



# UN in SCHOOLS



Class : 10, 11 & 12

Category : Senior

## **UN IN SCHOOLS**

**1<sup>st</sup> Edition: June, 1971**

**Revised every year since 1972**

"This is an honest effort to present the must-know information about UN precisely and in the simplest manner."

**Founder Author**

**Late Mr. Jiya Lal Jain**

**Founder and Secretary General**

**United Schools Organisation of India**

**FOUNDER AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF UNITED SCHOOLS  
ORGANISATION OF INDIA LATE MR. JIYA LAL JAIN**



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## PREFACE

*This book provides details on the Specialized agencies of the United Nations, work done by the United Nations across the world, Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals. An overview about the United Nations, how it came into being, its main aims and objectives, and how it functions can be found in USC books for Juniors.*

*The United Nations 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.*

*Cooperating in this effort are more than 30 affiliated organizations, known together as the UN system. 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 us all.*

*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. The United Nations gives an opportunity for countries to balance global interdependence and national interests when addressing international problems.*

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## **Chapter 1**

### **United Nations – An Overview**



#### **What is the United Nations?**

The United Nations is an international organisation of independent countries that have come together to work for world peace and social progress. The organisation formally came into existence on 24 October 1945, with 51 countries considered as the founding Members.

#### **What is the purpose of the United Nations?**

The UN has the following purposes:

- to maintain international peace and security;
- to promote human rights;
- to deliver humanitarian aid
- to promote sustainable development; and
- to uphold international law.

#### **Why was the United Nations created?**

World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945) had both caused a great deal of devastation in the world. The idea of the need of an international organization was first realized during World War II when the world leaders felt a strong need for an organization to stop future wars. They realized that this could only be possible if all nations worked together through a global organization, which is now the United Nations.

**Was this the first international organization that was created?**

No. A similar organization, the League of Nations, was set up in 1919, following World War I, with the aim to keep world peace. However, not every country joined the League. and the League often failed to take action.

**Is there a set of rules or principles that guides the United Nations in its work?**

Yes, it is called the Charter of the United Nations. It is a set of guidelines that explains the rights and duties of each Member country, and what needs to be done to achieve the goals they have set for themselves. When a nation becomes a Member of the UN, it accepts the aims and rules of the Charter.

**Where did the name 'United Nations' come from?**

The name 'United Nations' was suggested by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt. As a tribute to President Roosevelt, who died a few weeks before the signing of the Charter, all those present at the San Francisco Conference agreed to adopt the name 'United Nations'.

**Is the United Nations like a world government?**

No. Governments represent countries and peoples. The United Nations represents neither a particular government nor any one nation. It represents all its Members and does only what the Member States decide that it should do.

**Where are the offices of the United Nations located?**

The UN headquarters are located in New York, USA.

**Who owns the United Nations Headquarters?**

The United Nations Headquarters is an international zone and the land on which the UN sits belongs to all the Members of the United Nations.

**Who manages the workings of the United Nations?**

The Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations is the Secretary General, who is appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council. The general term of office for the Secretary General is five-year renewable term.

**Who can become the member of the United Nations?**

Any peace-loving country can apply to become a member of the United Nations, so long as they accept the obligations contained in the Charter and are able to carry out these obligations. Each country is provided membership by decision of the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

**How many countries are members of the United Nations?**

There are 195 countries in the world today. Presently, 193 countries are members of the United Nations. 2 countries that are non-member observer states: the Holy See, Vatican City and the State of Palestine.

**What are Permanent Observers?**

Non-Member States of the United Nations, which are members of one or more Specialized Agencies can apply to be a Permanent Observer. Permanent Observers have free access to most meetings and relevant documentation. Many regional and international organizations are also observers in the work and annual sessions of the General Assembly.

**What are the main organs of the United Nations?**

There are six main organs of United Nations that were established in 1945.

- The General Assembly – It is the main policymaking and representative organ of the UN. All 193 Member States are represented in the General Assembly, with one vote each;
- The Security Council – It is responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council has 15 Members (five permanent and ten non-permanent);
- The Economic and Social Council – It is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues;
- The Trusteeship Council – It was formed to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories (mostly in Africa and in the Pacific Ocean) that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and to ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-

government and independence. Since all Territories had attained independence the Trusteeship Council suspended its operation on 1 November, 1994, when the last Trust Territory, Palau (formerly administered by the United States) achieved self-government;

- The International Court of Justice- Established in 1946, the ICJ is the main judicial organ of the United Nations. The primary role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by Member States and give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies;
- The Secretariat - It comprises of the Secretary General and several international UN staff members who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.

### **Who are the five permanent members of the Security Council?**

The five permanent members are: China, France, the Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States;

### **What is a 'veto' vote?**

All members of the Security Council have one vote each. The five permanent members have been given a special voting power called the 'right to veto'. If any of the 'big five' decide to exercise their right to veto, the resolution in the Security Council would not be approved.

### **What happens when a country ignores the decisions of the Security Council?**

When decisions of the Security Council are not complied with, the Council may take several actions to ensure their implementation. Should a country threaten or breach the peace or commit an act of aggression, it may impose economic and trade sanctions, or other specific measures such as arms and travel ban and diplomatic restrictions. It can also authorize the use of force in certain instances. But these measures are usually a last resort, to be used only if peaceful means of settling a dispute have been exhausted.



### **What is the United Nations Emblem?**

The design is "a map of the world representing an azimuthal equidistant projection centred on the North Pole, inscribed in a wreath consisting of crossed conventionalized branches of the olive tree, in gold on a field of smoke-blue with all water areas in white. The projection of the map extends to 60 degrees south latitude, and includes five concentric circles" (original description of the emblem).

concentric circles" (original description of the emblem).

