

GEORGETOWN LAW

Graduate Professional Development: List of Selected International Financial Institutions

The following handout includes information employment, internship and contact information for the following International Financial Institutions (IFI) around the world:

ACDI/VOCA
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
ARAB MONETARY FUND (AMF)
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS)
BRAZILIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (BNDES)
THE BRETTON WOODS COMMITTEE
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BANK OF CANADA (BDC)
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (CDB)
CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (CABEI)
COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK (CEB)
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF JAPAN (DBJ)
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (DBSA)
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK (PTA BANK)
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)
EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB)
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION
FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE (FINCA)
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)
INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (IFCI)
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)
INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FOR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE (IICA)
INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION (IIC)
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (AIPPI)
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)
THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES (ICSID)
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (ITU)
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE
ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP (ISDB)
KOREA DEVELOPMENT BANK (KDB)
MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND (MIF)
MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA)
OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)
ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS (OPCW)
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION (OPIC)
PACT INTERNATIONAL
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)
PARIS CLUB
PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION
PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORG. (CTBTO)
SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT (SFD)
UNITED NATIONS
UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF)
UNITED NATIONS CENTER FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)
UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)
UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM (UNDCP)
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)
WORLD BANK GROUP
WORLD EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES ASSOCIATION (WEPZA)
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)
WORLD ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING OFFICIALS (WOBO)
WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION (UNWTO)
WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

ACDI/VOCA

<http://www.acdivoca.org>

ACDI/VOCA resulted from the 1997 merger of Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assurances. The merger blended the complementary strengths of ACDI's long-term development approaches and VOCA's people-to-people volunteer activities. Offering a comprehensive range of technical assistance services, ACDI/VOCA addresses the most pressing and intractable development problems. ACDI/VOCA focuses on assistance in several key areas including agribusiness, enterprise development, financial services, and community development. The organization currently is involved in 76 active projects in 41 countries.

ACDI/VOCA draws on a database of over 14,000 consultants and volunteers as well as employing full-time in-house experts in the following areas: agribusiness, enterprise development, financial services, community development, value chain approach, food security, monitoring and evaluation, and gender and development.

Employment information available at <http://www.acdivoca.org/acdivoca/PortalHub.nsf/ID/joinus> (see Domestic and International Career Opportunities for current openings)

Internship information available at: http://www.acdivoca.org/852571DC00681414/ID/joinus_currentinternshipoppsdomestic

Contact information available at: <http://www.acdivoca.org/852571DC00681414/ID/contactus>

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

<http://www.afdb.org/en/home/>

The ADB is a multilateral development bank whose shareholders include 53 African countries known as regional member countries and 24 non-African countries from the Americas, Asia, and Europe known as non-regional member countries.

The Bank Group's primary objective is to promote sustainable economic growth in order to reduce poverty on the continent. It achieves this objective by financing a broad range of development projects and programs through public sector loans, including policy-based loans; private sector loans; and equity investments; technical assistance for institutional support projects and programs; public and private capital investment; assistance in coordinating RMC development policies and plans; and grants of up to US\$500,000 in emergency support.

The Bank prioritizes national and multinational projects and programs that promote regional economic cooperation and integration.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/members/>

Employment information available at: <http://www.afdb.org/en/careers/>

Internship information available at: <http://www.afdb.org/en/careers/>

Information on Young Professionals Program available at: <http://www.afdb.org/en/careers/young-professionals-programme-yp/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.afdb.org/en/contact-us/>

ARAB MONETARY FUND (AMF)

<http://www.amf.org.ae>

Arab Monetary Fund is a Regional Arab Organization. The AMF started operations in 1977 and now has 22 Member States including Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Yemen, and Comoros.

The fund aims to achieve the following objectives: correcting disequilibria in the balance of payments of Member States; striving for the removal of restrictions on current payments between Member States; establishing policies and modes of Arab monetary co-operation; rendering advice, whenever called upon to do so, with regard to policies related to the investment of the financial resources of Member States in foreign markets; promoting the development of Arab financial markets; paving the way towards the creation of a unified Arab currency; promoting trade among Member States.

Employment information available at (in Arabic only):

<http://www.amf.org.ae/AMF/WebSite/pages/page.aspx?type=8&id=436&forceLanguage=ar>

Contact information available at: <http://www.amf.org.ae/pages/page.aspx?type=8&ID=354&forceLanguage=En>

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

<http://www.adb.org/>

ADB is an international development finance institution whose mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Headquartered in Manila, and established in 1966, ADB is owned and financed by its 67 members, of which 48 are from the region and 19 are from other parts of the globe. ADB's main partners are governments, the private sector, non governmental organizations, development agencies, community-based organizations, and foundations. Under Strategy 2020, a long-term strategic framework adopted in 2008, ADB will follow three complementary strategic agendas: inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. In pursuing its vision, ADB's main instruments comprise loans, technical assistance, grants, advice, and knowledge. Although most lending is in the public sector - and to governments - ADB also provides direct assistance to private enterprises of developing countries through equity investments, guarantees, and loans. In addition, its triple-A credit rating helps mobilize funds for development.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.adb.org/About/membership.asp>

Employment information available at: <http://www.adb.org/Employment/default.asp>

Internship information available at: <http://www.adb.org/Employment/ypp.asp>

Information on Young Professionals Program available at: <http://www.adb.org/Internship/default.asp>

Contact information available at: <http://www.adb.org/About/contact.asp>

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS)

<http://www.bis.org>

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is an international organization which fosters international monetary and financial cooperation and serves as a bank for central banks. The BIS fulfils this mandate by acting as a forum to promote discussion and policy analysis among central banks and within the international financial community, a centre for economic and monetary research, a prime counterparty for central banks in their financial transactions, and an agent or trustee in connection with international financial operations. Established on 17 May 1930, the BIS is the world's oldest international financial organization.

Employment information available at:

http://sh.webhire.com/servlet/av/search?SearchFields=ACCT_ID&ACCT_ID=550&ResultTemplate=AVResult.html&SortField=OB_TITLE&SortOrder=Ascend&SiteName=Internet

Contact information available at: <http://www.bis.org/about/contact.htm>

BRAZILIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (BNDES)

<http://www.bndes.gov.br/english/>

The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) is a federal public company associated with the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. Its goal is to provide long-term financing for endeavors that contribute to the country's development. The results of the endeavors financed by BNDES can be seen in the improved competitiveness of the Brazilian economy as well as in the higher quality of life of its population.

BNDES also seeks to strengthen the capital structure of private companies, the development of capital markets, the trading of machines and equipment and the financing of exports. Since its establishment, on June 20th, 1952, BNDES has financed large-scale industrial and infrastructure endeavors, and has played a significant role in the support of investments in agriculture, commerce and the service industry, as well as in small and medium-sized private businesses.

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Send messages at: <http://www.bndes.gov.br/faleconosco/default.asp>

THE BRETTON WOODS COMMITTEE

<http://brettonwoods.org/>

The Bretton Woods Committee is a bipartisan, non-profit group organized to increase public understanding of international financial and development issues and the role of the Bretton Woods institutions—in the global economy. The Committee works to educate Americans and their elected leaders about the many ways that international growth and development benefit

the U.S. economy, and the role played by the international financial institutions in promoting that growth. The Committee also works to maintain domestic political support necessary to sustain strong U.S. leadership in the international institutions.

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.brettonwoods.org/contact.html>

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BANK OF CANADA (BDC)

www.bdc.ca/

Innovation, adaptability, service and commitment have been hallmarks of the Business Development Bank of Canada from the very outset - a legacy of those many pioneering men and women who have contributed to its half-century of heritage. Their collective vision and unique approach to helping small businesses have resulted in an organization unlike any other in the world. Plans for the creation of the Bank date back to 1939 and the onset of the World War II. With an eye to the future, the government recognized that it would need to stimulate economic growth and help create new jobs for Canadians once the war ended.

