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## A whole of United Nations' approach to tackle antimicrobial resistance? A mapping of the mandate and activities of international organisations

Supplementary material

### Supplementary material 1 – Examples of other core, involved and related organizations regarding antimicrobial resistance

N	Acronym	Primary mandate	AMR specific activities	AMR sensitive activities	Mandate in relation to AMR	Type of organization	Summary of current role in the governance of AMR covering both AMR sensitive and AMR specific activities
2	GARDP	Health	Yes	Yes	Core	Independent	The Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership is developing new treatments for drug-resistant infections that pose the greatest threat to health. GARDP is working with partners to ensure sustainable access to treatments and promoting responsible use and affordability to all in need.
3	BMGF	Health funding	Yes	Yes	Involved	Independent	The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation plays a major role in funding global health issues. They have also funded the creation of the Global Partnership Against Antibiotic Resistance.
4	GAVI	Health	No	Yes	Involved	Independent	Given the important of infection prevention to reduce antimicrobial use, activities of GAVI regarding the provision of vaccines in LMIC make the organization central to tackle AMR.
5	GFATM	Health	Yes	Yes	Involved	Independent	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is central to the global governance of AMR given the important of AMR in HIV-AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.
6	MPP	Human health	Yes	Yes	Involved	Independent	The Medicine Patent Pool, as an organization working to increase access to HIV, hepatitis C and TB treatment in LMIC, is working on drug resistance through the improvement of stewardship.
7	MSF	Humanitarian	No	Yes	Involved	Independent	Doctor Without Borders (Médecins sans Frontières) has been involved in the fight against AMR for several years, mainly in countries in conflicts.
8	UNITAID	Health innovation	Yes	Yes	Involved	Independent	Unitaid, which is actively involved to ensure equitable access to innovative diagnostic and therapeutic treatments, devotes half of its investments to the fight against AMR.
9	Wellcome Trust	Health Funding	Yes	Yes	Involved	Independent	The Wellcome Trust has been collaborating with the private sector and philanthropic partners to develop the AMR Action Fund.
13	WEF	Public-private cooperation	No	Yes	Involved	Independent	The World Economic Forum has already included AMR in its Global Health Risks report and can use its forums to call for public and private cooperation to develop innovative solutions to AMR.
11	ISO	International Standards	No	Yes	Related	Independent	The International Organization for Standardization works with organizations and experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary and consensus-based market relevant international standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges.
16	ICRC	Humanitarian	No	Yes	Related	Independent	The International Committee of the Red Cross is confronted with AMR through its works in conflicted areas.

Abbreviations used in the table: AMR: Antimicrobial Resistance, HIV/AIDS: Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, LMIC: Low- and Middle-Income Countries, TB: Tuberculosis, UN: United Nations.

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**Supplementary material 2 – Other organs and relevant subdivisions of the United Nations System and their role in the global governance of AMR.**