### **Does the UN have a logo?**

The original UN logo was created by a team of designers during the United Nations Conference on International Organization in 1945. The design team was led by Oliver Lincoln Lundquist.

### **What about the UN Flag?**

The United Nations Flag has a blue background with a white emblem in the centre. The emblem has a world map with olive branches around it signifying world peace. The emblem should be one half the height of the flag and entirely centred.

### **What about the UN post office?**

The UN has its own post office and issues its own stamps. These stamps can be used only from UN Headquarters or from UN offices in Vienna and Geneva.

### **How many official languages does the UN have?**

There are six official languages of the UN. A delegate may speak in any official UN language. The correct interpretation and translation of these six languages, in both spoken and written form, is critical as it enables clear and concise communication on issues of global importance. The six official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

### **Who pays for the work of the United Nations?**

The 193 Member States of the United Nations pay for everything that the Organization does. The United Nations has no other source of income. There are two types of budgets at the UN, and



payments to the UN for both budgets are compulsory by all Member States. The budgets are:

- Regular budget: includes the core functions at UN headquarters in New York and field offices around the world;
- Peacekeeping budget: pays for various operations around the world;

### **What is the Committee of Contributions?**

The Committee on Contributions, advises the General Assembly on the proportion of the expenses of the Organization among Members broadly, according to their capacity to pay. The Committee also advises the General Assembly on the assessments to be fixed for new Members, and on appeals by Members for a change of assessments. The Committee also provides advice on the action to be taken with regard to the application of Members who may be in arrears in the payment.

The Committee on Contributions meets annually for 3 to 4 weeks, usually in June of each year. The report of the Committee is considered by the General Assembly at its main session. In December 2018, the new scale of assessment was approved for 2019-2021.

### **What happens to those Member States if they do not contribute to the United Nations?**

Article 19 of the Charter states that: 'A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member'.

### **Does each Member State contribute the same amount to the UN?**

No. Each Member State contributes a different amount. The contribution by each Member States is calculated on a 'scale of assessment', which is done by the Committee on Contributions. The scale of assessment is calculated by estimating each Member

State's Gross National Product (GNP). Several adjustments for deductions given for debt and low per capita incomes. Similar assessments are done for other organizations of the UN, including peacekeeping operations. For deciding on peacekeeping operations, the adjustments are made for average per capital GNP compared to global average GNP. This is reviewed every three years.

### **Which Member contributes the most to the United Nations?**

The United States, with a share of 22%, is the largest contributor to the United Nations. USA's GNP is approximately 27% of the total GNP of all members of the UN. The other top contributors are:

- China, 12.005%
- Japan, 8.564%
- Germany, 6.090%
- United Kingdom 4.567%
- France, 4.427%

### **Some Interesting UN Facts**

- The building of the UN headquarters in New York City was built with an interest-free loan from the United States;
- The land and building of the UN headquarters are considered international territory;
- The UN has its own post office and issues its own postage stamp. These stamps can only be used from UN headquarters in New York City or from UN offices in Vienna and Geneva;
- UN officials are exempt from taxation on their salaries;
- The top officials of the United Nations are diplomats to the UN, and therefore have diplomatic immunity;
- The Secretary General of United Nations is appointed based on geographical rotation, but not from the five permanent Security Council member states;
- Kofi Annan, the former UN Secretary General, is a twin, and in Ghana, the name 'Kofi' is given to boys born on a Friday;



- The UN employees roughly 15,000 employees worldwide;
- The first UN Logo was designed for a lapel pin;
- 2015 marked 70 years since the formation of the United Nations;
- The Peace Palace is the seat of the International Court of Justice;
- In the original plan for UN Headquarters, a tiny room had been provided as a place dedicated to silence, where people could withdraw into themselves, regardless of their faith, creed or religion, but Dag Hammarskjöld (former UN Secretary General) wanted something more dignified. He was supported by people of various religions, who combined their efforts and provided the money for a room worthy of a world organization. The work on the room began, and Mr. Hammarskjöld personally planned and supervised in every detail the creation of the 'Meditation Room' at UN Headquarters, New York;
- Each specialized agency has its own flag, with the official colours of light blue and white. WFP (World Food Programme) has its flag colours reversed;
- UN campaigns for universal immunization against childhood diseases have eradicated smallpox and reduced cases of polio by 99%;
- The WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency;
- THE UNRWA reports only to the UN General Assembly;
- The IMF uses SDR's (Special Drawing Rights) to lend to various nations. An SDR is an artificial currency instrument used by the IMF, and is built from a basket of important national currencies. The IMF uses SDRs for internal accounting purposes. SDRs are allocated by the IMF to its member countries and are backed by the full faith and credit of the member countries' governments;
- UNESCO has added more than 1000 sites to the World Heritage List globally.

## Chapter 2

### The UN Family

The UN system, also known unofficially as the "UN family", is made up of the UN itself and many affiliated programs, funds, and specialized agencies, all with their own membership, leadership, and budget. The programs and funds are financed through voluntary contributions. The Specialized Agencies are independent international organizations funded by both voluntary and assessed contributions.

The UN system is divided into 4 broad categories:

UN SYSTEM			
Programmes & Funds	UN Specialized Agencies	Other Entities	Related Organizations

### Programmes and Funds

#### UNDP

Expanded form: United Nations Development Programme.

Role: The UNDP works in nearly 170 countries to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the

UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Headquarters: New York, USA



#### UNEP

Expanded form: United Nations Environment Programme

Role: Established in 1972, UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.



It is also the voice for the environment within the United Nations system.

Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya

### **UNFPA**

Expanded form: United Nations Population Fund

Role: UNFPA is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

Headquarters: New York, USA



### **UN-Habitat**

Expanded form: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Role: The main mission of UN-Habitat is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya



### **UNICEF**

Expanded form: United Nations Children's Education Fund

Role: UNICEF works in 190 countries provides long-term humanitarian and development assistance to children and mothers. UNICEF strives to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

Headquarters: New York, USA



### **WFP**

Expanded form: World Food Programme

Role: The WFP aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. It is the world's largest humanitarian agency. Every year, the programme feeds almost 80 million people in around 75 countries.