Today, BDC offers financing, consulting services, subordinate financing and venture capital. Its focus is on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). BDC's services are available across Canada in both official languages through a network of more than 100 offices. Its head office is in Montreal.

Employment information available at: http://www.bdc.ca/en/careers/welcome_to_careers_BDC/default.htm

Contact information available at: http://www.bdc.ca/en/contact_us/default.htm

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (CDB)

<http://www.caribank.org/>

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is a regional financial institution which was established by an Agreement signed on October 18, 1969, in Kingston, Jamaica, and entered into force on January 26, 1970. The Bank came into existence for the purpose of contributing to the harmonious economic growth and development of the member countries in the Caribbean and promoting economic cooperation and integration among them, having special and urgent regard to the needs of the less developed members of the region.

CDB intends to be the leading catalyst for development resources into the Region, working in an efficient, responsive and collaborative manner with our BMCs and other development partners, towards the systematic reduction of poverty in their countries through social and economic development.

List of Member States available at:

<http://www.caribank.org/titanweb/cdb/webcms.nsf/AllDoc/8B168C9C694934EB872572BF007ADFD3?OpenDocument>

Employment information available at:

<http://www.caribank.org/titanweb/cdb/webcms.nsf/AllDoc/6FF1CA3BA26FB74B872573370078C75E?OpenDocument>

Contact information available at:

<http://www.caribank.org/titanweb/cdb/webcms.nsf/ContactUs?Openform&ParentUnid=8B168C9C694934EB872572BF007ADF3&Subject=Member%20Countries>

CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (CABEI)

<http://www.bcie.org/english/index.php>

CABEI's Mission is to promote the integration and balanced economic and social development of the Central American countries. Now, as the largest financial institution in Central America, CABEI is focused on the fight against poverty, regional integration and the competitive insertion of Central America in the global economy. Together with the countries of Central America, Mexico, the Republic of China, Argentina, Colombia, and now Spain, the Bank works to support its dream of transforming Central America into a strong, prosperous, and united region to pursue the vision of its founders.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.bcie.org/english/paises/index.php>

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.bcie.org/english/contactenos.php>

COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK (CEB)

<http://www.coebank.org/>

The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) is a multilateral development bank with a social vocation. Established on 16 April 1956 in order to bring solutions to the problems of refugees, its scope of action has progressively widened to other sectors of action directly contributing to strengthening social cohesion in Europe.

The CEB represents a major instrument of the policy of solidarity in Europe: it uses its resources for the financing of social projects in order to help its 40 Member States achieve sustainable and equitable growth.

List of Member States available at: http://www.coebank.org/popup_Membre.asp?arbo=80&theme=1&Langue=EN

Employment information available at: <http://www.coebank.org/Contenu.asp?arbo=135&theme=6>

Contact information available at: <http://www.coebank.org/contact.asp?arbo=136&theme=7&lang=EN>

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF JAPAN (DBJ)

<http://www.dbj.jp/en/index.html>

On October 1, 2008, DBJ became a joint-stock company, marking its first step on the road to privatization. In the past, it has responded to the needs of the changing times as a policy-based financial institution, supporting projects that were desirable from the standpoint of Japan's economic and social policies. In line with its rebirth as a private-sector company, it has formulated a new corporate philosophy with the goal of "applying financial expertise to design the future." It will keep this objective firmly in mind as it strives to build upon and remain deserving of the trust it has earned from its customers to date and work to realize a prosperous future.

Its focus on neutrality and a long-term perspective, rather than concentrating solely on short-term profits, remains unchanged. From this standpoint, it aims to continue helping its customers turn their visions for the future into reality.

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.dbj.jp/en/contact.html>

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (DBSA)

<http://www.dbsa.org/>

The DBSA's mission is to advance development impact in the region by expanding access to development finance and effectively integrating and implementing sustainable development solutions. The Development Bank's strategy is under-pinned by two major themes: a) generating investment in assets, hard (physical) and soft (human & institutional), that serve the poor, directly and indirectly, and that support broad-based wealth creation (infrastructural and productive capital); b) mobilizing, developing, applying and sharing knowledge in support of greater development effectiveness, innovation and an enabling developmental environment. Given the scope of the development challenge, limited resources and many role players, the strategy is focused on the Development Bank acting as a catalyst, integrator, centre of excellence and strategic implementer.

Employment information available at: <http://www.dbsa.org/about/pages/careers.aspx>

Contact information available at: <http://www.dbsa.org/contact%20us/pages/default.aspx>

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK (PTA BANK)

<http://www.ptabank.org/>

The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank) was established on 6 November 1985 following the provisions of the Treaty of 1981 establishing the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), which has since been transformed into the Common Market for Eastern and Southern African States (COMESA), as a financial arm of the integration arrangement.

Their Mission is to be at the forefront of providing development capital in the sub-region, through customer focused and innovative financing instruments backed by competitively priced funds, mobilized from international capital markets in order to maximize returns to their shareholders.

Employment information available at: <http://www.ptabank.org/career.php?subcat=69>

Contact information available at: <http://www.ptabank.org/contact.php?subcat=2>

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

<http://www.uneca.org/>

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations (UN) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions. ECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its Member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

ECA's dual role as a regional arm of the UN, and a part of the regional institutional landscape in Africa, positions it well to make unique contributions to Member States' efforts to address their development challenges. Its strength derives from its role as the only UN agency mandated to operate at the regional and subregional levels to harness resources and bring them to bear on Africa's priorities.

List of Member States, employment information, internship information, and contact information available at <http://www.uneca.org/>. (Click on "About ECA" for Member States and information on employment and internships.)

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

<http://www.unece.org/>

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) was set up in 1947 by ECOSOC. It is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations. Its major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. To do so, UNECE brings together 56 countries located in the European Union, non-EU Western and Eastern Europe, South-East Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and North America. All these countries dialogue and cooperate under the aegis of the UNECE on economic and sectoral issues.

List of Member States available at: http://www.unece.org/oes/nutshell/member_States_representatives.htm

Employment information available at: http://www.unece.org/oes/job_opportunities/job_opportunities.htm

Internship information available at: http://www.unece.org/oes/internships/internship_prog.htm

Contact information available at: <http://www.unece.org/contact/contact.htm>

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

<http://www.eclac.org/>

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) -the Spanish acronym is CEPAL- was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948 and began to function that same year. The scope of the Commission's work was later broadened to include the countries of the Caribbean, and by resolution 1984/67 of 27 July 1984, the Economic Council decided to change its name to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); the Spanish acronym, CEPAL, remains unchanged.

ECLAC, which is headquartered in Santiago, Chile, is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. It was founded with the purpose of contributing to the economic development of Latin America, coordinating actions directed towards this end, and reinforcing economic ties among countries and with other nations of the world. The promotion of the region's social development was later included among its primary objectives.

List of Member States available at: http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getprod.asp?xml=/noticias/paginas/7/21497/P21497.xml&xsl=/tpl-i/p18f-st.xsl&base=/tpl-i/top-bottom_acerca.xsl

Employment information available at: http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/noticias/vacantes/default.xml&xsl=/acerca/opor-tra-i.xsl&base=/tpl-i/top-bottom_acerca.xsl

Contact information available at: <http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/prensa/otroshhtml/contacto.xml&xsl=/prensa/otroshhtml/contacto-i.xsl&base=/prensa/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl>

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)

<http://www.unescap.org/>

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is the regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region. With a membership of 62 Governments, 58 of which are in the region, and a geographical scope that stretches from Turkey in the west to the Pacific island nation of Kiribati in the east, and from the Russian Federation in the north to New Zealand in the south, ESCAP is the most comprehensive of the United Nations five regional commissions. It is also the largest United Nations body serving the Asia-Pacific region with over 600 staff.