<i>N</i>	<i>Acronym</i>	<i>Primary mandate</i>	<i>AMR specific activities</i>	<i>AMR sensitive activities</i>	<i>Mandate in relation to AMR</i>	<i>Type of organization</i>	<i>Summary of current role in the global governance of AMR covering both AMR sensitive and AMR specific activities</i>
01	CSTD	Development	No	Yes	Related	Functional commissions (ECOSOC)	The Commission on Science and Technology for Development has AMR sensitive activities related to innovation.
02	UNFF	Forests	No	No	Related	Functional commissions (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Forum on Forests promotes the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests and strengthen long term political commitment.
03	CND	International drugs	No	No	Relevant	Functional Commissions (ECOSOC)	The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the governing body of the UNODC. It analyses the global drug situation, considering supply and demand reduction. It acts through resolutions and decisions.
04	CSW	Women	No	No	Relevant	Functional commissions (ECOSOC)	The Commission on Status of Women is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.
05	SOCHUM	Social and humanitarian	No	No	Relevant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues (Third Committee) has a mandate on human rights, humanitarian affairs and social matters.
06	UN water	Water	No	No	Relevant	Other	Un-Water is a coordination mechanism to support UN Member States to sustainably manage water and sanitation. Un-Water has a health section dedicated to WASH.
07	UN-IASC	Humanitarian	No	No	Relevant	Other	The United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee oversees the coordination of global humanitarian assistance issues.
08	UNCLOS	Environment	No	No	Relevant	Secretariats of Conventions	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea acts in the protection of the marine environment, the fight against marine pollution and the fight against the degradation and depletion of fish stocks.
09	UNFCCC	Environment	No	No	Relevant	Secretariats of Conventions	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has a mandate to prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.
10	UNIATF	Health	No	No	Relevant	Other	The United Nations Interagency Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases focuses on people living with NCDs is relevant to AMR as those people are more likely to suffer from the impact of AMR.
11	UNPFII	Indigenous issues	No	No	Relevant	Other Bodies (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues is a high-level advisory body to the Economic and Social Council. UNPFII's mandate is to address indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights.
12	UNSDN	Social development	No	No	Relevant	Functional commissions (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Social Development Network provides a global platform for sharing knowledge, experiences and best practices in social development from around the world.
13	Administrative and Budgetary Committee	Administrative	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The General Assembly Committee is responsible for administrative and budgetary matters.
14	CCPCJ	Security	No	No	Distant	Functional commissions (ECOSOC)	The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice acts as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
15	CDP	Development	No	No	Distant	Other bodies (ECOSOC)	The Committee for Development Policy advises the Council on a wide range of issues that are relevant for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
16	CEPA	Public Administration	No	No	Distant	Other bodies (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration supports the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Council by providing expert advice on issues related to governance and public administration structures.

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17	Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	Administration	No	No	Distant	Other bodies (ECOSOC)	The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations considers various applications and quadrennial reports submitted by NGOs.
18	CRPD	People with disabilities	No	No	Distant	Treaty based	The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities promotes, protects and ensures the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.
19	CTC	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (Security Council)	The United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee was established to monitor the implementation of Resolution 1373, which, among other provisions, obliges all States to criminalise aiding terrorist activities. Its ultimate goal is to enhance the capacity of States to combat terrorism.
20	DISEC	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The Disarmament and International Security Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime.
21	ECA	Economic and Social Development	No	No	Distant	Regional Commissions (ECOSOC + Security Council)	The Economic Commission for Africa is one of the UN's five regional commissions. It has a mandate in promoting the economic and social development of its member States, fostering intra-regional integration, and promoting international cooperation for Africa's development.
22	ECLAC	Economic and Social Development	No	No	Distant	Regional Commissions (ECOSOC + Security Council)	The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the UN's five regional commissions. It has a mandate in contributing to the economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean, coordinating actions directed towards this end, and reinforcing economic ties among countries and with other nations of the world.
23	ECOFIN	Economics	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) deals with issues relating to economic growth and development. It also considers issues relating to groups of countries in special situations.
24	ESCAP	Economic and Social Development	No	No	Distant	Regional Commissions (ECOSOC + Security Council)	The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific is one of the UN's five regional commissions. ESCAP serves as the United Nations' regional hub promoting cooperation among countries to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.
25	ESCWA	Development	No	No	Distant	Other Bodies (ECOSOC)	The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia is one of the UN's five regional commissions. Its purpose was to stimulate economic activity in member countries, strengthen cooperation between them promote development.
26	ICSC	Employment condition	No	No	Distant	Independent	The International Civil Service Commission works strengthening and maintaining high standards in the international civil service.
27	International Law Commission	Legal	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The International Law Commission is responsible for the codification and progressive development of international law.
28	IRMCT	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (Security Council)	The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunal is mandated to perform essential functions previously carried out by the ICTR and the ICTY.
29	Legal committee	Legal	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The Legal Committee is the Sixth Committee of the UNGA. It is the primary forum for the consideration of legal questions in the General Assembly.
30	MSC	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (Security Council)	The Military Staff Committee is mandated to plan UN military operations and assist in the regulation of armaments.
31	Non-Proliferation Committee	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (Security Council)	The Non-Proliferation Committee facilitates the provision of technical assistance and enhances cooperation with relevant international organisations.

