

# LESSON NOTES ABOUT INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (Q & A)

#### The First World War (1914-1918)

- The First World War was fought from 1914-1918.
- It was the first mechanized war in world history i.e. most of the fighting was done using machines.

#### **On.** Why was it called a world war?

- -It was experienced by all countries in the world.
- -It involved countries from all parts of the world.

#### **Qn.** Which country was blamed for starting the First World War?

-Germany

### **On.** Which country in East Africa was most affected country by the First World War?

-Tanganyika

## **Qn.** Why was Tanganyika the most affected country in East Africa by First World War?

- It was a battle field.

#### Causes of the first World war

- -Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, the Archduke of Austria
- -Colonial rivalry among European countries
- -Some countries wanted to show their power.
- -European countries wanted to test their manufactured weapons

- -lack of international organisation to solve conflicts so, the solution was war.
- -Formation of the alliance system.

#### **Qn. Name the countries that formed the Triple Alliance**

- -Austria.
- -Germany
- -Italy

#### **Qn. Which countries formed the Triple Entente?**

- -Britain
- -France
- -Russia

#### **Qn.** Name the Archduke of Austria who was killed by a Serbian student

-Franz Ferdinand

#### **On. Who killed the Archduke?**

-Gavril Princip.

#### **Qn.why was the Archiduke killed?**

- Austria had captured Bosnia from Serbia.

#### **Effects results of the First World War**

- -Many people were killed
- -Many people were displaced
- -A lot of property was destroyed
- -It caused famine
- -It led to decline in trade
- -It led to the raise of nationalism
- -African countries began demanding for their independence
- -It led to the rise of USA as the new super power.
- -It led to the formation of the League of Nations

#### On.Name the treaty that was signed to end the First World War

-Versailles treaty

#### The League of Nations

It was formed in 1919 after the First World War

#### **Reasons for the formation of League of Nations**

- -To prevent the outbreak of another world war
- -To maintain world peace
- -to stop the struggle for colonies
- -To encourage all countries of the world to work together for peace.

#### **Achievements of the League of Nations.**

- -It helped to settle some political disputes
- -It helped to resettle the refugees
- -It helped to raise funds for development.

#### **Failures of the League of the Nations**

- -It failed to prevent Second World War from breaking out
- -It failed to form an army
- -It failed to unite all member states.

#### Reasons for the failures of the League of Nations

- -It lacked an army
- -Hostility of defeated members
- -Lack of trust among member states
- -The rise of directors like Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini
- -The major super power, USA was not a member.

#### NB:

- -The League of Nations punished Germany for starting the first world war by removing all colonies from it.
- -The colonies were called Mandate territories.

#### **On. What are mandate territories?**

Mandate territories are countries which were ruled by other countries on behalf of the League of Nations after the First World War.

#### **Examples of Mandate territories**

- -Tanganyika --- given to Britain
- -Rwanda----given to Belgium
- -Burundi-----given to Belgium
- -Cameroon-----given to France
- -Togo----given to France
- -Namibia-----given to South Africa.

#### THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939-1945)

#### **Qn.which event sparked off the Second World War?**

-Germany's attack on Poland.

#### **On.** What were the causes of the Second World War?

- -Germany wanted to regain her lost glory.
- -The weaknesses of the League of Nations.
- -The rise of dictators in Europe.

#### On. Why did Uganda join the Second World War?

-To support Britain

#### **On. How did USA join the Second World War?**

-When Japan attacked an American base.

#### **Qn. How did USA react to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour?**

-By bombing two Japanese cities using nuclear booms.

#### **Qn.** Name the two Japanese cities which were bombed by USA in 1945.

- -Nagasaki
- -Hiroshima

#### **On. How did Second World War come to one end?**

-After Germany and Japan surrendered.

#### Effects/results of Second World War

- -Many people were killed
- -Many people were displaced
- -A lot of property was destroyed
- -Many African countries began demanding for independence
- -It led to the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO)

#### NOTE:

-The UNO formed trusteeship territories.

#### **On.** What are trusteeship territories?

Trusteeship territories were countries which were ruled by other countries on behalf of UNO after the Second World War.

#### **Examples of trusteeship territories**

- -Tanganyika----given to Britain
- -Rwanda----given to Belgium
- -Burundi----given to Belgium
- -Cameroon----given to France

- -Togo----given to France
- -Namibia-----given to South Africa.

#### THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (UNO)

-It is the largest international organisation in the world.