Established in 1947 with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand, ESCAP seeks to overcome some of the region's greatest challenges. It carries out work in the following areas: Poverty and development, Statistics, Subregional activities for development, Trade and Investment, Transport and tourism, Environment and sustainable development, Information, communication and space technology and disaster risk reduction, and Social Development.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.unescap.org/about/member.asp>

Employment information available at: <http://www.unescap.org/jobs/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unescap.org/contact.asp>

EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

<http://www.ebrd.com/>

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development was established in 1991 when communism was crumbling in Central and Eastern Europe and ex-soviet countries needed support to nurture a new private sector in a democratic environment. Today the EBRD uses the tools of investment to help build market economies and democracies in countries from central Europe to central Asia.

The EBRD is the largest single investor in the region and mobilizes significant foreign direct investment beyond its own financing. It is owned by 61 countries and two intergovernmental institutions. But despite its public sector shareholders, it invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners.

It provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies, to support privatization, restructuring state-owned firms and improvement of municipal services. The Bank uses its close relationship with governments in the region to promote policies that will bolster the business environment.

The mandate of the EBRD stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. Respect for the environment is part of the strong corporate governance attached to all EBRD investments.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.ebrd.com/about/basics/members.htm>

Employment information available at: http://www.ebrdjobs.com/fe/tpl_ebrd01.asp

View and search for current vacancies at: http://www.ebrdjobs.com/fe/tpl_ebrd01.asp?newms=se

Contact information available at: <http://www.ebrd.com/about/contacts/index.htm>

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB)

<http://www.eib.org/>

The European Investment Bank was created by the Treaty of Rome in 1958 as the long-term lending bank of the European Union. The task of the Bank is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the EU Member States. The EIB raises substantial volumes of funds on the capital markets which it lends on favorable terms to projects furthering EU policy objectives. The EIB continuously adapts its activity to developments in EU policies. Owned by the Member States of the EU, the EIB enjoys its own legal personality and financial autonomy within the EU. It operates in

keeping with strict banking practice and in close collaboration with the wider banking community, both when borrowing on the capital markets and when financing capital projects.

Employment information available at: <http://www.eib.org/about/jobs/index.htm>

Internship information available at: <http://www.eib.org/about/jobs/internship/index.htm>

Contact information available at: <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/contact/index.htm>

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION

<http://www.fao.org/>

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. It helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since its founding in 1945, it has focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people.

Employment information available at: <http://www.fao.org/va/employ.htm>

FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE (FINCA)

<http://www.villagebanking.org/>

Established in 1984, FINCA is best known for having pioneered the "Village Banking method" – one of the major forms of microcredit – and for leadership in microfinance overall. The mission of FINCA International is to provide financial services to the world's lowest-income entrepreneurs so they can create jobs build assets and improve their standard of living. Our vision is to be a global network collectively serving more poor entrepreneurs than any other microfinance institution, while operating on commercial principles of performance and sustainability.

Despite the fact that we're working with some of the world's poorest, the repayment rate is outstanding. Globally, our average, on-time repayment is more than 97 percent – as good as or better than most commercial banks expect.

Employment information available at: <http://tbe.taleo.net/NA6/ats/careers/jobSearch.jsp?org=FINCA&cws=1>

Contact information available at: http://www.villagebanking.org/site/c.erKPI2PCloE/b.2603911/k.2938/Contact_Us.htm

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

<http://www.gefweb.org/>

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a global partnership among 178 countries, international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. It provides grants for projects related to six focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

The GEF is also the designated financial mechanism for a number of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) or conventions; as such the GEF assists countries in meeting their obligations under the conventions that they have signed and ratified. These conventions and MEAs provide guidance to the two governing bodies of the GEF: the GEF Council and the GEF Assembly. The GEF is also associated with many global and regional MEAs that deal with international waters or transboundary water systems. As such, the GEF helps fund initiatives to assist developing countries in meeting the objectives of the Conventions.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.gefweb.org/interior.aspx?id=210>

Available positions posted at: <http://www.gefweb.org/interior.aspx?id=304>

Contact information available at: <http://www.gefweb.org/interior.aspx?id=272>

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (IFCI)

<http://www.ifcilt.com/>

IFCI, the first Development Finance Institution in India, was set up in 1948 as a Statutory Corporation to pioneer institutional credit to medium and large industries. IFCI's record of performance has broadly run parallel to the course of industrial and economic development of the nation. Its principal operations include project financing, financial services, and comprehensive corporate advisory services. IFCI's present focus is providing Corporate Advisory Services with special emphasis on providing assistance to foreign investors.

Employment information available at: <http://www.ifcilt.com/Careers/WhyIFCI/tabid/151/Default.aspx>

Contact information available at: <http://www.ifcilt.com/ContactUs/tabid/165/Default.aspx>

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

<http://www.iadb.org>

The IDB provides solutions to development challenges in 26 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, partnering with governments, companies and civil society organizations. The IDB lends money and provides grants. It also offers research, advice and technical assistance to improve key areas like education, poverty reduction and agriculture. Our clients range from central governments to city authorities and small businesses. The Bank also seeks to take a lead role on cross-border issues like trade, infrastructure and energy.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.iadb.org/aboutus//members.cfm>

Employment information available at: http://www.iadb.org/vacancies_scholarships/index.cf

Internship information available at: http://www.iadb.org/vacancies_scholarships/youngProfessionals.cfm

Contact information available at: <http://www.iadb.org/contact.cfm>

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTION FOR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE (IICA)

<http://www.iica.int/eng/>

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is a specialized agency of the Inter-American System, and its purposes are to encourage and support the efforts of its Member States to achieve agricultural development and well-being for rural populations.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.iica.int/Eng/regiones/Pages/default.aspx>

Employment opportunities available at: <http://www.iica.int/Eng/infostitucional/Pages/empleo.aspx>

Contact human resources at: GestionRecursosHumanos@iica.int

INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION (IIC)

<http://www.iic.int/>

IIC's mission is to promote and support the development of the private sector and the capital markets in its Latin American and Caribbean member countries by investing, lending, innovating, and leveraging resources as the institution charged with fostering the development of small and medium-size enterprises to further sustainable economic development.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.iic.int/membercountries/>

Employment information available at: <http://www.iic.int/employment/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.iic.int/contact/>

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (AIPPI)

<https://www.aippi.org/>

The International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property, generally known under the abbreviated name AIPPI, is the world's leading International Organization dedicated to the development and improvement of intellectual property. It dates back to 1897, shortly following the signature of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in the year 1883.

It is a politically neutral, non-profit organization, domiciled in Switzerland which currently has over 8000 Members representing more than 100 countries.

The objective of AIPPI is to improve and promote the protection of intellectual property on both an international and national basis. It pursues this objective by working for the development, expansion and improvement of international and regional treaties and agreements and also of national laws relating to intellectual property.

It operates by conducting studies of existing national laws and proposes measures to achieve harmonization of these laws on an international basis. In this context AIPPI has become increasingly concerned with issues concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights.

Please contact organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <https://www.aippi.org/?sel=contact>

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

<http://www.iaea.org/>

The IAEA is the world's center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization in 1957 within the United Nations family. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

The IAEA Secretariat is a team of 2200 multi-disciplinary professional and support staff from more than 90 countries.

The IAEA's mission is guided by the interests and needs of Member States, strategic plans and the vision embodied in the IAEA Statute. Three main pillars - or areas of work - underpin the IAEA's mission: Safety and Security; Science and Technology; and Safeguards and Verification.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/MemberStates/index.html>

Employment information available at: <http://www.iaea.org/About/Jobs/index.html>

Internship information available at: <http://www.iaea.org/About/Jobs/internships.html>

Contact information available at: <http://www.iaea.org/About/contact.html>

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

<http://www.worldbank.org/ibrd>

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services. Established in 1944 as the original institution of the World Bank Group, IBRD is structured like a cooperative that is owned and operated for the benefit of its 185 member countries.

IBRD raises most of its funds on the world's financial markets and has become one of the most established borrowers since issuing its first bond in 1947. The income that IBRD has generated over the years has allowed it to fund development activities and to ensure its financial strength, which enables it to borrow at low cost and offer clients good borrowing terms.