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32	Peacekeeping operation and political missions	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (Security Council)	The Peacekeeping operation and political missions is in charge of the planning, management, deployment, and support of UN peacekeeping operations.
33	Sanctions committees (ad hoc)	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (Security Council)	The mandate of Sanctions Committees is to pressure a state or entity to comply with the objectives set by the Security Council without resorting to force.
34	SPECPOL	Political and decolonisation	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The Special Political and Decolonization Committee has a mandate on diverse set of political issues, including UN peacekeeping and peaceful uses of outer space.
35	The Commission on Population and Development	Population and development	No	No	Distant	Functional commissions (ECOSOC)	The goal of the Commission on Population and Development is the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.
36	UNDC	Security	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The United Nations Disarmament Commission prepares proposals for a treaty for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, including the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.
37	UNECE	Economic and Social Development	No	No	Distant	Regional Commissions (ECOSOC + Security Council)	The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe is one of the UN's five regional commissions. Its major aim is the promotion of the pan-European economic integration.
38	UNSD	Statistics	No	No	Distant	Functional commissions (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Statistics Division coordinates information-gathering efforts between agencies.

Abbreviations used in the table: AMR: Antimicrobial Resistance, ECOSOC: United Nations Economic and Social Council, ICTR: International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, ICTY: International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, NCD: Non-Communicable Diseases, NGO: Non-Governmental Organizations, UN: United Nations, UNGA: United Nations General Assembly, UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

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### Supplementary material 3 – List of documents reviewed for the analysis

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**Supplementary material 4 – Overview of the results regarding the main recent activities of the United Nations and related organizations on antimicrobial resistance**

N	Acronym	Primary mandate	AMR specific activities	AMR sensitive activities	Mandate in relation to AMR	Type of organization	Summary of current role in the governance of AMR covering both AMR sensitive and AMR specific activities
<b>Mandate in relation to AMR: Core organizations</b>							
1	FAO	Food and agriculture	Yes	Yes	Core	Specialized agencies	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations sets standards for foodborne AMR through the CAC and provide guidance to countries on AMR surveillance, specifically by promoting environmental surveillance as an indicator of AMR.
2	OIE	Animal Health	Yes	Yes	Core	Independent	The World Organisation for Animal Health is responsible for improving animal health worldwide. OIE has a central role in AMR in different global policies such as infection prevention and control, containment, surveillance, and conservation of antimicrobial effectiveness. OIE synthesis scientific knowledge on AMR and adopts non-binding resolutions and technical standards AMR. It has developed its own strategy on AMR.
3	UNAIDS	Health	Yes	Yes	Core	Other bodies (ECOSOC)	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS focuses on AMR in HIV. It has identified AMR as a major threat to AIDS responses. UNAIDS has implemented targeted AMR programmes at the country level.
4	WHO	Health	Yes	Yes	Core	Specialized agencies	As the international coordinating agency for health, the World Health Organization is involved in all AMR-related objectives/functions.
<b>Mandate in relation to AMR: Involved organizations</b>							
1	EOSG	Management	Yes	No	Involved	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Executive Office of the Secretary-General was co-chair of the AMR-IACG and was involved in collaboration with the Tripartite with the production of the final report to the Secretary General of the United Nations.
2	IFAD	Agricultural development	Yes	Yes	Involved	Specialized Agencies	The International Fund for Agricultural Development has worked on specific AMR issues related to agriculture, such as the use of antibiotics in animals and environmental contamination.
3	IOM	Migration	Yes	Yes	Involved	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	The International Organization for Migration runs health programmes on TB and malaria including some AMR specific activities in several countries.
4	ITU	Telecommunication	Yes	Yes	Involved	Specialized Agencies	The International Telecommunication Union had a shared focus group with WHO on artificial intelligence for health that uses AI for the diagnostic of bacterial infection and AMR.
5	Secretariat	Coordination	Yes	Yes	Involved	UN Principal Organs	The Secretariat facilitates coordination related to the adoption of the Political Declaration on AMR in 2016.
6	UNCTAD	Trade	Yes	Yes	Involved	Other entities (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development works to ensure access to existing antimicrobial treatments, but also to provide standards and recommendations on drugs on the market.
7	UNDP	Social development	Yes	Yes	Involved	Funds and programmes (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Development Programme is working in several AMR sensitive and specific activities in diseases such as TB, malaria, and HIV-AIDS.
8	UNEP	Environment	Yes	Yes	Involved	Funds and programmes (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Environment Programme was part of the IACG-AMR. In 2018, it adopted resolution UNEP/EA.3/Res.4 on health and the environment which has a specific section on AMR.
9	UNFPA	Health	Yes	Yes	Involved	Funds and programmes (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Population Fund is active on AMR through the prevention of HIV infection, access to medicine, and conservation of antimicrobial effectiveness for HIV and TB.

