments because
- b. ICCR provides assistance to
- c. UNICEF is concerned with children's
- d. TI collaborates with

5- Go back to the passages, and guess from context what these words mean.

- a. non-profit :
- b. long-term:
- c. non- partisan:

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