List of Member States available at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/0,,contentMDK:20103870~menuPK:1697011~pagePK:51123644~piPK:329829~theSitePK:29708,00.html>

Please refer to the main World Bank listing below for employment and contact information.

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES (ICSID)

<http://www.worldbank.org/icsid>

ICSID is an autonomous international institution established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (the ICSID or the Washington Convention) with over one hundred and forty Member States. The Convention sets forth ICSID's mandate, organization and core functions. The primary purpose of ICSID is to provide facilities for conciliation and arbitration of international investment disputes.

The Convention sought to remove major impediments to the free international flows of private investment posed by non-commercial risks and the absence of specialized international methods for investment dispute settlement. ICSID was created by the Convention as an impartial international forum providing facilities for the resolution of legal disputes between eligible parties, through conciliation or arbitration procedures. Recourse to the ICSID facilities is always subject to the parties' consent. As evidenced by its large membership, considerable caseload, and by the numerous references to its arbitration facilities in investment treaties and laws, ICSID plays an important role in the field of international investment and economic development. Today, ICSID is considered to be the leading international arbitration institution devoted to investor-State dispute settlement.

List of Member States available at:

<http://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID/FrontServlet?requestType=ICSIDDocRH&actionVal=ContractingStates&ReqFrom=Main>

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at:

<http://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID/FrontServlet?requestType=CasesRH&actionVal=RightFrame&FromPage=Contact%20Us&pageName=Contact%20Us>

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

<http://www.icao.int/>

The International Civil Aviation Organization, a UN Specialized Agency, is the global forum for civil aviation. The constitution of ICAO is the Convention on International Civil Aviation, drawn up by a conference in Chicago in November and December 1944, and to which each ICAO Contracting State is a party.

ICAO works to achieve its vision of safe, secure and sustainable development of civil aviation through cooperation amongst its Member States. To implement this vision, the Organization has established the following Strategic Objectives for the period 2005-2010: Safety - Enhance global civil aviation safety; Security - Enhance global civil aviation security; Environmental Protection - Minimize the adverse effect of global civil aviation on the environment; Efficiency - Enhance the efficiency of aviation operations; Continuity - Maintain the continuity of aviation operations; Rule of Law - Strengthen law governing international civil aviation.

Employment information available at: <http://www.icao.int/icao/en/va/index.html>

Contact information available at: <http://www.icao.int/icao/en/address.htm>

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

<http://www.arbitration-icca.org/index.html>

ICCA is a worldwide non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting and developing arbitration, conciliation and other forms of international dispute resolution. ICCA convenes conferences, produces leading dispute resolution publications and works toward harmonization of arbitration and conciliation law and practice.

ICCA is not an arbitral institution: it does not administer arbitrations or act as appointing authority.

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.arbitration-icca.org/contact-us.html>

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>

The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. Established in 1960, IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing interest-free credits and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve people's living conditions.

IDA complements the World Bank's other lending arm—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—which serves middle-income countries with capital investment and advisory services. IBRD and IDA share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects with the same rigorous standards.

IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 78 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa. It is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in the poorest countries.

IDA lends money (known as credits) on concessional terms. This means that IDA credits have no interest charge and repayments are stretched over 35 to 40 years, including a 10-year grace period. IDA also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress.

Since its inception, IDA credits and grants have totaled US\$193 billion, averaging US\$10 billion a year in recent years and directing the largest share, about 50 percent, to Africa.

List of Member States available at:

<http://egln0002.worldbank.org/public/sec/secrm/member.nsf/webalpaIDADate?OpenView&count=500>

Please refer to the main World Bank listing below for employment and contact information.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

<http://www.ifc.org>

IFC fosters sustainable economic growth in developing countries by financing private sector investment, mobilizing capital in the international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments. IFC helps companies and financial institutions in emerging markets create jobs, generate tax revenues, improve corporate governance and environmental performance, and contribute to their local communities. The goal is to improve lives, especially for the people who most need the benefits of growth.

List of Member States available at: http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/about.nsf/Content/Member_Countries_Alphabetical

Employment information available at: <http://www.ifc.org/careers/>

Internship information available at:

<http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/careers.nsf/3e9bdcd6b9de8edaca25692100069835/8fd510e9d0b2e77985256ec300731630?OpenDocument>

Employment information for lawyers available at:

<http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/careers.nsf/e11ffa331b366c54ca2569210006982f/dde322d158d031cd85256ecf0054ef53?OpenDocument>

Contact information available at: <http://www.ifc.org/contacts>

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

<http://www.ifad.org/>

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The Conference was organized in response to the food crises of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa. The conference resolved that "an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries". One of the most important insights emerging from the conference was that the causes of food insecurity and famine were not so much failures in food production, but structural problems relating to poverty and to the fact that the majority of the developing world's poor populations were concentrated in rural areas.

IFAD is dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Working with rural poor people, governments, donors, non-governmental organizations and many other partners, IFAD focuses on country-specific solutions, which can involve increasing rural poor peoples' access to financial services, markets, technology, land and other natural resources.

Employment information available at: <http://www.ifad.org/job/index.htm>

Internship information available at: <http://www.ifad.org/job/intern/index.htm>

Contact information available at: <http://www.ifad.org/contacts.htm>

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

<http://www.unidroit.org/>

The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) is an independent intergovernmental Organization with its seat in the Villa Aldobrandini in Rome. Its purpose is to study needs and methods for modernizing, harmonizing and coordinating private and in particular commercial law as between States and groups of States.

Set up in 1926 as an auxiliary organ of the League of Nations, the Institute was, following the demise of the League, re-established in 1940 on the basis of a multilateral agreement, the UNIDROIT Statute.

Membership of UNIDROIT is restricted to States acceding to the UNIDROIT Statute. UNIDROIT's 63 Member States are drawn from the five continents and represent a variety of different legal, economic and political systems as well as different cultural backgrounds.

Please contact organization directly for employment information.

Internship information available at: <http://www.unidroit.org/dynasite.cfm?dsmid=90060>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unidroit.org/>

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

<http://www.ilo.org>

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.

In promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights, the organization continues to pursue its founding mission that labor peace is essential to prosperity. Today, the ILO helps advance the creation of decent jobs and the kinds of economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress.

Employment information available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/job_opportunities/lang--en/index.htm

Internship information available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/pers/vacancy/intern.htm>

Contact information available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/Supplemental_Navigation/Contact_us/lang--en/index.htm

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

<http://www.imo.org/>

The Convention establishing the International Maritime Organization (IMO) was adopted in Geneva in 1948 and IMO first met in 1959. IMO's main task has been to develop and maintain a comprehensive regulatory framework for shipping and its remit today includes safety, environmental concerns, legal matters, technical co-operation, maritime security and the efficiency of shipping.

A specialized agency of the United Nations with 168 Member States and three Associate Members, IMO is based in the United Kingdom with around 300 international staff.

IMO's specialized committees and sub-committees are the focus for the technical work to update existing legislation or develop and adopt new regulations, with meetings attended by maritime experts from Member Governments, together with those from interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

List of Member States, information on employment and internships, and contact information available at: <http://www.imo.org/>.

(Click "Site Index" in center of bar along bottom of page).

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

<http://www.imf.org>

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 185 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce

poverty around the world. It was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment. The IMF is a specialized agency of the United Nations system, created by treaty in 1945 to help promote the health of the world economy. Headquartered in Washington, DC, it is governed by its almost global membership. The IMF is the central institution of the international monetary system-the system of international payments and exchange rates among national currencies that enables business to take place between countries. It aims to prevent crises in the system by encouraging countries to adopt sound economic policies; it also serves as a fund that can be tapped by members needing temporary financing to address balance of payments problems.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.imf.org/external/country/index.htm>

Employment information available at: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/adm/rec/recruit.htm>

Internship information available at: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/adm/rec/job/summint.htm>

Employment information for lawyers available at: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/adm/rec/job/legal.htm>

Contact information available at: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx>

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

<http://www.iom.int/>

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

With 125 Member States, a further 18 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

Employment information available at: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/jahia/recruitment/lang/en>

Internship information available at: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/jahia/about-iom/recruitment/internships>

Contact information available at: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/jahia/contact-us/lang/en>

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

<http://www.iso.org/iso/home.htm>

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is the world's largest developer and publisher of International Standards.

