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World Federation of United Nations Associations

TRAINING AT THE UN: GREECE STUDENT WORKBOOK

19 – 23 MARCH 2018,
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

WFUNA

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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 and provides a space for your notes 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.

WFUNA

The World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is a global nonprofit organization representing and coordinating a membership of over 100 national [United Nations Associations](#) (UNAs) and their thousands of constituents. Guided by our vision of a United Nations that is a powerful force in meeting common global challenges and opportunities, WFUNA works to strengthen and improve the United Nations. We achieve this through the engagement of people who share a global mindset and support international cooperation – global citizens.

My notes:

DAY 2: PEACE AND SECURITY

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.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.
- The SDGs work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations. They provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large. The SDGs are an inclusive agenda. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite us together to make a positive change for both people and planet

UNDP

- UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.
- The annual Human Development Report, commissioned by UNDP, focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing new measurement tools, innovative analysis and often controversial policy proposals. The global Report's analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP.

UN WOMEN

- UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.
- UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life,

UN Security Council

- Under the Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.
- The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.
- The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations. And, together with the General Assembly, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice

UN Case Study – Sudan

- UNMIS wound up its operations on 9 July 2011 with the completion of the interim period agreed on by the Government of Sudan and Sudan People's Liberation Movement in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed on 9 January 2005.
- The mission ended its six years of mandated operations the same day South Sudan declared independence, following a CPA-provided referendum on 9 January 2011 that voted overwhelmingly in favour of secession.
- In support of the new nation, the Security Council established a successor mission to UNMIS – the [UN Mission in South Sudan \(UNMISS\)](#) – on 9 July for an initial period of one year, with the intention to renew for further periods as required.

UN Peacekeeping OPS

- United Nations Peacekeeping began in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East.
- The mission's role was to monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors – an operation which became known as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).
- Since then, 71 peacekeeping operations have been deployed by the UN, 57 of them since 1988. Over the years, hundreds of thousands of military personnel, as well as tens of thousands of UN police and other civilians from more than 120 countries have participated in UN peacekeeping operations.
- More than 3,326 UN peacekeepers from some 120 countries have died while serving under the UN flag.

My notes:

DAY 3: HUMAN RIGHTS

UN Human Rights Council

- The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the UN Office at Geneva.
- The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Universal Periodic Review

- The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations.
- As one of the main features of the Council, the UPR is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed. The ultimate aim of this mechanism is to improve the human rights situation in all countries and address human rights violations wherever they occur. Currently, no other universal mechanism of this kind exists.

My notes:

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.