Headquarters: Rome, Italy



## UN Specialized Agencies

The UN specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the United Nations. All were brought into relationship with the UN through negotiated agreements. Some existed before the World War I, and some were associated with the League of Nations. Others were created almost simultaneously with the UN and yet others were created by the UN to meet emerging needs.

### **FAO**

Expanded form: Food and Agriculture Organization

Role: FAO leads international efforts to fight hunger. It is both a forum for negotiating agreement between developing and developed countries and a sources of technical knowledge and information to aid in development of food production,

Headquarters: Rome, Italy



### **ICAO**

Expanded form: International Civilian Aviation Organization

Role: The ICAO sets international rules on air navigation, the investigation of air accidents, and aerial border-crossing procedures. It develops standards for global air transport and assists its 192 Member States in sharing the world's skies to their socio-economic benefit.

Headquarters: Montreal, Canada



### **IFAD**

Expanded form: International Fund for Agricultural Development

Role: The IFAD, created in 1977, focusses exclusively on rural poverty reduction, working with poor rural populations in developing countries to eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and incomes; and improve the quality of their lives.

Headquarters: Rome, Italy





## ILO

Expanded form: International Labour Organization

Role: Promotes international labour rights by formulating international standards on the freedom to associate, collective bargaining, the abolition of forced labour, and equality of opportunity and treatment.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## IMF

Expanded form: International Monetary Fund

Role: The IMF fosters economic growth and employment by providing temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment and technical assistance. The IMF currently has \$28 billion in outstanding loans to 74 nations.

Headquarters: Washington DC, USA



## IMO

Expanded form: International Maritime Organization

Role: The IMO has created a comprehensive shipping regulatory framework, addressing safety and environmental concerns, legal matters, technical cooperation, security, and efficiency.

Headquarters: London, United Kingdom



## ITU

Expanded form: International Telecommunication Union

Role: The ITU is the agency that deals with information and communication technologies. It is committed to connecting all the world's people – wherever they live and whatever their means. Through our work, we protect and support everyone's fundamental right to communicate.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## UNESCO

Expanded form: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Role: UNESCO focuses on everything from teacher training to helping improve education worldwide to protecting important historical and cultural sites around the world. UNESCO added 28 new World Heritage Sites this year to the list of irreplaceable treasures that will be protected for today's travellers and future generations.

Headquarters: Paris, France



## UNIDO

Expanded form: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Role: UNIDO promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria



## UNWTO

Expanded form: World Tourism Organization

Role: UNWTO is the agency responsible to promote responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

Headquarters: Madrid, Spain



## UPU

Expanded form: Universal Postal Union

Role: The UPU is the primary forum for cooperation between postal sector players. It helps to ensure a truly universal network of up-to-date products and services.

Headquarters: Berne, Switzerland



## WHO

Expanded form: World Health Organization

Role: The WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations system. The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health, as defined in the WHO Constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## WIPO

Expanded form: World Intellectual Property Organization

Role: WIPO protects intellectual property throughout the world through 23 international treaties.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## WMO

Expanded form: World Meteorological Organization

Role: WMO facilitates the free international exchange of meteorological data and information and the furtherance of its use in aviation, shipping, security, and agriculture.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## World Bank

Role: The World Bank focuses on poverty reduction and improvement of living standards worldwide by providing low-interest loans, interest-free credit, and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, and communications, and others. The World Bank works in over 100 countries.

Headquarters: Washington DC, USA



The World Bank Group is divided into the following:

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD);
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID);
- International Development Association (IDA);
- International Finance Corporation (IFC);
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

### Other Entities

#### **UNAIDS**

Expanded form: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Role: UNAIDS leads the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. co-sponsored by 11 UN system agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. Their goals relate to stopping and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS. They work closely with global and national partners towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



#### **UNCTAD**

Expanded form: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Role: UNCTAD is responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade – which is the main driver of development.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



#### **UNHCR**

Expanded form: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Role: The UNHCR protects refugees worldwide and facilitates their return home or resettlement.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## UNIDIR

Expanded form: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research



Role: UNIDIR is a voluntarily funded autonomous institute within the United Nations. An impartial actor, the Institute generates ideas and promotes action on disarmament and security. UNIDIR brings together states, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia to work together—internationally, regionally and locally—to build and implement creative solutions that will benefit all states and people.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

## UNITAR

Expanded form: United Nations Institute for Training and Research



Role: UNITAR is an autonomous UN body established in 1963. It is the training arm of the United Nations System, and has the mandate to enhance the effectiveness of the UN through diplomatic training, and to increase the impact of national actions through public awareness, education and training of public policy officials.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

## UNOPS

Expanded form: United Nations Office for Project Services



Role: UNOPS, an operational arm of the United Nations, supports the successful implementation of its partners' peacebuilding, humanitarian and development projects around the world. The mission is to help people build better lives and help countries achieve peace and sustainable development. UNOPS helps the UN, governments and other partners to manage projects, and deliver sustainable infrastructure and procurement in an efficient way.

Headquarters: Copenhagen, Denmark

## **UNRWA**

Expanded form: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

Role: UNRWA has contributed to the welfare and human development of four generations of Palestine refugees. Its services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance, including in times of armed conflict. It reports only to the UN General Assembly.

Headquarters: divided between Gaza Strip and Amman



## **UNSSC**

Expanded form: United Nations System Staff College

Role: UNSSC is the learning organization of the United Nations system. It designs and delivers learning programmes for staff of the UN system and its partners. It helps the United Nations become more effective by fostering a common leadership and management culture across the system.