ISO is a network of the national standards institutes of 160 countries, one member per country, with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, that coordinates the system.

ISO is a non-governmental organization that forms a bridge between the public and private sectors. On the one hand, many of its member institutes are part of the governmental structure of their countries, or are mandated by their government. On the other hand, other members have their roots uniquely in the private sector, having been set up by national partnerships of industry associations. Therefore, ISO enables a consensus to be reached on solutions that meet both the requirements of business and the broader needs of society.

List of Member States available at: http://www.iso.org/iso/about/iso_members.htm

Employment information available at: http://www.iso.org/iso/about/jobs_at_iso_central_secretariat.htm

Contact information available at: http://www.iso.org/iso/support/contact_iso.htm

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (ITU)

<http://www.itu.int/>

ITU is the leading United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues, and the global focal point for governments and the private sector in developing networks and services. For nearly 145 years, ITU has coordinated the shared

global use of the radio spectrum, promoted international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, worked to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world, established the worldwide standards that foster seamless interconnection of a vast range of communications systems and addressed the global challenges of our times, such as mitigating climate change and strengthening cybersecurity.

ITU also organizes worldwide and regional exhibitions and forums, such as ITU TELECOM WORLD, bringing together the most influential representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry to exchange ideas, knowledge and technology for the benefit of the global community, and in particular the developing world.

List of Member States available at: http://www.itu.int/cgi-bin/htsh/mm/scripts/mm.list?_search=ITUstates&_languageid=1

Employment and internship information available at: <http://www.itu.int/aboutitu/staffing.html>

Contact information available at: <http://www.itu.int/net/about/contact.aspx>

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

<http://www.intracen.org/>

ITC is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations. As the development partner for small business export success, ITC's goal is to help developing and transition countries achieve sustainable human development through exports.

ITC partners with trade support institutions to deliver integrated solutions for "Export Impact for Good". Their services are delivered through five complementary business services: business and trade policy, export strategy, strengthening trade support institutions, trade intelligence and exporter competitiveness.

Through strategic development and capacity building based on these business services, ITC connects opportunities to markets. As a result, they achieve long-term, tangible benefits at both national and community levels.

Employment information available at: <http://www.intracen.org/aboutitc/vacancies.htm?mn=0&sm=0%E2%96%AA7>

Internship information available at: <http://www.intracen.org/appli/jobman/doc/internship.pdf>

Contact organization at: <http://www.intracen.org/menus/contact.htm>

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP (ISDB)

<http://www.isdb.org/>

The purpose of the Bank is to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah i.e., Islamic Law.

The functions of the Bank are to participate in equity capital and grant loans for productive projects and enterprises besides providing financial assistance to member countries in other forms for economic and social development. The Bank is also required to establish and operate special funds for specific purposes including a fund for assistance to Muslim communities in non-member countries, in addition to setting up trust funds. The Bank is authorized to accept deposits and to mobilize financial resources through Shari'ah compatible modes. It is also charged with the responsibility of assisting in the promotion of foreign trade especially in capital goods, among member countries; providing technical assistance to member countries; and extending training facilities for personnel engaged in development activities in Muslim countries to conform to the Shari'ah.

List of Member States available at:

<http://www.isdb.org/iri/portal/anonymous?NavigationTarget=navurl://750e51a0219adf78e6329e889512714e>

Employment information available at: <http://www.isdb.jobs/careers/isdb/Home.aspx>

Information on the Young Professionals Program available at: <http://www.isdb.jobs/careers/isdb/Page.aspx?PageID=2505>

Contact at: http://www.isdb.org/iri/portal/anonymous/idb_contactus_en?guest_user=Guest

KOREA DEVELOPMENT BANK (KDB)

<http://www.kdb.co.kr/>

The Korea Development Bank (KDB) was founded in 1954 in accordance with The Korea Development Bank Act for the purpose of supplying and managing major industrial capital to help develop Korean industries and the national economy. For the

half century since then, KDB has faithfully fulfilled its role as a government-run bank, anticipating and coping with changes in the economic and financial environment. In particular, they made a significant contribution to the country's recovery from the Asian financial crisis by taking the lead in the restructuring of ailing companies. More recently, KDB has turned its efforts to nurturing innovative SMEs and venture companies, assisting balanced national development, and expanding future growth engines.

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.kdb.co.kr/> (select "Contact Us" in upper right corner)

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND (MIF)

<http://www.iadb.org/mif>

Since its inception in 1993, the Multilateral Investment Fund's (MIF) guiding principle has been to promote broad-based economic growth through private sector development, particularly microenterprises and small businesses.

Using both grants and investments, MIF actively seeks partners to help test, and then demonstrate, the effectiveness of innovative ideas. MIF's projects are intended to become self-sustaining and potentially to reach a scale capable of changing the lives of millions of people throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

MIF is the leading source of technical assistance grants for micro and small business development in Latin America and the Caribbean. MIF has approved more than 1000 projects, primarily grants, with over 800 civil society, private sector, and government partners, creating a community of change agents to both stimulate private sector innovation and share lessons learned. Together, these efforts are putting US\$2.2 billion to work in all twenty-six developing countries of the IDB.

List of donating Member States: http://www.iadb.org/mif/about_us.cfm?language=English

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: http://www.iadb.org/mif/contact_us.cfm?language=English

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA)

<http://www.miga.org>

As a member of the *World Bank Group*, MIGA's mission is to promote foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing countries to help support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was created in 1988 as a member of the World Bank Group to promote foreign direct investment into emerging economies to improve people's lives and reduce poverty. MIGA fulfills this mandate and contributes to development by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders, and by helping developing countries attract and retain private investment. MIGA helps encourage foreign investment in developing countries by providing guarantees to foreign investors against losses caused by noncommercial risks, such as expropriation, currency inconvertibility and transfer restrictions, and war and civil disturbances. Furthermore, MIGA provides technical assistance to help countries disseminate information on investment opportunities. The agency also offers investment dispute mediation on request.

List of Member States available at: http://www.miga.org/quickref/index_sv.cfm?stid=1577

Employment information available at: http://www.miga.org/quickref/index_sv.cfm?stid=1585

Please refer to the main World Bank listing below for information on internships and employment for lawyers.

Contact information available at: http://www.miga.org/quickref/index_sv.cfm?stid=1557

OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

<http://www.opecfund.org/>

OFID's key aim is to foster social and economic progress in the developing world through the provision of concessional financing for developing countries. However, OFID's work goes beyond simply dispensing aid; one of its central aims has always been to advance 'South-South' solidarity in every way available to it. It does this by promoting cooperation in many spheres among countries of the developing world. It also does what it can to champion the cause of the developing world in the international arena.

In this regard, OFID has been closely associated with two multilateral institutions of great relevance in the developing world: IFAD and the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC).

OFID provides financial assistance in a number of ways, with the distribution between the different types of aid changing over time as conditions in recipient countries evolve and needs alter. The methods of funding include public sector loans for development projects and programs, balance of payments support and debt relief under the *Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative*; trade financing; support to private enterprises ; grants for technical assistance, food aid, research and humanitarian relief work; and contributing to the resources of other development organizations whose activities benefit developing countries.

List of Member States available at: http://www.opecfund.org/about/member_countries.aspx

Employment information available at: <http://www.opecfund.org/about/employment.aspx>

Contact information available at: <http://www.opecfund.org/about/contact.aspx>

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

<http://www.oecd.org>

The OECD groups 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. With active relationships with some 100 other countries and economies, it has a global reach. For more than 40 years, OECD has been one of the world's largest and most reliable sources of comparable statistics, and economic and social data. As well as collecting data, OECD monitors trends, analyses and forecasts economic developments and researches social changes or evolving patterns in trade, environment, agriculture, technology, taxation and more. The Organisation provides a setting where governments compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and coordinate domestic and international policies.