It was formed in 1945 after the Second World War

-its headquarters is in New York City in the United States of America.

#### Reasons for the formation of UNO

- -To prevent any more world war
- -To maintain world peace
- -To improve the living standards of the people in the world.
- -To promote economic development among member states
- -To promote international co-operation among member states
- -To promote friendly relations among countries of the world
- -To promote friendly relations among countries of the world
- To promote and defend human rights

#### **Examples of fundamental human rights**

- -Right to life
- -Right to privacy
- -Right to vote
- -Right to belonging to a tribe, Family Clan, Country, etc
- -Right to own property
- -Right to freedom of speech
- -Right to freedom of association
- -Right to freedom of worship
- -Right to freedom movement
- -Right to marriage
- -Right to fair trial in the courts of Law.

**NOTE:** The UNO was changed to UN United Nations

-Its headquarters remained in New York

The UN has an emblem which appears on its flag surrounded by Olive branches.

-The olive branches stand for peace.

#### On.Name the countries which is not a member of the UN

- -Taiwan
- Vatican City
- Kosovo

#### **Qn.** Why are the above named countries not members of the UN?

They did not sign the UN Charter.

#### Organs of the UN

- i. The General Assembly
- ii. The UN Secretary council
- iii. The Secretariat
- iv. The International Court of justice(ICJ)
- v. The International criminal court(ICC)
- vi. Economic and Social Council

#### **The UN General Assembly**

- -It consists of representatives from all member states
- -it meets once a year

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE UN GENERALASSEMBLY

- -To discuss world peace and security
- -To approve the UN budget
- -To admit new members to the UN

NOTE: During meetings of the UN General Assembly, simultaneous translations are used to ease communication.

-Six languages are used i.e

i. Englishii. Frenchiii. Chineseiv. Russianv. Arabicvi. Spanish

#### The UN Secretariat

- -It is headed by the secretary General
- -It has headquarters new York
- -The secretary general serves for renewable period of 4 years.
- -The current secretary general of the UN is Antonio Guterres from Portugal He replaced Ban-ki-Moon from the Republic of Korea(South Korea)

#### **Functions of the UN Secretariat**

- i. To make agenda for the UN General Assembly
- ii. To make a budget for the UN
- iii. To organize UN conferences

- iv. To monitor peace keeping operations
- v. To run other organs of the UN.

#### **Duties of the UN Secretary General**

- -To organize UN conferences
- -To make agenda for the general assembly
- -To monitor peace keeping operations
- -To make a budget for the UN

#### 3. The UN Security Council

- -It consists of 15 member states.
- -Five are permanent members while 10 are non-permanent members.

#### Permanent members of the UN Security Council

- -USA
- -Russia
- -China
- -Great Britain
- -France

#### **Functions of the Security Council**

- -To maintain world peace
- -To send peace keepers to countries having civil wars
- -To receive applications from countries that want to join the UN
- -To receive applications from individuals that want to become secretary General of the UN when the post falls vacant.

#### 4. The International Court of Justice (ICJ).

-It has headquarters in The Hague in Netherlands.

#### Functions of the International Court of Justice.

- To settle international disputes
- To act as the legal advisor of the UN.

#### 5. The International Criminal Court (ICC)

-It is located in The Hague in the Netherlands.

#### **On.** What is the function of the ICC?

- To try and sentence war criminals.

#### The Economic and Social Council

- -It is responsible for the economic and social affairs of the UN.
- -It improves the standard of living of the people in the world.
- -It fulfils its objectives through its specialized agencies.

#### **Qn.**Name the specialized agencies of the UN.

- i. United Nations Children's Fund(UNICEF)
- ii. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- iii. United Nations High commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- iv. Food and Agricultural organisation (FAO).
- v. World Food Programme (WFP).
- vi. World Health Organisation (WHO).
- vii. International labour organisation(ILO)
- viii. United Nations Development programme(UNDP)
  - ix. International monetary Fund(IMF)
  - x. United Nations Fund for Population Activities(UNFPA)
- xi. International Development Association(IDA)
- xii. United Nations Environment Program(UNEP)
- xiii. United Nations Human Rights Commission(UNHRC)