Headquarters: Torino, Italy



## **UN Women**

Expanded form: UN Women

Role: UN Women merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focus exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Headquarters: New York, USA



## **Related Organizations**

### **CTBTO**

Expanded form: Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Role: CTBTO promotes the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (which is not yet in force)





## USO INDIA

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and the build-up of the verification regime so that it is operational when the Treaty enters into force.

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria

### **IAEA**

Expanded form: International Atomic Energy Agency

Role: The IAEA is the world's centre for cooperation in the nuclear field. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies.

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria



### **IOM**

Expanded form: International Organization for Migration

Role: The 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.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



### **OPCW**

Expanded form: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Role: The OPCW is the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force in 1997. OPCW Member States work together to achieve a world free of chemical weapons.

Headquarters: Hague, Netherlands



### **UNFCCC**

Expanded form: UNFCCC Secretariat (UN Climate Change)

Role: The UNFCCC was established in 1992 when countries adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



(UNFCCC). With the subsequent adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in 2015, Parties to these three agreements have progressively reaffirmed the Secretariat's role as the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change.

Headquarters: Bonn, Germany

## **WTO**

Expanded form: The World Trade Organization

Role: forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements, and a place where member governments try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## **UNISDR**

Expanded form: United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction

Role: UNISDR serves as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction.

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland



## **UNODC**

Expanded form: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Role: UNODC helps Member States fight drugs, crime, and terrorism.

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria



## CHAPTER 3

### Work of the United Nations

When the United Nations was formed in 1945, it had one primary mission: to maintain international peace and security. The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Secretary-General play major, important, and complementary roles, along with other UN offices and bodies. In this chapter, we shall take a look at how the UN works vis-à-vis each of its five purposes.

#### *How does the UN maintain international peace and security?*

##### **Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation**

The most effective way to diminish human suffering and the massive economic costs of conflicts and their aftermath is to prevent conflicts in the first place. The United Nations plays an important role in conflict prevention, using diplomacy, good offices and mediation. Among the tools the Organization uses to bring peace are special envoys and political missions in the field.



**The UN was created to keep peace. How does it do that?**

The United Nations serves as a global forum where countries can raise and discuss the most difficult issues, including problems of war and peace. When government leaders talk to each other face-to-face, a dialogue is established. This can result in agreement on how to peacefully settle disputes. When many countries speak with one voice - or by consensus - it creates a global pressure on all. The Secretary General, either directly or through a representative, may also advance a dialogue between and among nations.

##### **Peacekeeping**

Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist host countries navigate the difficult

path from conflict to peace. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate political processes, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support constitutional processes and the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law and extending legitimate state authority. There are 14 UN peacekeeping operations currently deployed and there have been a total of 71 deployed since 1948.



### **What is a peacekeeping operation?**

Peacekeeping is the use of multinational forces, under UN command to help control and resolve conflicts between countries. These operations fulfil the role of a neutral third party to help create and

maintain a ceasefire and form a buffer zone between the warring parties. There are two types of peacekeeping operations: observer missions and peacekeeping forces. Observers are not armed. Soldiers of UN peacekeeping forces carry light weapons, to be used only for self-defence. The UN Peacekeepers are easily identifiable by the UN insignia and the blue beret. The blue helmet, which has become the symbol of UN peacekeepers is carried during all operations and is worn when in danger. Peacekeepers wear their own national uniforms. Governments that volunteer personnel retain ultimate control over their own military forces serving under the UN flag.

### **Who commands the peacekeeping operations?**

Peacekeeping operations are established by the Security Council and directed by the Secretary General, often through a special representative. When a threat to peace is brought before the Council, it usually first asks the parties to reach agreement by peaceful means. If fighting breaks out or persists,



the Council tries to secure a ceasefire. It may then send peacekeeping missions to troubled areas to restore peace or call for economic sanctions and embargoes.

### **Peacebuilding**

United Nations peacebuilding activities are aimed at assisting countries emerging from conflict, reducing the risk of relapsing into conflict and at laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development. The UN peacebuilding architecture comprises the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office. The Peacebuilding Support Office assists and supports the Peacebuilding Commission with strategic advice and policy guidance, administers the Peacebuilding Fund and serves the Secretary-General in coordinating United Nations agencies in their peacebuilding efforts.



#### **What is the difference between peacekeeping and peacebuilding?**

Peacekeeping is organized around a military deployment in a particular area. It is often a central part of a peacebuilding effort. Peacebuilding provides all that is needed to help a country move from war to peace and a functioning self-government.

#### **Does the UN have an army?**

No, the UN has no standing international police or military force. Troops who serve in the UN Peacekeeping operations are voluntarily contributed by the Member States.



### **Countering Terrorism**

The United Nations is being increasingly called upon to coordinate the global fight against international terrorism. Reflecting the determination of the international community to eliminate this threat, the Organization and its agencies have developed a wide range of international legal instruments that enable the international community to take action to suppress terrorism and

bring those responsible to justice. Eighteen universal instruments against international terrorism have been elaborated within the framework of the United Nations system relating to specific terrorist activities. In September 2006, UN Member States adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This was the first time that Member States agreed to a common strategic and operational framework against terrorism.

### **Disarmament**

The General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations, supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, work to advance international peace and security through the pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the regulation of conventional arms. General and complete disarmament — or gradual elimination of weapons of mass destruction — is one of the goals set by the United Nations. Its immediate objectives are to eliminate the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, and to implement measures to halt and reverse the arms race.

### **Some UN actions for disarmament**

- The Partial Test-Ban Treaty, 1963, prohibits nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;
- The Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1968, prohibits the spread of nuclear weapons from nuclear to non-nuclear countries;
- The Chemical Weapons Convention, 1992, prohibits use, manufacturing and stockpiling of such weapons;
- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, 1996, bans all underground nuclear-test explosions;
- The Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention, 1997, prohibits the use, stock-piling, production and transfer of such mines.