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10	UNGA	Oversight	Yes	Yes	Involved	UN Principal Organs	The United Nations General Assembly has adopted the Political Declaration on AMR in 2016. It also adopted several AMR sensitive resolutions related to health including specific diseases.
11	UNHCR	Refugees	Yes	Yes	Involved	Other entities (UNGA + ECOSOC)	As part of its mandate on refugees' health, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has both AMR specific and sensitive activities on infection prevention, access to medicines and conservation of antimicrobial effectiveness.
12	UNICEF	Children	Yes	Yes	Involved	Funds and programmes (UNGA + ECOSOC)	As part of its mandate on child health, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has activities on <b>infection prevention, access to medicines and conservation</b> of antimicrobial effectiveness. UNICEF was a member of IACG-AMR and issued a technical note on AMR in 2019. <sup>69</sup>
13	UNRWA	Refugees	Yes	Yes	Involved	Other entities (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Relief and Works Agency has AMR-sensitive and -specific activities in refugee camps across several countries in the Middle East to foster <b>surveillance of AMR and conservation</b> of antimicrobial effectiveness
14	WFP	Food	Yes	Yes	Involved	Funds and programmes (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The World Food Programme has several AMR sensitive activities related to food and has initiated a dialogue with FAO's AMR Unit.
15	WIPO	Innovation	Yes	Yes	Involved	Specialized Agencies	The World Intellectual Property Organization was a member of the IACG-AMR and is part of the Tripartite collaboration on public health, properties, and trade. It held a joint technical symposium with WTO and WHO on how to foster innovation, access, and appropriate use of antibiotics in 2016.
16	World Bank	Finance	Yes	Yes	Involved	Specialized Agencies	The 5 <sup>th</sup> objective of the 2015 WHO GAP AMR contains several recommendations regarding collaboration with the World Bank in areas such as quantification of investment needed to implement national action plans, economic impact of AMR, and the wider estimate regarding the costs of inaction. <sup>2 8</sup> The World Bank has published several evaluations about AMR interventions including a comprehensive One Health framework for public health interventions.
17	WTO	Trade	Yes	Yes	Involved	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	Through its mandate on sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS agreement) associated with trade, the World Trade Organization has an influence on the <b>containment</b> of AMR. TRIPS agreement is the main multilateral instrument on <b>innovation and access</b> to health technologies.
<b>Mandate in relation to AMR: Related organizations</b>							
1	HRC	Human rights	No	Yes	Related	Subsidiary Organs (UNGA)	The Human Rights Council adopts norms regarding <b>access</b> to medicines that are relevant to AMR.
2	IAEA	Security	No	Yes	Related	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	The International Atomic Energy Agency collaborated with FAO to develop an isotopic analytical toolbox that provides information on the movements of antibiotics through soil and water.
3	ICAO	Air transport	No	Yes	Related	Specialized Agencies	The International Civil Aviation Organization has AMR-sensitive containment activities regarding the transmission of infectious diseases in aviation in collaboration with the WHO.
4	ILO	Labour	No	Yes	Related	Specialized Agencies	The International Labour Organization has a long track record of <b>infection prevention</b> and control activities on <b>health and safety at work</b> .
5	IMO	Maritime transport	No	Yes	Related	Specialized Agencies	Some activities of International Maritime Organization to minimize the transfer of pathogen in ballast water can be related to the containment of AMR.
6	OCHA	Humanitarian	No	Yes	Related	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has identified the prevention and control of infectious diseases as an important topic in humanitarian crisis.