List of Member States available at: http://www.oecd.org/document/58/0,3343,en_2649_201185_1889402_1_1_1_1,00.html

Employment information available at: http://www.oecd.org/document/8/0,3343,en_2649_34481_20008648_1_1_1_1,00.html

Information on Young Professionals Program available at:

http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34481_1901451_1_1_1_1,00.html

Contact information available at: http://www.oecd.org/pages/0,3417,en_36734052_37422912_1_1_1_1,00.html

ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS (OPCW)

<http://www.opcw.org/>

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC or Convention). The OPCW is given the mandate to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties.

Employment information available at: <http://www.opcw.org/jobs/>

Internship information available at: <http://www.opcw.org/jobs/internships/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.opcw.org/contact/>

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

<http://www.oas.org/>

The Organization of American States (OAS) brings together the nations of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation on democratic values, defend common interests and debate the major issues facing the region and the world. The OAS is the region's principal multilateral forum for strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, and confronting shared problems such as poverty, terrorism, illegal drugs and corruption. It plays a leading role in carrying out mandates established by the hemisphere's leaders through the Summits of the Americas.

With four official languages — English, Spanish, Portuguese and French — the OAS reflects the rich diversity of the hemisphere's peoples and cultures. It is made up of 35 Member States: the independent nations of North, Central and South

America and the Caribbean. The government of Cuba, a member state, has been suspended from participation since 1962; thus only 34 countries participate actively. Nations from other parts of the world participate as permanent observers, which allows them to closely follow the issues that are critical to the Americas.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.oas.org/documents/eng/memberstates.asp>

Employment information available at: <http://www.oas.org/documents/eng/oporjobs.asp>

Internship information available at: http://www.oas.org/EN/PINFO/HR/gen_information.htm

Contact information available at: <http://www.oas.org/documents/eng/contactus.asp>

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION (OPIC)

<http://www.opic.gov>

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) was established as an agency of the U.S. government in 1971. OPIC helps U.S. businesses invest overseas, fosters economic development in new and emerging markets, complements the private sector in managing risks associated with foreign direct investment, and supports U.S. foreign policy. Because OPIC charges market-based fees for its products, it operates on a self-sustaining basis at no net cost to taxpayers.

Mobilizing the U.S. private sector to advance U.S. foreign policy and development initiatives, OPIC-supported projects make a difference by expanding economic development, which can encourage political stability and free market reforms. Currently, OPIC services are available for new and expanding business enterprises in more than 150 countries worldwide.

OPIC's financing and political risk insurance also help U.S. businesses of all sizes to compete in emerging markets and meet the challenges of investing overseas when private sector support is not available. OPIC promotes U.S. best practices by requiring projects to adhere to international standards on the environment and worker and human rights.

Employment information available at: <http://www.opic.gov/about/jobs/index.asp>

Contact information available at: <http://www.opic.gov/about/contact/index.asp>

PACT INTERNATIONAL

<http://www.pactworld.org/>

Pact is a leading facilitator of leadership and organizational development for both nascent and established NGOs, networks and intermediary organizations as well as local and national governments and businesses. Through training, technical assistance, mentoring and direct financial support, Pact strengthens organizational and institutional capacity to further development goals. At the same time Pact encourages the establishment of permanent ties to grassroots communities and cooperative but equal relationships among donors, government and business. Typically Pact programs promote innovative, locally defined development approaches, increase the effectiveness of NGOs in implementing such schemes, mobilize financial and technical resources that increase grassroots influence on public opinion, and empower local leaders to emerge and gain recognition as valid participants in public life. At the heart of Pact's organizational development approach is the concept of teamwork, a natural extension of two guiding principles that characterize all Pact programs-participation and partnership. Pact's local partners share in Pact's values and demonstrate a strong commitment to development goals as well as a capacity to grow organizationally.

Employment information available at: http://www.pactworld.org/cs/working_at_pact

Available positions available at: http://www.pactworld.org/cs/job_openings_list

Contact directly for employment information at: http://www.pactworld.org/cs/career_opportunities/contact_us

Contact information available at: http://www.pactworld.org/cs/contact_us/contact_us

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

<http://new.paho.org/>

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is an international public health agency with more than 100 years of experience in working to improve health and living standards of the countries of the Americas. It serves as the specialized organization for health of the Inter-American System. It also serves as the Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization and enjoys international recognition as part of the United Nations system.

List of Member States available at: http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=103&Itemid=183
Employment information available at: http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=160
Internship information available at:
http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=160&limit=1&limitstart=7
Contact information available at: http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_contact&Itemid=137

PARIS CLUB

<http://www.clubdeparis.org/en/>

The Paris Club is an informal group of official creditors whose role is to find coordinated and sustainable solutions to the payment difficulties experienced by debtor countries. As debtor countries undertake reforms to stabilize and restore their macroeconomic and financial situation, Paris Club creditors provide an appropriate debt treatment. Paris Club creditors provide debt treatments to debtor countries in the form of rescheduling, which is debt relief by postponement or, in the case of concessional rescheduling, reduction in debt service obligations during a defined period (flow treatment) or as of a set date (stock treatment).

The origin of the Paris Club dates back to 1956 when Argentina agreed to meet its public creditors in Paris. Since then, the Paris Club has reached 405 agreements (breakdown by year) with 85 different debtor countries. Since 1956, the debt treated in the framework of Paris Club agreements amounts to \$ 512 billion.

In spite of this intense activity, the Paris Club has remained strictly informal. It is the voluntary gathering of creditor countries willing to treat in a coordinated way the debt due to them by developing countries. It can be described as a "non institution", taking decisions on the basis of consensus.

List of permanent members available at: <http://www.clubdeparis.org/sections/qui-sommes-nous/membres-permanents-et/switchLanguage/en>

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

<http://www.pca-cpa.org/>

The PCA is an intergovernmental organization with over one hundred Member States. Established in 1899 to facilitate arbitration and other forms of dispute resolution between states, the PCA has developed into a modern, multi-faceted arbitral institution that is now perfectly situated at the juncture between public and private international law to meet the rapidly evolving dispute resolution needs of the international community. Today the PCA provides services for the resolution of disputes involving various combinations of states, state entities, intergovernmental organizations, and private parties.

The PCA's Secretariat, the International Bureau, headed by its Secretary-General, provides full registry services and legal and administrative support to tribunals and commissions. Its caseload reflects the breadth of PCA involvement in international dispute resolution, encompassing territorial, treaty, and human rights disputes between states, as well as commercial and investment disputes, including disputes arising under bilateral and multilateral investment treaties.

List of Member States available at: http://www.pca-cpa.org/showpage.asp?pag_id=1038
Employment information available at: http://www.pca-cpa.org/showpage.asp?pag_id=1046
Internship information available at: http://www.pca-cpa.org/showpage.asp?pag_id=1047
Contact information available at: http://www.pca-cpa.org/formulier_contact.asp?pag_id=1032

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORG. (CTBTO)

<http://www.ctbto.org/>

The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), is an international organization located in Vienna, Austria. Its main task is to establish a global verification regime to monitor compliance with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which bans all nuclear explosions on Earth. The verification regime includes

a global network of 337 monitoring facilities, using four different technologies (seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide), a communications infrastructure, an international data centre, and the capability to carry out on-site inspections.

Employment information available at: <http://www.ctbto.org/employment/>

Internship information available at: <http://www.ctbto.org/employment/internships/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.ctbto.org/contact/>

SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT (SFD)

<http://www.sfd.gov.sa>

The basic objectives of the fund are to participate in financing of development projects in developing countries through granting of loans to said countries and to encourage national non-crude-oil exports by providing finance and insurance in support of such exports. The Fund is a legal entity, which maintains an independent financial status. It is managed by a six-member Board of Directors chaired by the Minister of Finance. The Vice Chairman/Managing Director of the Fund has executive authority and is responsible for implementing decisions of the Board of Directors. The Fund's contributions are provided through soft loans. It has no geographical exclusion and it deals directly with governments of the developing countries in financing priority developments projects. The Fund, however, assigns priorities to least developed, low-income countries.