### ***How does the United Nations protect Human Rights?***



#### **What is meant by Human Rights?**

Human rights are those rights which are essential for us to live as human beings. Without human rights, we cannot fully develop and use our human qualities, our intelligence, our talent and our



spirituality. The United Nations set a common standard on human rights for all nations when, in 1948, it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. By this Declaration, Governments accepted the obligation to ensure that all human beings, rich and poor, strong and weak, male and female, of all races and religions, are treated equally. The Declaration is not part of binding international law, but due to widespread acceptance by countries in the world, it has gained great moral weight. The UN has also adopted many international human rights treaties, legally binding nations to guarantee their citizens' social, economic and political rights. The most important of these treaties are two International Covenants — one on economic, social and cultural rights and the other on civil and political rights. These treaties, together with Optional Protocols, are known as the International Bill of Human Rights.

'Human Rights' has been mentioned seven times in the UN Charter, making the promotion and protection of human rights a key purpose and guiding principle of the UN. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights brought human rights as part of international law. Since then, the UN has diligently protected human rights through legal instruments and on-the-ground activities.

### **High Commissioner for Human Rights**

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has lead responsibility in the UN system for the promotion and protection of human rights. The office supports the human rights components of peacekeeping missions in several countries, and has many country and regional offices and centres. The High Commissioner for Human Rights regularly comments on human rights situations in the world and has the authority to investigate situations and issue reports on them.

### **Human Rights Council**

The Human Rights Council, established in 2006, replaced the 60-year-old UN Commission on Human Rights as the key independent UN intergovernmental body responsible for human rights. Several

prominent, independent experts work on a voluntary basis, and examine, monitor, publicly report and advise the Council on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective.



### **Is there an actual law for human rights?**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) was the first legal document protecting universal human rights. Together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the three instruments form the International Bill of Human Rights. A series of international human rights treaties and other instruments adopted since 1945 have expanded the body of international human rights law.

### **Do children enjoy human rights?**

Children enjoy the same rights as adults. And, since they are minors, they need special protection. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989, sets forth the individual rights that any person under 18 years of age requires to develop his or her full potential, free from hunger, neglect and abuse. More countries have ratified the Child Rights Convention than any other human rights treaty in history.

### **Democracy**

The UN mission is based on three pillars, as outlined in the UN Charter:

- international peace and security;
- economic and social development;
- respect for human rights.

Democracy brings all of the above. At the 2005 World Summit, all the world's governments reaffirmed "that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives" and stressed "that democracy, development and respect for all human

rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing”.

### **Can the Security Council help enforce Human Rights?**

The UN Security Council deals with grave human rights violations, often in conflict areas. The UN Charter gives the Security Council the authority to investigate and mediate, dispatch a mission, appoint special envoys, or request the Secretary-General to use his good offices. The Security Council may issue a ceasefire directive, dispatch military observers or a peacekeeping force. If this does not work, the Security Council can opt for enforcement measures, such as economic sanctions, arms embargos, financial penalties and restrictions, travel bans, the severance of diplomatic relations, a blockade, or even collective military action.



### **Does the General Assembly get involved with respect to Human Rights?**

The General Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) examines a range of issues, including human rights questions. The Committee also discusses questions relating to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development questions.



### **Various Other UN Bodies**

Different intergovernmental bodies and interdepartmental mechanisms based at the United Nations headquarters in New York, as well as the United Nations Secretary-General, address a range of human rights issues. The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and their subsidiary organs make policy decisions and recommendations to Member States, the United Nations system and other actors. The United Nations

**Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)**, an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council, has a mandate to discuss indigenous issues, including human rights. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights interacts with and provides advice and support on human rights issues to these bodies and mechanisms. The Office also works to mainstream human rights in all areas of work of the Organization, including development, peace and security, peacekeeping and humanitarian affairs. Human rights issues are also addressed in the context of the post-conflict UN peacebuilding support activities.

### **Secretary-General**

The 'Human Rights Up Front' Initiative is an initiative by the UN Secretary-General. This initiative ensures that the UN system takes early and effective action to prevent or respond to serious and large-scale violations of human rights. The initiative underlines a shared responsibility among the various UN entities to work together and address such violations. HRuF seeks to achieve this by effecting change at three levels: cultural, operational and political. The initiative has been progressively rolled-out since late 2013.

### **UN Peace Operations**

Many United Nations peacekeeping operations and political and peace building missions also include the human rights-related mandates aimed at contributing to the protection and promotion of human rights through both immediate and long-term action; empowering the population to assert and claim their human rights; and enabling State and other national institutions to implement their human rights obligations and uphold the rule of law.

### **Commission on the Status of Women**

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is the principal global intergovernmental body dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the advancement of women.

### **Who are the special rapporteurs and working groups?**

Special rapporteurs and working groups on human rights are on the

front lines in the protection of human rights. They investigate violations and intervene in individual cases and emergency situations, in what are referred to as 'special procedures'. Human rights experts are independent. They serve in their personal capacity for a maximum of six years. The number of such experts has grown steadily over the years. There are currently over 30 special procedure mandates. In preparing their reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, these experts use all reliable resources, including individual complaints and information from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). A significant portion of their research is done locally, where they meet both with authorities and victims, and gather on-site evidence. Their reports are made public to emphasize the responsibility of Governments for the protection of human rights.

### *How does the United Nations deliver humanitarian aid?*

After World War II, the UN started with humanitarian aid by helping rebuild Europe, which was in a devastated condition post the war. The UN now relies upon the international community to coordinate humanitarian relief operations due to natural and man-made disasters in areas beyond the relief capacity of national authorities alone.