	UN AGENCY	ABBR	HEADQUARTERS	FUNCTIONS
1	United Nations	UNICEF	New York	-it supplies scholastic
	Children's Fund			materials to schools.
				-it provides funds for
				building VIP latrines in
				schools
				-it provides food to
				children at school
				-it organizes
				immunization
				programmes
				-it provides safe
				drinking water by
				building spring wells
				-it provides wheel
				chairs for disabled
				children
				-it sponsors education
				for orphans and other
				needy children.
				-it promotes children's
				rights
				-it provides technical
				and financial assistance
				to government

				-it provides
				employment.
2	United Nations	UNHCR	GENEVA	-it registers all refugees
	High commissioner		Switzerland	in affected countries
	for refugees			-it resettles refugees
				-It provides food for
				refugees
				It provides shelter to
				refugees
				-it provides medical
				care to refugees
				-it provides
				employment to people.
3	United Nations	UNESCO	Paris(France)	-to promote scientific
	Education,			research
	scientific and			-to promote the
	cultural			preservation of culture
	organisation			-to improve education
				standards in the world
				-it provides
				employment
4	Food and	FAO	Rome(Italy)	-it promotes the
	Agricultural			production of food in
	Organisation			the world
				-it sends experts to
				teach better nutrition in
				developing countries
5	International	ILO	Geneva(Switzerland)	-it protects the rights of
	Labour			workers in the world
	Organisation(ILO)			-it advocates for better
				wages and working
				conditions for workers.
				-It advocates for better
				housing conditions for
				workers.
				-it provides
				employment

6	United Nations Development programme	(UNDP)	New York USA	-It promotes development of industries in poor countries -It gives grants to poor countries to improve on their infrastructure -it sends experts to improve on the economy of a country -it provides employment
7	World Food Programme	WFP	Rome Italy	-it distributes food to people in famine affected areasit provides employment
8	World Health Organisation	WHO	Geneva Switzerland	-it approves newly invented drugs -it approves the use of newly invented drugs internationally -it carries out research in the areas of diseases and drugs -it prevents and fights the out break of epidemic diseasesit provides medical support to under developed countriesit provides employment
9	International Monetary Fund	IMF	WASHING TON DC,(USA)	-it gives short term loans to countries with deficit budgetit provides employment

1	United Nations	UNFPA	Geneva	-It prepares and keeps
0	Fund for		(SWITZERLAND)	population data
	population		(	-it provides funds for
	activities			population activities
	activities			-it provides
				employment
1	International	IDA	Washington DC USA	-It provides loans with
1	Development	IDA	washington DC USA	low interest to
1	Association			developing countries
	Association			
				-it provides technical
				and financial assistance
				to member states in the
				area of the economy.
				-it provides
				employment
1	United Nations	LINED	Noinahi (Manya)	:t compounts formats
$\frac{1}{2}$	United Nations	UNEP	Nairobi (Kenya)	-it conserves forests
2	Environment			and swamps
	Programme			-it educates people
				about the importance
				of maintaining a clean
				environment
				-to control world
				pollution
				-it provides
				employment
1	United Nations	UNHCR	Geneva Switzerland	-it promotes respect for
3	Human Rights	OR IHCR		human rights
	Commission/Intern			-it protects people
	ational Human			against torture and
	Rights Commission			extra judicial killings
				-it visits prisoners and
				checks on their living
				conditions.
				-it provides education
				to prison officers on
				how to handle
				prisoners

		-it provides funds for
		improving prisons in
		different countries.
		-it controls
		employment.

#### On. Name the non functional organ of the UN

-The Trusteeship Council.

#### Achievements of the UNO/UN

- It has maintained world peace
- It has established the UN peace keeping force.
- It has helped to resettle refugees in war affected countries
- It has helped poor countries to develop by giving them loans
- It has helped to check weapons of mass destruction
- It has helped to settle some disputes
- It has enabled different countries to air out their views.

#### Failures of the UNO/UN

- It has failed to stop super powers from rejecting resolutions
- It has failed to end civil wars in some countries
- It has failed to stop border conflicts in some countries.
- It has sided with super powers therefore failing to achieve its objectives.
- It failed to end the 1944 Rwandan genocide
- It failed to end the war between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir border.
- It failed to end the war between USA and Vietnam.
- It failed to end the war between North Korea and South Korea.

#### **Challenges facing the UN**

- Lack of enough funds
- Disunity among member states
- Bad governance by some heads
- Constant civil wars in some countries
- Increasing a number of refugees in the World.
- Terrorism.

### POST-INDEPENDENCE AFRICA THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

- -The OAU was an organisation that united all independent African countries.
- -It was formed by the first 32 African countries to get independence.