Please contact the organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.sfd.gov.sa/english/address.php>

UNITED NATIONS

<http://www.un.org/>

The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals 192 countries.

When States become Members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. The United Nations is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States — large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems — have a voice and a vote in this process. The United Nations has six main organs. Five of them — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat — are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.un.org/members/list.shtml>

Employment information available at: <https://jobs.un.org/Galaxy/Release3/vacancy/vacancy.aspx?lang=1200>

Employment opportunities for lawyers available at:

https://jobs.un.org/Galaxy/Release3/vacancy/Display_Vac_List.aspx?lang=1200&OCCG=9

Internship information available at: <http://www.un.org/Depts/OHRM/sds/internsh/index.htm>

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF)

<http://www.uncdf.org/english/index.php>

The United Nations Capital Development Fund was established by the UN General Assembly in 1966 as a special purpose fund primarily for small-scale investments in Least Developed Countries. It offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). UNCDF's microfinance programs provide poor households and enterprises with enhanced access to a wide range of financial services by promoting inclusive financial sectors and providing investment capital for emerging microfinance

institutions (MFIs) and other financial service providers (FSPs) in the LDCs. UNCDF's local development programs support national decentralization strategies in the LDCs and seek to improve social services, governance and pro-poor economic infrastructure at the local level by providing technical assistance and investment capital directly to local authorities.

UNCDF's investment capital is flexible, high-risk and innovative. It is channeled primarily to poor rural areas in the LDCs where poverty reduction, capacity and governance challenges are typically the greatest. UNCDF currently invests in 28 LDCs with a total program portfolio amounting to approximately US\$125 million. Through its programs, UNCDF strives to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for LDCs in a direct, concrete and measurable way.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.uncdf.org/english/employment/index.php>

Internship information available at: <http://www.uncdf.org/english/internships/index.php>

Contact information available at: http://www.uncdf.org/english/contact_us/index.php

UNITED NATIONS CENTER FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/>

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

UN-HABITAT's programmes are designed to help policy-makers and local communities get to grips with the human settlements and urban issues and find workable, lasting solutions. The organization's mandate is outlined in the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, Habitat Agenda, Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, and Resolution 56/206. UN-HABITAT's work is directly related to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, particularly the goals of Member States to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020, Target 11, Millennium Development Goal No. 7, and Target 10 which calls for the reduction by half of the number without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Employment information available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=58&catid=567>

Internship information available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=24&catid=435&id=1429>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=9&catid=1&cid=150>

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

<http://www.unicef.org/>

UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. It has the global authority to influence decision-makers, and the variety of partners at grassroots level to turn the most innovative ideas into reality. That makes it unique among world organizations, and unique among those working with the young.

Those at UNICEF believe that nurturing and caring for children are the cornerstones of human progress. UNICEF was created with this purpose in mind – to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. They believe that they can, together, advance the cause of humanity.

Employment information available at: <http://www.unicef.org/about/employ/index.html>

Internship information available at: http://www.unicef.org/about/employ/index_internship.html

Information on Junior Professionals Program available at: http://www.unicef.org/about/employ/index_jpp.html

Contact information available at: http://www.unicef.org/about/structure/index_worldcontact.html

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

<http://www.unctad.org>

Established in 1964, UNCTAD promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current

policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development.

The organization works to fulfill this mandate by carrying out three key functions: it functions as a forum for intergovernmental deliberations, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus building; it undertakes research, policy analysis and data collection for the debates of government representatives and experts; it provides technical assistance tailored to the specific requirements of developing countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries and of economies in transition. When appropriate, UNCTAD cooperates with other organizations and donor countries in the delivery of technical assistance.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intltemID=1929&lang=1>

Employment information available at: <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intltemID=1652&lang=1>

Internship information available at: <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intltemID=2106&lang=1>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intltemID=3458&lang=1>

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

<http://www.undp.org/>

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It is 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 its wide range of partners.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. Its focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of: Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Environment and Energy, HIV/AIDS.

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, it encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.undp.org/countries/>

Employment information available at: <http://jobs.undp.org/>

Internship information available at: <http://www.undp.org/internships/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.undp.org/comments/>

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

www.unesco.org/

UNESCO - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. For this specialized United Nations agency, it is not enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific breakthroughs. Education, Social and Natural Science, Culture and Communication are the means to a far more ambitious goal : to build peace in the minds of men.

Today, UNESCO functions as a laboratory of ideas and a standard-setter to forge universal agreements on emerging ethical issues. The Organization also serves as a clearinghouse – for the dissemination and sharing of information and knowledge – while helping Member States to build their human and institutional capacities in diverse fields. In short, UNESCO promotes international co-operation among its 193 Member States and six Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

List of Member States available at: <http://erc.unesco.org/portal/UNESCOMemberStates.asp?language=en>

Employment information available at: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=11707&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Internship information available at: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=11716&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Information on Young Professionals program available at: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=11714&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Contact information available at: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=6427&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

<http://www.unep.org/>

UNEP, established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment. To accomplish this, UNEP works with a wide range of partners, including United Nations entities, international organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society.

Employment information available at: <http://www.unep.org/Vacancies/>

Internship information available at:

http://www.unon.org/intern_ship/?ses=&ctfo=7&ctid=3&ctsub=16&ctno=INTERNSHIP+PROGRAMME

Contact information available at: <http://www.unep.org/Contacts/>

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. In more than five decades, the agency has helped an estimated 50 million people restart their lives. Today, a staff of around 6,300 people in more than 110 countries continues to help 31.7 million persons.

Employment information available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/admin/3ba1bdcb7.html>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/contact.html>

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

<http://www.unido.org/>

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) helps developing countries and economies in transition in their fight against marginalization

UNIDO mobilizes knowledge, skills, information and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment. Furthermore, the Organization enhances cooperation at global, regional, national and sectoral levels. UNIDO was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985. As a specialized agency, UNIDO has its own constitution, its own Member States, its own policymaking organs, its own executive head (Director-General Dr. Kandeh K. Yumkella) and its own regular budget. Moreover, UNIDO disposes of voluntary contributions to finance developmental activities.

UNIDO holds a special place in the United Nations system as it is the only organization promoting the creation of wealth and tackling poverty alleviation through manufacturing. The Organization focuses on three inter-related thematic priorities: Poverty Reduction through Productive Activities, Trade Capacity-Building, and Energy and Environment.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o3359>

Employment information available at: <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o3611>

Internship information available at: <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o82311>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o3644>

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)

<http://www.unitar.org/>

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is making concrete contributions to developing the capacities of tens of thousands of people around the world. Since its inception in 1965, UNITAR has built sustainable partnerships acquiring unique expertise and accumulating experience and knowledge to fulfill its mandate. These accomplishments have enabled UNITAR to respond to the growing demand from UN Member States for training for capacity development in the fields of Environment; Peace, Security and Diplomacy; and Governance.

As an autonomous body within the United Nations system, UNITAR is governed by a Board of Trustees and is headed by an Executive Director. The Institute is supported by voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations, and other non-governmental sources.

Employment information available at: <http://www.unitar.org/hr>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unitar.org/contact>

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM (UNDCP)

<http://www.unodc.org/>

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from governments, for 90 per cent of its budget.

UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.

Employment information available at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/employment.html>

Internship information available at: http://www.unvienna.org/unov/en/job_internship.html

Contact at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/contact-us.html>

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

<http://www.unfpa.org/>

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 helps governments, at their request, to formulate policies and strategies to reduce poverty and support sustainable development. The Fund also assists countries to collect and analyse [population data](#) that can help them understand population trends. And it encourages governments to take into account the needs of future generations, as well as those alive today.