### **OCHA and the UN system**

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) of the UN Secretariat is responsible for coordinating responses to emergencies through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, whose members include the UN system entities most responsible for providing emergency relief. A coordinated, system-wide approach to humanitarian relief is essential in providing assistance quickly and efficiently to those in need. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), managed by OCHA, is one of the fastest and most effective ways to support rapid humanitarian response for people affected by natural disasters and armed conflict. CERF receives voluntary contributions year-round to provide immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action anywhere in the world.

### **What key UN entities deliver humanitarian aid?**

Four UN entities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) have primary roles in the delivery of relief assistance.



### **Helping refugees**

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) was formed after World War II to help Europeans displaced by that conflict. The agency leads and co-ordinates international action to protect and resolve refugee problems worldwide. The General Assembly created the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to provide emergency relief to some 750,000 Palestine refugees, who had lost their homes and livelihoods as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Today, some 5 million Palestine refugees are eligible for UNRWA services.

### **Helping Children**

Since its beginning, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has strived to reach as many children as possible with effective, low-cost solutions to counter the biggest threats to their survival. UNICEF also consistently urges governments and warring parties to act more effectively to protect children.

### **Feeding the Hungry**

The World Food Programme (WFP) provides relief to millions of people, who are victims of disasters. It is responsible for mobilizing food and funds for transport for all large-scale refugee-feeding operations managed by UNHCR. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is often called on to help farmers re-establish production following floods, outbreaks of livestock disease and similar emergencies.

### **Healing the Sick**

The World Health Organization (WHO) coordinates the international response to humanitarian health emergencies. WHO

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.

### ***How does the United Nations promote sustainable development?***

#### **What is sustainable development?**



Sustainable development is defined as: the development that promotes prosperity and economic opportunity, greater social well-being, and protection of the environment.

Improving people's well-being continues to be one of the main focuses of the UN. The global understanding of development has changed over the years, and countries now have agreed that sustainable development offers the best path forward for improving the lives of people everywhere. In order to tackle poverty and several other issues, the United Nations set the Millennium Development Goals, which contributed to the progress of several of the issues. Recognizing the success of the MDGs, the UN adopted an ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, as climate change poses a growing challenge to the world's development objectives, the UN supported negotiations to adopt a meaningful and universal global climate agreement in 2015. The UN is also working to develop a financing for development framework to ensure that both the sustainable development agenda and climate action are properly resourced.

#### **Climate Change**

The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has warned of the increasing dangers of climate change and urgency to find solutions before it is too late. At the present rate, greenhouse gas emissions are rising and the global average temperature has increased by more than three degrees Celsius this century. The impact of climate change can be witnessed from rising sea-levels melting glaciers, to extreme weather patterns. Sustainability is an important part of countering climate change. The UN is supporting

efforts to assess the climate science, facilitate negotiations under the UN Framework Convention for a climate agreement, and provide assistance to countries and communities to reduce emissions and to build climate resilience. UN has launched several initiatives to help combat climate change. (Sustainable Energy for All, works to help people access clean energy, improve energy efficiency and increase use of renewable sources of energy). The Climate Summit, held in New York in September 2014, helped raise awareness of the importance of climate change by mobilizing support for a climate agreement. The Climate Change Agreement Paris in 2015, concluded the global temperature increase be limited to well below 2 degrees.

### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

Disasters can destroy communities in seconds, which is why building resilience must be at the heart of sustainable development. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) works with governments and other stakeholders to ensure the reduction of disaster losses in lives and assets of communities and countries. A conference in 2015, near the site of the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan, advanced actions to reduce the risks from disasters by adopting the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

### **Gender equality and empowering women and girls**

While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality under the UN Millennium Development Goals, women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and globally. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. UN Women works to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, empower all women, and achieve equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.



### **What UN bodies work to promote development?**

The General Assembly's Second Committee (Economic and Financial) deals with issues relating to economic growth, human settlements, poverty



eradication, globalization and information and communication technologies.

### **How does the UN uphold international law?**

The development of, and respect for international law is a key part of the work of United Nations. This work is carried out in many ways - by courts, tribunals, multilateral treaties - and by the Security Council, which can approve peacekeeping missions, impose sanctions, or authorize the use of force when there is a threat to international peace and security, if it deems this necessary. These powers are given to it by the UN Charter, which is considered an international treaty, and UN Member States are bound by it.

### **International Court of Justice**

The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is the International Court of Justice (ICJ). This main body of the UN settles legal disputes submitted to it by States in accordance with international law. It also gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it from authorized UN organs and specialized agencies. The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of nine years by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

### **Courts and Tribunals**

In addition to the International Court of Justice, a wide variety of international courts, international tribunals, ad hoc tribunals and UN-assisted tribunals have varying degrees of relation to the United Nations and were established by (and are Subsidiary Organs of) the Security Council.

### **What is International Law?**

International law is defined as the legal responsibilities of States in their conduct with each other, and their treatment of individuals within State boundaries. It encompasses a wide range of issues of international concern, such as human rights, disarmament, international crime, refugees, migration, problems of nationality, the treatment of prisoners, the use of force, and



the conduct of war, among others. It also regulates the global commons, such as the environment and sustainable development, international waters, outer space, global communications and world trade.

### **The General Assembly and International Law**

The UN Charter gives the General Assembly the power to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote the development and codification of international law. Most legal matters are referred to the Sixth Committee (the primary forum for the consideration of legal questions in the General Assembly), which then reports to the plenary. The International Law Commission (promotes the progressive development of international law and its codification) and the UN Commission on International Trade Law (core legal body of the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, with universal membership, specializing in commercial law, with a focus on the modernization and harmonization of rules on international business) report to the General Assembly. The General Assembly also considers topics related to the institutional law of the United Nations, such as the adoption of the Staff Regulations and the establishment of the system of internal justice.