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7	OHCHR	Human rights	No	Yes	Related	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights conducts normative work on the issue of access to medicines including HIV/AIDS and the right to health.
8	UN Women	Women	No	Yes	Related	Other entities (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Entity for Gender and the Empowerment of Women has various AMR-sensitive activities linked to infection prevention in maternal health in LMIC
9	UN-Habitat	Urban	No	Yes	Related	Funds and programmes (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Human Settlements Programme works in infection prevention in areas such as water, sanitation, and urban health.
10	UNICRI	Crime	No	Yes	Related	Research and training (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute's activities to reduce counterfeit drugs can be considered as AMR-sensitive activities regarding the conservation of antimicrobial effectiveness.
11	UNIDO	Development	No	Yes	Related	Specialized Agencies	The United Nations Industrial Development Organization has AMR sensitive activities related to <b>infection prevention, innovation, and access</b> to medicines.
12	UNISDR	Disaster	No	Yes	Related	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction has AMR-sensitive activities related to its work on <b>infection prevention</b> .
13	UNODC	Crime	No	Yes	Related	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has AMR-sensitive activities related conservation with its work to reduce counterfeit drugs.
14	UNOPS	Operations	No	Yes	Related	Other entities (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Office for Project Services has been involved in the procurement of quality drugs in LMIC, which relates to conservation.
15	UNRISD	Development	No	Yes	Related	Research and training (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development has done research and policy analysis related to the prevention of infection.
16	UNU	Education	No	Yes	Related	Research and training (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations University has created an International Institute for Global Health which covers issues related to infection prevention.
<b>Mandate in relation to AMR: Relevant organizations</b>							
1	CEB	Coordination	No	No	Relevant	Interorganizational collaboration	The coordination mandate of Chief Executive Board is related to the intersectoral nature of AMR.
2	DESA	Economic/social	No	No	Relevant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs promotes the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and support the follow up and reviews of the SDG.
3	ECOSOC	Economic and social development	No	No	Relevant	UN Principal Organs	The United Nations Economic and Social Council has multiples activities regarding global health, sustainable development, migration, social inclusion.
4	HLPF	Sustainable Development	No	No	Relevant	Other (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The High-level Political Forum has a broad mandate on sustainable development.
5	IMF	Finance	No	No	Relevant	Specialized Agencies	The International Monetary Fund has an expertise in the evaluation of risks.
6	ITC	Trade	No	No	Relevant	Other entities (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The work of the International Trade Centre on trade and food safety and on medical tourism intersect with AMR.
7	UNESCO	Education	No	No	Relevant	Specialized Agencies	The United Nations United Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was mentioned in the WHO GAP AMR in 2015.
8	UNITAR	Training	No	No	Relevant	Research and training (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Institute for Training and Research has organized training activities on health
9	UNOG	Coordination	No	No	Relevant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The broad coordination mandate of the United Nations Office at Geneva is relevant for the coordination of AMR.
10	UNON	Coordination	No	No	Relevant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The broad coordination mandate of the United Nations Office at Nairobi is relevant for the coordination of AMR.