Employment information available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/employment/index.htm>

Internship information available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/employment/internship.htm>

Information for Young Professionals available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/employment/jpo.html>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unfpa.org/help/contact.htm>

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

<http://www.un.org/unrwa/>

Since its establishment in 1949, the Agency has delivered its services in times of relative calm in the Middle East, and in times of hostilities. It has fed, housed and clothed tens of thousands of fleeing refugees and at the same time educated and given health care to hundreds of thousands of young refugees.

UNRWA is unique in terms of its long-standing commitment to one group of refugees and its contributions to the welfare and human development of four generations of Palestine refugees. Originally envisaged as a temporary organization, the Agency has gradually adjusted its programs to meet the changing needs of the refugees. Today, UNRWA is the main provider of basic services - education, health, relief and social services - to over 4.6 million registered Palestine refugees in the Middle East.

Employment information available at: <http://www.un.org/unrwa/employment/index.html>

Internship information available at: <http://www.un.org/unrwa/employment/internships.html>

Contact information available at: <http://www.un.org/unrwa/contact/index.htm>

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

<http://www.upu.int/>

Established in 1874, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) with its Headquarters in Berne (Switzerland), is the primary forum for cooperation between postal-sector players and helps to ensure a truly universal network of up-to-date products and services.

With 191 member countries, this specialised agency of the United Nations fulfils an advisory, mediating and liaison role, and renders technical assistance where needed. It sets the rules for international mail exchanges and makes recommendations to stimulate growth in mail volumes and to improve the quality of service for customers.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.upu.int/members/en/members.html>

Employment information available at: <http://www.upu.int/employment/en/index.shtml>

Contact information available at: http://www.upu.int/contact_us/en/index.html

WORLD BANK GROUP

<http://www.worldbank.org>

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the common sense. It is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 185 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).

Each institution plays a different but collaborative role to advance the vision of an inclusive and sustainable globalization. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes that include investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management.

Last year, the World Bank provided \$23.6 billion for 279 projects in developing countries worldwide, with its financial and technical expertise aimed at helping those countries reduce poverty. It has 185 Member States.

The World Bank offers The Young Professionals Program as a starting point for an exciting career in the World Bank. The Program is designed to attract outstanding young and motivated individuals from around the world, who have demonstrated a commitment to development, supported by academic success, professional achievement and potential for leadership.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/countries>

Employment information available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/jobs>

Internship information available at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTHRJOBS/0,,contentMDK:20515785~menuPK:1477648~pagePK:64262408~piPK:64262191~theSitePK:1058433,00.html>

Employment information for lawyers available at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTLAWJUSTICE/0,,contentMDK:20923591~menuPK:2554381~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:445634,00.html>

Information on the Young Professionals Program available at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTHRJOBS/0,,contentMDK:20519630~menuPK:1477630~pagePK:64262408~piPK:64262191~theSitePK:1058433,00.html>

Information on the Legal Associates Program available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/laprogram.html>

Information on the Junior Professional Associates Program available at:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTHR/OBS/0,,contentMDK:20515930~menuPK:64262360~pagePK:64262408~piPK:64262191~theSitePK:1058433,00.html>

Contact information available at:

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/0,,menuPK:477190~pagePK:64214823~piPK:64214820~theSitePK:469372,00.html>

WORLD EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES ASSOCIATION (WEPZA)

<http://www.wepza.org/>

Following 4 years of study WEPZA was founded at Manila, Philippines in 1978 by the UN as an organization of 29 governments experienced in the development of export processing zones. Recognizing operating deficiencies, it reorganized itself as an independent, private, non-profit association of zones in 1985, and engaged The Flagstaff Institute, a US non-profit research organization, as its manager. Since 1985 WEPZA has reached a total of 60 EPZs with operations in 66 countries as members. The Institute supplies newsletters, a database, training seminars and supporting conferences and workshops around the world in WEPZA's behalf. Through WEPZA, the Institute is also active in educating governments, international organizations, and regional and global trade organizations on the efficiency of EPZs in attracting Foreign Direct Investment to poor countries and the importance of their economic freedoms in many aspects of national and global development.

Please contact organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.wepza.org/>

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

<http://www.wfp.org/>

The World Food Programme is the United Nations frontline agency in the fight against global hunger. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization.

In emergencies, WFP gets food to where it is needed, saving the lives of victims of war, civil conflict and natural disasters. After the cause of an emergency has passed, they use food to help communities rebuild their shattered lives. WFP's food assistance reaches an average of 100 million people in 80 countries every year. Almost 12,000 people work for the organization, most of them in remote areas, directly serving the hungry poor.

Employment information available at: <http://www.wfp.org/about/vacancies>

Internship information available at: <http://www.wfp.org/about/vacancies/internship>

Contact information available at: <http://www.wfp.org/contact>

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

<http://www.who.int/en/>

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. WHO believes that in the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defense against transnational threats.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.who.int/countries/en/>

Employment information available at: <http://www.who.int/employment/en/>

Internship information available at: <http://www.who.int/employment/internship/en/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.who.int/about/contact/en/index.html>

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

<http://www.wipo.int/>

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest.

WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.wipo.int/members/en/>

Employment information available at: <http://www.wipo.int/hr/en/>

Contact information available at: <http://www.wipo.int/tools/en/contacts/>

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

<http://www.wmo.int/>

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behavior of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources.

WMO has a membership of 188 Member States and Territories (since 24 January 2007). It originated from the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), which was founded in 1873. Established in 1950, WMO became the specialized agency of the United Nations in 1951 for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences.

As weather, climate and the water cycle know no national boundaries, international cooperation at a global scale is essential for the development of meteorology and operational hydrology as well as to reap the benefits from their application. WMO provides the framework for such international cooperation.

List of Member States available at: http://www.wmo.int/pages/members/membership/index_en.html

Employment information available at: http://www.wmo.int/pages/vacancies/index_en.html

Contact information available at: http://www.wmo.int/pages/contact/form_en.php

WORLD ORGANIZATION OF BUILDING OFFICIALS (WOBO)

<http://www.wobo-un.org/>

The World Organization of Building Officials (WOBO) was founded to fill a void and satisfy a number of needs. The need for an organization of building officials to deal with issues on a global scale began to emerge in the 1970s as a result of the following activities: the continuing expansion of international trade and commerce; that more and more building officials found they were dealing with products that were manufactured in different countries and all to different standards; architects and designers from one country, designing structures to be located in other countries; participation of nations in the global marketplace; and rapid development of new building technologies.

The purpose of WOBO is to provide a world organization for building officials and code administrators. The organization is associated with the United Nations to Act as a media to transfer information from nation to nation, generators of technical information to users of the information, and to promote the concept of international standards and building codes for construction, materials, equipment and appliances.

Please contact organization directly for employment information.

Contact information available at: <http://www.wobo-un.org/>

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION (UNWTO)

<http://www.unwto.org/>

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO/OMT) is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the leading international organization in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how.

UNWTO plays a central and decisive role in promoting the development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism, paying particular attention to the interests of developing countries.

List of Member States available at: <http://www.unwto.org/states/index.php>

Employment information available at: <http://www.unwto.org/employment/index.php>

Internship information available at: <http://www.unwto.org/employment/int/en/int.php?op=I>

Contact information available at: <http://www.unwto.org/contact/en/contact.php>

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

<http://www.wto.org/>

Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments go, to try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other. The first step is to talk. The WTO was born out of negotiations, and everything the WTO does is the result of negotiations. The bulk of the WTO's current work comes from the 1986-94 negotiations called the Uruguay Round and earlier negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO is currently the host to new negotiations, under the "Doha Development Agenda" launched in 2001.

Where countries have faced trade barriers and wanted them lowered, the negotiations have helped to liberalize trade. But the WTO is not just about liberalizing trade, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers — for example to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease.

Employment information available at: http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/vacan_e/vacan_e.htm

Internship information available at: http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/vacan_e/intern_e.htm

Contact information available at: http://www.wto.org/english/info_e/cont_e.htm