### **The Security Council and International Law**

Some of the action of the Security Council have international law implications, such as those related to peacekeeping missions, ad hoc tribunals, sanctions, and resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter. In accordance with Article 13(b) of the Rome Statute, the Security Council can refer certain situations to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), if it appears international crimes (such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, the crime of aggression) have been committed.

### **The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea**

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea lays down a comprehensive regime of law and order in the world's oceans and seas, establishing rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations serves as the secretariat of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

### **UN Treaty Database**

The Status of Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General online database provides the most detailed information on the status of over 560 major multilateral instruments deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and covers a range of subject matters, such as Human Rights, Disarmament, Commodities, Refugees, the Environment, and the Law of the Sea. This database reflects the status of these instruments, as Member States sign, ratify, accede to, or lodge declarations, reservations or objections.

### **The Internal Justice System at the United Nations**

A new Internal Justice System for the United Nations was introduced in 2009, with the goal of having a system that was independent, professionalized, expedient, transparent and decentralized, with a stronger emphasis on resolving disputes through informal means, before resorting to formal litigation. Because the United Nations has immunity from local jurisdiction and cannot be sued in a national court, an internal justice system has been set up to resolve staff-management disputes, including those that involve disciplinary action.

### **Legal Technical Assistance for UN Member States**

The United Nations currently offers Member States technical assistance in connection with a range of legal matters. Such assistance includes the provision of advice, expertise, research, analysis, training or other assistance.

## CHAPTER 4

### Work of the United Nations - Geographical Areas

The work of the UN is global, touching the lives of billions of people. The work is mostly done locally, within regions and countries. In order to accomplish this, the UN and the many entities comprising the UN system have created a presence in every region of the world, so the people most in need of help can be reached quickly. The Secretary General of the United Nations has Special and Personal Representatives and Envoys in each of the areas. The UN's work is divided into five geographical regions:

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia and the Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- Middle East

### AFRICA

The two main centres of UN activity in Africa are Nairobi, Kenya and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. There are also, in Africa, many regional and country offices of UN system entities, UN political offices, and nine UN peacekeeping missions.

#### Nairobi, Kenya

The United Nations Office at Nairobi is the UN's headquarters in Africa. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) also have their main offices in Nairobi. The mission of the UN Environment Programme is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment. It is a lead UN actor in the fight to adapt to and mitigate climate change.

UN-HABITAT's mission is to work towards a better urban future. It promotes sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

### **Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

The Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa is made up of 54 Member States from the area. It is the only UN agency mandated to operate at the regional and sub-regional levels to harness resources and bring them to bear Africa's priorities. In addition to its headquarters office in Addis Ababa, the ECA has sub-regional offices for Central Africa (in Yaounde, Cameroon), Eastern Africa (Kigali, Rwanda), North Africa (Rabat, Morocco), Southern Africa (Lusaka, Zambia) and West Africa (Niamey, Niger).

### **UN Peacekeeping Operations in Africa**

There are several missions all over Africa to aid with peacekeeping.

### **Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has Special and Personal Representatives and Envoys to Africa. The Office of the Special Advisor on Africa supports UN system efforts for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

### **Department of Political Affairs**

The UN's Department of Political Affairs works in many countries, regions, and areas of concern in Africa.

### **UN Office for West Africa**

The UN Office for West Africa, in Dakar, Senegal was the first regional conflict prevention and peacebuilding office of the United Nations. Its overall mandate is to enhance contributions of the UN towards the achievement of peace and security in West Africa and promote an integrated regional approach in addressing issues that impact stability in West Africa.

### **Department of Global Communications**

There are 17 UN Information Centres in sub-Saharan Africa, which organize events, hold press conferences, launch reports and visit schools and communities to explain the work of the United Nations to local populations.

## **AMERICAS**

The centre of UN activity in North America is New York City, USA, host of the United Nations Headquarters. The centre of UN activity in South America is Santiago, Chile, home to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

### **United Nations Headquarters**

UN Headquarters in New York City, USA, is home to the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, and much of the UN Secretariat.

### **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Santiago, Chile contributes to the economic development of Latin America, coordinates actions directed towards this end, reinforces economic ties among countries and with other nations of the world, and promotes the region's social development.

### **Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has Special and Personal Representatives and Envoys to the Americas.

### **Department of Political Affairs**

The UN's Department of Political Affairs works in many countries, regions, and areas of concern in the Americas.

### **Peacekeeping Operation**

United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)

### **Department of Global Communications**

The United Nations has 10 Information Centres in the Americas.

## **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

The main centre of United Nations activity in Asia and the Pacific is Bangkok, Thailand, home to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. There are also many regional

and country offices of UN system entities, and UN political offices in the Asia and Pacific region.

### **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)**

The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific located in Bangkok, Thailand, is the regional development arm of the UN for the Asia-Pacific region. Made up of 53 Member States and 9 Associate Members, it has 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. The Asia and the Pacific region is home to 4.1 billion people, or two thirds of the world's population. This makes ESCAP the most comprehensive of the five regional commissions of the United Nations, and the largest UN body serving the Asia-Pacific region, with over 600 staff.

### **Sub-regional Offices of ESCAP**

There are four sub-regional offices of ESCAP. They are:

- East and North-East Asia
- North and Central Asia
- Pacific
- South Asia
- South-West Asia

### **Climate Preparedness**

The ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness, established in 2005, now provides overall disaster and climate preparedness.

### **UN Peacekeeping Operations in Asia and the Pacific**

There is one United Nations peacekeeping operations in Asia and the Pacific: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

### **Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has Special and Personal Representatives and Envoys to the Asia and the Pacific region.

### **Department of Political Affairs**

The UN's Department of Political Affairs works in countries in the Asia and the Pacific region.