#### **Qn. When was OAU formed?**

-In 1963

Qn. How was OAU formed?

#### -After the 1963 Pan African Conference.

Qn.Where was 1963 Pan African conference held?

-In AddisAbaba

#### **Qn. Name the president who spearheaded the formation of OAU?**

-Kwame Nkrumah

#### **Qn.Who suggested the name OAU?**

-President Herbert Maga of Benin

#### **On.** What were the contributions of Haille Selassie?

- -He hosted the meeting that led to the formation of the OAU
- -He donated land for building OAU Head quarters

- -He was a founder member of OAU
- He was the first chairperson of OAU.

#### **Qn.Where was the headquarters of OAU?**

-In Addis Ababa

#### **Qn. Who was the first secretary General of OAU?**

-Diallo Telli from Guinea.

#### **On.** Who was the last secretary General of OAU?

-Amara Essy from Cote D'ivoire.

#### On. Who was the last chairman of OAU?

-President Levi Mwana Wasa of Zambia.

#### **Qn.Where was the last meeting of OAU held?**

-In Lusaka, Zambia.

#### Founder members of OAU

#### a) From East Africa

- -Apollo Milton Obote.
- -Julius Nyerere
- -JomoKenyatta.

#### b) From West Africa

- -Kwame Nkrumah.
- -William Tolbert.
- -Leopold Senghor.
- -Mangai Milton.

#### c) From North Africa

- -Abdel Nasser
- -Mohammed Idris

King Hassan II

#### d) From Southern Africa

- -Kamuzu Banda
- -Kenneth Kaunda

#### e) From the Horn of Africa

-Haille Selassie.

#### **On.Why** were the following countries not founder members of OAU?

- i. Eritrea —it was still part of Ethiopia
- ii. South Africa -it was under Apartheid policy

#### **Objectives of forming the OAU**

- -To end Colonialism in Africa
- -To unite all independent African countries
- -To defend the independence of African countries
- -To promote cooperation between Africa and the outside world

#### The OAU charter (principles under which OAU operated)

-All members were to be independent and equal.

No interference in the internal affairs of another member state

Peaceful resolution of conflicts

Condemnation of political assassination.

#### Organs of OAU

- -Assembly of head of state
- -The OAU secretariat
- -The council of ministers
- -Specialized Standing Commissions.

#### 1. Assembly of Heads of State

- -It was a meeting for all the heads of state.
- -They met once a year in Addis Ababa.

#### **Duties**

- -To discuss problems facing Africa
- -To elect a chairperson to serve for a year

#### On Name the presidents of Uganda who have ever hosted OAU meetings.

- i. Idi Amin Dada
- ii. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

#### 2. The council of ministers

- -It was composed of foreign ministers from member states
- -They meet twice a year

#### **Duties**

-To prepare agenda for the heads of state meeting.

#### 3. The OAU Secretariat

- -it was the chief co-ordinating and administrative organ of the OAU
- -It was headed by the OAU Secretary General.

- -The secretary General was the chief civil servant of OAU.
- -He served for 4 years

#### **Qn. What were the duties of the OAU Secretary General?**

- -To organize heads of state meetings
- -To prepare the OAU budget

#### 2. Specialized Standing Commissions

- -Scientific and Research Commission
- -Organisation of African Trade Union.
- -African Civil Aviation Commission
- -Union of African Railways
- -Supreme Council of Sports
- -Pan African Postal Union
- -Pan-African Telecommunication Union
- -Pan African News Agency

#### **Achievements of OAU**

- -It ended Colonialism in Africa
- -It helped to end Apartheid in South Africa
- -It solved border conflicts between some countries
- -It established the African Development Bank -It united all African countries
- -It encouraged the formation of regional economic groupings
- -it helped in promoting African culture
- -It enabled African countries to speak in one voice in the UN General assembly

#### **Failures of OAU**

- -It failed to end civil wars in some countries
- -It failed to solve border conflicts between some countries
- -It failed to end dictatorship in some countries
- -It failed to form the OAU peace keeping force
- -It failed to end famine in some countries.

#### THE AFRICAN (AU)

It replaced the OAU

#### **Qn.when was the AU formed?**

-In 2002

#### **Qn.** Where was the first meeting of AU held?

-In Durban, South Africa.

#### **Qn.** Who was the first president to chair or host the AU meeting?

-Thambo Mbeki of South Africa.