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11	UNOP	Partnership	No	No	Relevant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The United Nations Office for Partnership is relevant for AMR by supporting the implementation of activities by different partners.
12	UNOV	Regional Office	No	No	Relevant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The United Nations Office at Vienna is relevant for AMR by working closely with the UNODC.
13	UNSC	Security	No	No	Relevant	UN Principal Organs	The United Nations Security Council has adopted two resolutions on HIV-AIDS in 2000 and 2011.
14	UNSSC	Training	No	No	Relevant	Research and training (ECOSOC)	The United Nations System Staff College provides education and awareness on health issues.
15	UNWTO	Tourism	No	No	Relevant	Specialized Agencies	Some health-related activities such as those on medical tourism are relevant to AMR.
<b>Mandate in relation to AMR: Distant organizations</b>							
1	CTBTO	Security	No	No	Distant	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization's role is to detect and ban any atomic explosion on the planet.
2	DGC	Internal management	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management plans and coordinates conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies.
3	DMSPC	Internal Management	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance has a policy, strategy and compliance role on management issues.
4	DOS	Internal Management	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Department of Operational Support focuses on operations, services, transactions and support to entities in weak environments.
5	DPO	Security	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Department of Peacekeeping Operations provides political and executive direction to United Nations peacekeeping operations worldwide.
6	DPPA	Security	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs plays a central role in United Nations efforts to prevent and resolve deadly conflict around the world.
7	DSS	Security	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Department of Safety and Security's mission is to strengthen, coordinate and standardize the security management system for all United Nations agencies.
8	ICC	International justice	No	No	Distant	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	The International Criminal Court is responsible for trying persons accused of genocide, crimes against humanity, crimes of aggression and war crimes.
9	ICJ	International justice	No	No	Distant	UN Principal Organs	The International Court of Justice's main functions are to settle legal disputes submitted by States and to give an opinion on legal questions submitted.
10	ISA	Marine	No	No	Distant	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	The mission of the International Seabed Authority is to ensure effective protection of the marine environment from the adverse effects that may result from deep-sea activities.
11	ITLOS	Marine	No	No	Distant	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has jurisdiction over any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.
12	JIU	Oversight	No	No	Distant	Subsidiary Organs	The Joint Inspection Unit's mandate is to conduct evaluations, inspections, and investigations within the UN system.
13	ODA	Security	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office for Disarmament Affairs supports multilateral efforts aimed at achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.
14	OIOS	Oversight	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office of Internal Oversight Services is a United Nations body established to conduct internal audits of the United Nations.
15	OLA	Legal	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office of Legal Affairs performs the Secretary-General's depositary functions for over 560 multilateral treaties.

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16	OPCW	Security	No	No	Distant	Related Organizations (UNGA + Security Council)	The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons ensures the proper implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention by the signatory Member States.
17	OSAA	Africa	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa promotes effective implementation of the 2030 SDG Agenda and enhances international support for Africa's development and security.
18	PBC	Peace	No	No	Distant	Other (UNGA + Security Council)	The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission supports peace efforts in conflict affected countries and is a key addition to the capacity of the International Community in the broad peace agenda.
19	SRSR/CAAC	Children in conflict	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict, raise awareness, promote the collection of information about the plight of children affected by war and foster international cooperation to improve their protection.
20	SRSR/SVC	Sexual violence	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict is responsible for serving as the United Nation's spokesperson and political advocate on conflict-related sexual violence.
21	SRSR/VAC	Children	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children is a global independent advocate to promote the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children.
22	UN-OHRILLS	Development	No	No	Distant	Departments and Offices (Secretariat)	The United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States supports groups of vulnerable countries in the United Nations System.
23	UNEGN	Geographical name	No	No	Distant	Other Bodies (ECOSOC)	The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names objectives are to address the problems of standardization of global geographical names and to submit suggestions and recommendations for standardization.
24	UNIDIR	Security	No	No	Distant	Research and training (UNGA + ECOSOC)	The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research generates knowledge and promotes dialogue and action on disarmament and security.
25	UPU	Postal service	No	No	Distant	Specialized Agencies	The Universal Postal Union is a United Nations specialized agency and the postal sector's primary forum for international cooperation.
26	WMO	Climate	No	No	Distant	Specialized Agencies	The World Meteorological Organization is involved in international cooperation and coordination concerning the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans, the weather and climate, and the resulting distribution of water resources.

Abbreviations used in the table: AI: Artificial Intelligence, AMR: Antimicrobial Resistance, CAC: Codex Alimentarius Commission, ECOSOC: United Nations Economic and Social Council, GAP: Global Action Plan, HIV/AIDS: Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, IACG: Interagency Coordination Group, LMIC: Low- and Middle-Income Countries, NCDS: Non-Communicable Diseases, SDG: Sustainable Development Goals, TB: Tuberculosis, TRIPS: Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, UN: United Nations, UNGA: United Nations General Assembly.