



## 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.

### **Qn. 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

### **Qn. 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

**Qn. 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

**Qn.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 dictators 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.

### **Qn. 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)**

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

-Germany's attack on Poland.

**Qn. 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.

**Qn. Why did Uganda join the Second World War?**

-To support Britain

**Qn. 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

**Qn. 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.

**Qn. 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. English   | iv. Russian |
| ii. French   | v. Arabic   |
| iii. Chinese | vi. 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.

### **Qn. 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)

	<b>UN AGENCY</b>	<b>ABBR</b>	<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>FUNCTIONS</b>
1	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-it supplies scholastic materials to schools.</li> <li>-it provides funds for building VIP latrines in schools</li> <li>-it provides food to children at school</li> <li>-it organizes immunization programmes</li> <li>-it provides safe drinking water by building spring wells</li> <li>-it provides wheel chairs for disabled children</li> <li>-it sponsors education for orphans and other needy children.</li> <li>-it promotes children's rights</li> <li>-it provides technical and financial assistance to government</li> </ul>

				-it provides employment.
2	United Nations High commissioner for refugees	UNHCR	GENEVA Switzerland	-it registers all refugees in affected countries -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 Education, scientific and cultural organisation	UNESCO	Paris(France)	-to promote scientific research -to promote the preservation of culture -to improve education standards in the world -it provides employment
4	Food and Agricultural Organisation	FAO	Rome(Italy)	-it promotes the production of food in the world -it sends experts to teach better nutrition in developing countries
5	International Labour Organisation(ILO)	ILO	Geneva(Switzerland)	-it protects the rights of workers in the world -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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It promotes development of industries in poor countries</li> <li>-It gives grants to poor countries to improve on their infrastructure</li> <li>-it sends experts to improve on the economy of a country</li> <li>-it provides employment</li> </ul>
7	World Food Programme	WFP	Rome Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-it distributes food to people in famine affected areas.</li> <li>-it provides employment</li> </ul>
8	World Health Organisation	WHO	Geneva Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-it approves newly invented drugs</li> <li>-it approves the use of newly invented drugs internationally</li> <li>-it carries out research in the areas of diseases and drugs</li> <li>-it prevents and fights the out break of epidemic diseases.</li> <li>-it provides medical support to under developed countries.</li> <li>-it provides employment</li> </ul>
9	International Monetary Fund	IMF	WASHINGTON DC,(USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-it gives short term loans to countries with deficit budget.</li> <li>-it provides employment</li> </ul>

10	United Nations Fund for population activities	UNFPA	Geneva (SWITZERLAND)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It prepares and keeps population data</li> <li>-it provides funds for population activities</li> <li>-it provides employment</li> </ul>
11	International Development Association	IDA	Washington DC USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It provides loans with low interest to developing countries</li> <li>-it provides technical and financial assistance to member states in the area of the economy.</li> <li>-it provides employment</li> </ul>
12	United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	Nairobi (Kenya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-it conserves forests and swamps</li> <li>-it educates people about the importance of maintaining a clean environment</li> <li>-to control world pollution</li> <li>-it provides employment</li> </ul>
13	United Nations Human Rights Commission/International Human Rights Commission	UNHCR OR IHCR	Geneva Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-it promotes respect for human rights</li> <li>-it protects people against torture and extra judicial killings</li> <li>-it visits prisoners and checks on their living conditions.</li> <li>-it provides education to prison officers on how to handle prisoners</li> </ul>

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

#### **Qn. What were the contributions of Haile 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.

**Qn. Who was the last secretary General of OAU?**

-Amara Essy from Cote D'ivoire.

**Qn. 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
- Jomo Kenyatta.

**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**

- Haile Selassie.

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

- Eritrea –it was still part of Ethiopia
- South Africa -it was under Apartheid policy

- iii. Zimbabwe -it was not yet independent

### **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.

**Qn. 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  | -Mozambique   |
| -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 |

### **Qn. 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

**Qn. 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

### **Qn. 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**

#### **Qn. 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.