#### **Qn.Name the president who suggested the formation of the AU**

-Mwammar Gadaffi of Libya

#### **Qn.why was OAU changed to AU?**

- -OAU had achieved its objectives of ending colonialism in Africa.
- -To face new challenges

#### **Qn.Where are the headquarters of African Union?**

- -To promote peace in Africa
- -To promote unity among African countries
- -To promote trade among African countries
- -To promote cooperation among African countries.
- -To support and defend African interest
- -To promote and protect human rights

#### Organs of the AU

- i. Assembly of the union
- ii. African union commission
- iii. Executive council of the union
- iv. Pan African parliament
- v. The court of justice of the union
- vi. Peace and security council

#### Assembly of the Union.

- -It is a meeting of all heads of state or their representatives
- -it replaced the assembly of heads of state of OAU.

#### **Duties of the Assembly of the Union.**

- -To discuss matters affecting member states.
- -To elect a chairperson to serve for one year.

#### On.What title is given to the head of the Assembly of the Union.

-Chair person of AU

#### 2. African Union Commission

-It replaced the secretariat of OAU.

#### **Qn.** What title is to the head of the African union Commission?

-Chairperson of the African Union Commission.

#### **Duties of the African Union Commission**

- -To run the day to day affairs of the AU
- -To make a budget for AU
- -To organize AU meetings

#### 3. Executive council of the Union

-It consists of Ministers for foreign affairs from member states.

#### **Duties of the Executive Council of the Union.**

- -to make decisions on policies of common interests
- -To prepare agenda for the assembly of the union.

#### 4. Pan African parliament

-It consists of representatives from each member state

#### -Duties of the pan African Parliament

- -To make laws that governs the African union.
- -To discuss and solve problems facing Africa
- -To ensure full participation of all African people in development

#### 5. The Court of Justice of the Union.

-it consists of responsible judges from among the member states.

#### 6. Peace and Security Council

- It solves conflicts in the continent.

#### Achievements of the AU

- -It has been involved in peace keeping
- -It has established new organs
- -It has spearheaded the search for peace
- -It helped to settle disputes in some countries e.g. Kenya
- -It established the Pan-African University

#### **Challenges facing the AU**

- Terrorism
- -Lack of enough funds
- Lack of a peace keeping force.

- -Constant civil wars in some countries
- -Difference in political ideologies
- -Over dependency on foreign aid
- -Dictatorship in some African countries
- Lack of genuine democracy for most African countries
- -Poor governance by some leaders
- -High rate of unemployment
- -High level of poverty
- -Famine in some countries.

#### **Symbols of the African Union**

- i. African union Flag
- ii. African union Emblem

#### The African union Flag

#### **Qn.Name the colours of the African Union Flag and their meaning.**

- i. Gold-stands for Africa's wealth
- ii. Green-sands for Africa's hope and desire for unity
- iii. White-stands for purity of Africa's need for friendship.

#### Comparison between UN and AU

#### a. Similarities UN and AU.

- -Both aim at promoting peace among member states
- -Both aim at promoting unity among member states
- -Both promote international cooperation among member states
- -Both aim at improving people's standards of living
- -Both promote and defend human rights

#### B. Differences between UN and AU.

- -The UN unites countries of the world while AU unites countries in Africa.
- -The UN has a peace keeping force while AU doesnot have a peace keeping force.
- -UN has a bigger membership than AU.
- -The resolutions passed by the UN are stronger compared to those of AU.
- -The headquarters of UN are in New York while the headquarters of AU are in Addis Ababa.

#### THE COMMON WEALTH ORGANISATION

-The common wealth is an organisation that unites Britain and her former colonies.

#### **African members of the Commonwealth**

-Uganda -Nigeria -Rwanda -Kenya

-Malawi-Zambia-South Africa-Lesotho-Swaziland-Ghana-Sierra Leone

#### Member countries of common wealth outside Africa

-India -Canada

-Australia -Britain-Trinidad and Tobago -Malaysia

-Solomon Islands - Cyprus

-Brunei -New Zealand -Jamaica -Malta -Papua New Guinea - Dominica

-Burma -Sri Lanka. -Solomon Islands

#### **On.** Name the common wealth member that was not colonized

-Britain

## **Qn.** Name the member countries of commonwealth that were not colonized by **Britain**

- -Rwanda
- -Mozambique

### **On.** How did Rwanda and Mozambique become members of common wealth yet they were not colonized by Britain?

-By applying for membership.

