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World Federation of United Nations Associations

ADVANCED TRAINING AT THE UN: KOREA STUDENT WORKBOOK

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30 JANUARY – 3 FEBRUARY 2017,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

I. TRAINING WORKBOOK

The purpose of the training workbook is to provide you with a summary of the subjects that are going to be addressed every day of the training. It will give you a short overview/reminder of the issues. Space for your notes is provided to be used for additional points, thoughts and questions.

The workbook is a tool to enhance your educational experience and remains in your possession.

II. LEARNING LOG

The purpose of the Learning Log is to facilitate your learning experience throughout the training. It is a tool to register and sum up personal thoughts, questions and various links that come to your mind during the week.

It is up to each student to use this tool and it will remain in your possession during the week. Training facilitators will not collect or review the document. It is solely a way to facilitate your learning.

However, we recommend that you use it at the end of each day for individual recap and reflection on what you have learned during the day. At the end of the week we will address remaining thoughts and questions.

Notes to be put down in the document may include:

- What have I experienced?
- What struck me the most?
- What surprised me?
- What are the main things I have learnt?
- What have I understood?
- What questions remain unanswered?



I. TRAINING WORKBOOK

DAY 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

UN in general

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

The three main pillars of the UN are:

- Peace and Security
- Sustainable Development
- Human Rights

Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the Organization can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The UN has 4 main purposes

- To keep peace throughout the world;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

My notes:

DAY 2: HUMAN RIGHTS

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, shortly after the end of World War II.
- It consists of 30 articles stating universal fundamental rights and sets a common standard for all peoples and all nations.
- Central to the UDHR is that human beings are equal in dignity, rights and freedoms.
- It is not legally binding (soft law).

Human Rights Binding Treaties

- There are nine core legally binding treaties.
- Each State party to a treaty has an obligation to take steps to ensure that everyone in the State can enjoy the rights set out in the treaty.
- Most conventions establish mechanisms to oversee their implementation. These mechanisms go under the name of “Human Rights Treaty Bodies”.


United Nations Human Rights Council

- The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations.
- It has a mandate to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing thematic and country specific situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them.
- The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly.
- The **Universal Periodic Review** is a mechanism under the Council which serves to assess the human rights situations in all United Nations Member States.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) represents the world’s commitment to universal ideals of human dignity.
- It has the mandate from the international community to promote and protect all human rights.
- It supports the work of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, such as the Human Rights Council and the core treaty bodies, promotes the right to development, coordinates United Nations human rights education and strengthens human rights across the United Nations system.
- OHCHR works to ensure the enforcement of universally recognized human rights norms, including through promoting both the universal ratification and implementation of major human rights treaties and respect for the rule of law.

My notes:

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DAY 3: TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Development Program

- The UNDP is the United Nations' global development network.
- Its mission is to help developing countries build their own solutions to national and global development challenges.
- It partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life of everyone.
- UNDP works in four main areas: poverty reduction and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); democratic governance; crisis prevention and recovery; environment and sustainable development.
- It operates in more than 170 countries.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- The MDGs are a set of 8 goals established in 2000. They are the guidelines set for the horizon of 2015 and are supposed to be achieved by 2015.
- These goals are: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; to achieve universal primary education; to promote gender equality and empower women; to reduce child mortality rates; to improve maternal health; to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; to ensure environmental sustainability; to develop a global partnership for development.
- Each goal has specific targets and dates to achieve them.
- Progress towards the goals has been uneven, depending on the countries and the goals.
- The Post-2015 Development Agenda is currently being discussed in the lights of the progresses made and the ones to come.

International Telecommunication Union

- Specialized agency for information & communication technologies
- Assign global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, and make sure that networks and technologies flawlessly communicate
- Develop access to ICT to underserved universal communities

DAY 4: HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

- UNHCR leads and co-ordinates 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.
- UNHCR has also a mandate to help stateless people.

Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

- OCHA is an UN office based in Geneva. It mobilizes and coordinates effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies.
- OCHA is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies.
- OCHA staff work to ensure that millions of people who are affected by conflict and disaster receive the emergency assistance they urgently need.





International Committee of the Red Cross

- The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed conflict.
- On ICRC's initiative States adopted the Geneva Convention, which in times of armed conflict, protects wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces, prisoners of war and civilians.
- ICRC works to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.
- The organization is present in some 80 countries with around 11,000 staff worldwide.





My notes:

II.LEARNING LOG





**DAY 1: THE UNITED NATIONS AND MULTILATERAL
DIPLOMACY**

 <p>What have I learned and understood?</p>	 <p>What surprised me?</p>
 <p>What will I remember?</p>	 <p>Questions I have asked myself and for tomorrow?</p>





DAY 2: HUMAN RIGHTS

 <p>What have I learned and understood?</p>	 <p>What surprised me?</p>
 <p>What will I remember?</p>	 <p>Questions I have asked myself and for tomorrow?</p>





DAY 3: TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

 <p>What have I learned and understood?</p>	 <p>What surprised me?</p>
 <p>What will I remember?</p>	 <p>Questions I have asked myself and for tomorrow?</p>

DAY 4: HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

 <p>What have I learned and understood?</p>	 <p>What surprised me?</p>
 <p>What will I remember?</p>	 <p>Questions I have asked myself and for tomorrow?</p>

DAY 5: YOU AND THE UNITED NATIONS

 <p>What have I learned and understood?</p>	 <p>What surprised me?</p>
 <p>What will I remember?</p>	 <p>Questions I have asked myself and for tomorrow?</p>