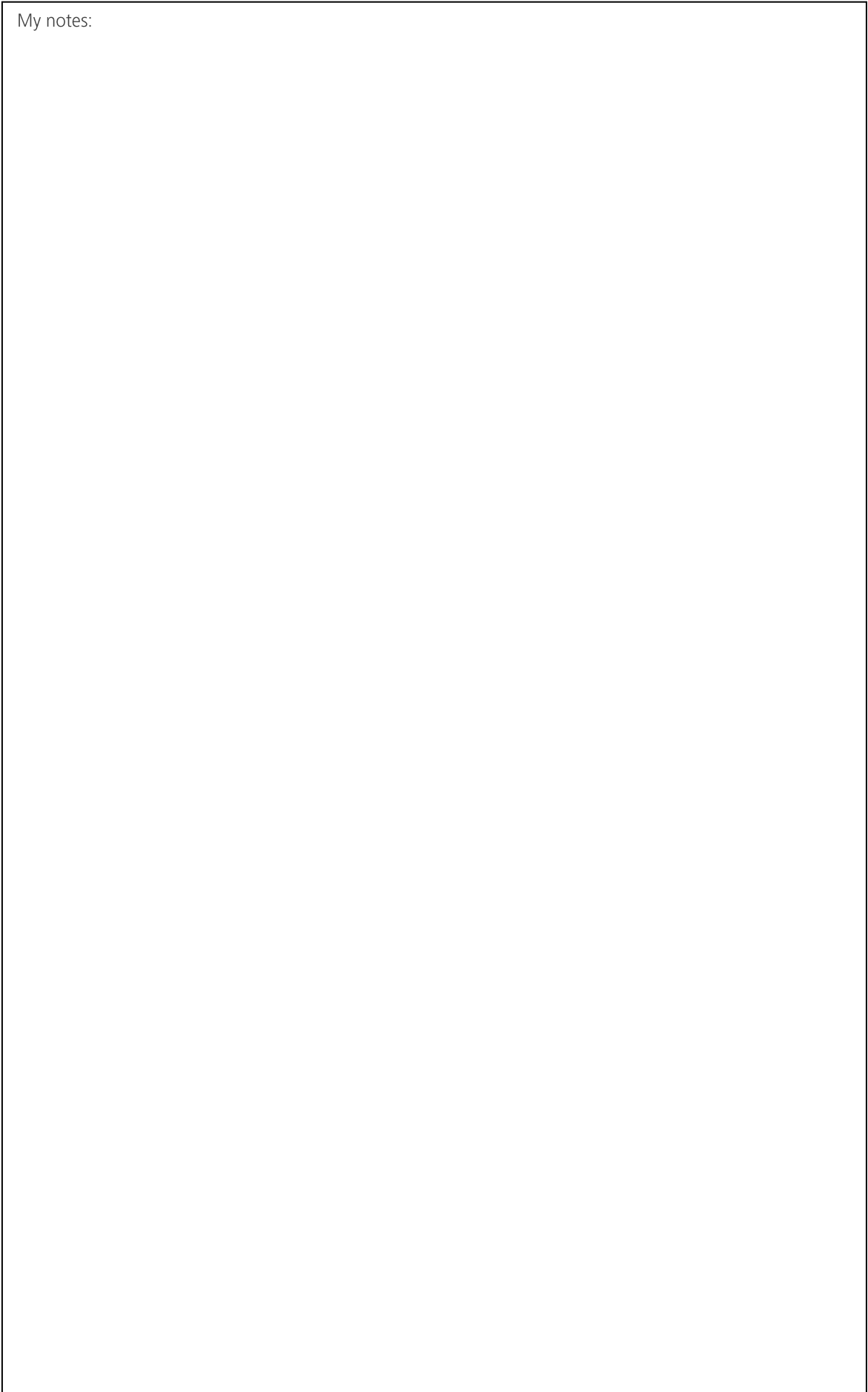
International Committee of the Red Cross

- 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.

International Organization for Migration

- 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 169 member states, a further 8 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.
- The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement.

My notes:

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DAY 5: CAREER MANAGEMENT

Visit to a Permanent Mission to the UN

- The Permanent Representation represents the interests and ideals of the different States in a range of International Organizations in Geneva, dealing with human rights, disarmament, trade and economics, health and humanitarian issues. They work to ensure that the views and opinions of their citizens are taken on board by the International Bodies and its Member States.

Presentation from Students

- Students will have time to present their lessons learnt from this week's work.

My notes:

II.LEARNING LOG

DAY 1: THE UNITED NATIONS AND MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY

WHAT (THAT I READ) GRABBED MY ATTENTION?	
WHAT WERE THREE MAIN THINGS I LEARNED FROM THIS SESSION?	
WHAT DID I PREVIOUSLY THINK WAS TRUE, BUT NOW KNOW TO BE INCORRECT/ WRONG?	
WHAT WAS NEW OR SURPRISING TO ME?	
ONE THING I LEARNED IN THIS SESSION THAT I MAY BE ABLE TO USE IN FUTURE IS...	
ONE THING I AM STILL UNSURE ABOUT...	

DAY 2: PEACE AND SECURITY

Activity	What was the development activity?	What was I expecting to learn?	What have I learned?	How will I apply this learning?

DAY 3: HUMAN RIGHTS

QUESTIONS:	RESPONSES:
What did I learn?	
What did I find interesting?	
What questions do I have?	
What was the point of today's lesson?	
What connections can I make?	
Additional Comments:	

DAY 4: HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

<p>1. What in my prior knowledge will help me with this particular topic?</p>		<p>1. Am I on the right track?</p>		<p>1. How well did I do?</p>	
<p>2. Why do I need to know this material?</p>		<p>2. How should I proceed?</p>		<p>2. What have I gained from this activity?</p>	
<p>3. What should I do first?</p>		<p>3. What information is important to remember?</p>		<p>3. What could I have done differently?</p>	
<p>4. How much time do I have to complete the task?</p>		<p>4. What do I need to do if I do not understand?</p>		<p>4. Do I need to go back through the task to fill in any "blanks" in my understanding?</p>	

DAY 5: YOU AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Briefly describe your contribution to the cooperative learning project

If you were doing this project again, what would you do differently to improve your outcome?

How could teams work more effectively next time?

Your peer's comments

Other notes