#### **Types of commonwealth nations**

- -Dominions
- -Republics

#### 1. Dominions

-Dominion states are countries that are still being governed by laws made in the British parliament.

#### **Examples of dominion states**

- -Canada
- -Australia
- -New Zealand

#### 2. Republics

-Republics are independent countries that are governed by laws made in their own parliaments.

#### **Functions of the Commonwealth**

- -To unite Britain and her former colonies
- -To promote good governance among member states
- -To promote trade among member states
- -To improve peoples standards of living
- -To promote education, agriculture, health and sports.

#### Similarities among Commonwealth countries.

- -They use English as official language
- -They were colonized by Britain apart from Rwanda and Mozambique
- -They participate in Commonwealth meetings
- -They celebrate Commonwealth day.
- -They have similar system of governance.

#### Activities that commonwealth countries participate in

- -Commonwealth games
- -Commonwealth meetings
- -Trade
- -Celebration of commonwealth day.

#### **Organs of the Commonwealth**

- i. Heads of state summit
- ii. Commonwealth secretariat
- iii. Prime ministers conference
- iv. High commissioners' conference

#### 1. Heads of state summit

- -It consists of the head of member states
- -They meet after every two years to discuss problems affecting member states
- -The meeting is called CHOGM.

#### **Qn.Write CHOGM in full?**

Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting

#### **On.Name the African countries that have hosted CHOGM**

- -Zambia -Nigeria
- -Uganda South Africa.

### **Qn.When did Uganda host CHOGM?**

2007

#### **Qn.who heads the Commonwealth?**

-Queen of England

#### **Qn.** Where are the headquarters of Commonwealth?

-London.

#### 2. Commonwealth Secretariat

-It is headed by the secretary general of commonwealth

The current secretary General of commonwealth is Patricia Scotland from Dominica

#### Functions of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

- -To organize commonwealth meetings
- -To make agenda for the commonwealth meetings
- -To make a budget for the commonwealth
- -To run other organs of the commonwealth.

#### 3. Prime Minister's Conference.

-It is a meeting of all prime ministers from member states

#### **Duty**

-To discuss matters of common interest

#### 4. High Commissioners' Conference

#### **On.Who is a High Commissioner?**

A high commissioner is a diplomat who represents a commonwealth country in another commonwealth country.

#### **Qn. Who is an Ambassador?**

-An ambassador is a diplomat who represents a country in a non-commonwealth country.

#### **Duties of High Commissioners and Ambassadors**

- -To renew expired passports of their citizens in foreign countries.
- -To protect the rights of their citizens in foreign countries.
- -To represent the interests of their countries in foreign countries.

#### Differences between a High Commissioner and an Ambassador.

A High commissioner represents a commonwealth country in another country while an Ambassador represents his country in a non commonwealth country.

-A high commissioner operates in a High commission while an Ambassador operates in an embassy.

#### **Benefits of Commonwealth to member states**

- -They share ideas on political governance.
- -They promote trade among themselves.
- -They exchange scholarships.

- -They work together in the field of military training.
- -They get loans
- -They get grants

#### **Qn. What is a loan?**

A loan is money that is borrowed and paid back with interest

#### **Qn.** How do Ugandan benefit from participating in Commonwealth games?

- -They medals
- -They make friendship with people from other commonwealth countries
- -They became famous

#### Comparison between Commonwealth and UN

#### Similarities between Commonwealth and UN.

- -Both aim at promoting peace among member states.
- -Both aim at promoting unity among member states.
- -Both promote international cooperation among member states.
- -Both aim at solving conflicts peacefully
- -Both aim at improving people's standards of living
- -Both promote and defend human rights
- -Both promote trade among member states.

#### **Differences between Commonwealth and UN**

- -Commonwealth unites Britain and her former colonies while UN unites countries of the world.
- -Commonwealth has its headquarters in London while UN has its headquarters in New York
- -Commonwealth has a smaller membership than UN
- -Commonwealth doesn't have a peace keeping force while UN has a peace keeping force.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

- -It is an international Humanitarian organisation
- -It is the oldest organization in the world
- -It was formed in 1863 by Henry Dunant from Switzerland.
- -The headquarters of the Red Cross is in Geneva, Switzerland.

#### **Functions of the Red Cross**

- -To give first aid to war victims of natural disasters
- -To give relief aid to victims of war and natural disasters.
- -To help to resettle refugees
- -To organize blood donations
- -To protect volunteer people during war
- -To educate people on health programme.