### **Department of Global Communications**

There are 11 UN Information Centres in the Asia and the Pacific region. There is also an Information Service located in Bangkok, which is part of ESCAP.

## **EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

The main centres of United Nations activity in Europe and Central Asia are Geneva, Switzerland, Vienna, Austria and The Hague in the Netherlands. Geneva is home to the UN Office at Geneva (UNOG) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Vienna is home to the UN Office in Vienna (UNOV). The Hague is the seat of the International Court of Justice. There are also many regional and country offices of UN system entities, and UN political offices in Europe and Central Asia.

### **UN Office at Geneva (UNOG)**

The UN Office in Geneva located in Geneva, Switzerland, serves as the representative office of the Secretary-General at Geneva. It is a focal point for multilateral diplomacy, and services more than 8,000 meetings every year, making it one of the busiest conference centres in the world. With more than 1,600 staff, it is the biggest duty station outside of United Nations Headquarters in New York. There are many UN system entities with a presence in Geneva.

### **UN Office in Vienna (UNOV)**

The UN Office in Vienna performs representation and liaison functions with permanent missions to the United Nations (Vienna), the host Government and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in Vienna. There are many UN system entities with a presence in Vienna.

### **The Hague, International City of Peace and Justice**

The Hague is the International City of Peace and Justice. There are 160 international organisations in The Hague, employing around



14,000 people dedicated to the cause of world peace. The seat of the **International Court of Justice** is at the Peace Palace in The Hague. Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York.

### **Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)**

The major aim of the **Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)**, which has its Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, is to promote pan-European economic integration. To do so, it brings together **56 countries** that are part of the European Union, non-EU Western and Eastern Europe, South-East Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and North America. All these countries dialogue and cooperate under the aegis of UNECE on economic and sectoral issues. However, all interested United Nations member States may participate in the work of UNECE. Over 70 international professional organizations and other non-governmental organizations take part in UNECE activities.

### **UN Peacekeeping Operations in Europe and Central Asia**

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

### **Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has **Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers** in the European region.

### **Department of Political Affairs (DPA)**

The UN's Department of Political Affairs works in the European region.

### **Department of Global Communications**

There are **UN Information Centres** in the Europe and CIS region.

## **MIDDLE EAST**

The centre of UN activity in the Middle East is Beirut, Lebanon, home to the **Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia**. In addition to ESCWA, there are also UN political offices in the Middle

East, and many regional and country offices of UN system entities in the Middle East and North Africa region.

### **Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

The purpose of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia is to raise the level of economic activity in member countries, strengthen cooperation among them, and promote economic and social development in the region. ESCWA activities are coordinated with the divisions and main offices of the Headquarters of the UN, specialized agencies, and international and regional organizations, including the League of Arab States and its subsidiary bodies, and the Gulf Cooperation Council. ESCWA comprises 18 Arab countries in Western Asia: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

### **United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)**

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees is unique due to its long-standing commitment to one group of refugees. It has contributed to the welfare and human development of four generations of Palestine refugees. The Agency's services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance, including in times of armed conflict. UNRWA is committed to fostering the human development of Palestine refugees by helping them to acquire knowledge and skills, lead long and healthy lives, achieve decent standards of living, and enjoy human rights to the fullest possible extent. UNRWA Headquarters and the Jordan Field Office are located in Amman, Jordan. UNRWA also works in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Lebanon, and Syria.

### **Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has Special and Personal Representatives, Envoys and Advisers to the Middle East region.

### **Department of Political Affairs (DPA)**

The UN's Department of Political Affairs works on several issues and in many countries in the Middle East.

### **Department of Global Communications**

There are 9 UN Information Centres in the Arab States.



**The United Nations works for peace and progress. But there is so little peace in the world today. Do we really need the UN?**

The world has fought several wars since World War II. Luckily, none of them turned into devastating world wars. There is general agreement that the UN's campaign for peace and disarmament have played a key role in this regard. Many people feel that the UN should be made stronger to stop smaller wars and have its decisions fully carried out. But the effectiveness of UN actions depends on the political will of the Member States - on their readiness to respect the decisions they have collectively taken. Also, these operations are costly. Because of a lack of funds, the UN is often unable to play a greater role.

The strength of the UN comes from its refusal to give up, even in the face of the stiffest challenge. When countries at war do not have the political will to stop, the UN sometimes has to withdraw its peacekeeping troops. But it continues its work through diplomacy and negotiations, by constantly speaking with the parties concerned. When better conditions are created, the peacekeepers generally return. The world still has a long way to go before it can ensure peace and justice for everyone. Wars, poverty and human rights violations are still widespread. And, that's precisely why there is a need for the UN to continue to operate. It has been said that, if the UN did not exist, the countries of the world would have to create another organization, maybe with another name, to do exactly what the UN does.

## CHAPTER 5

### Success of United Nations So Far

The United Nations Charter first took effect on October 24, 1945. Since 1948, that day is being celebrated as United Nations Day or UN Day. This day is used as an occasion to celebrate the UN and its values: spreading democracy, promoting peace, combating world hunger and other sweeping noble missions. This chapter will detail seven specific, mostly-uncontroversial accomplishments that the UN has actually achieved in the 70 years of its tenure.

#### 1. Saving the Pyramids

UNESCO, the U.N.'s cultural agency, has a list of World Heritage Sites that it deems culturally significant and takes steps towards preserving or protecting these Sites. The area around the Giza Pyramids and Sphinx in Egypt is one such site. When construction began on an eight-lane highway a mile south of the Sphinx and three great pyramids in 1995, the impending change threatened the architectural site and its ancient structures. UNESCO dispatched an expert mission to Egypt to meet with government authorities about diverting the highway, which the officials agreed to do.



#### 2. Eradicating Smallpox

The World Health Organization led the global effort to eradicate the smallpox. By 1980, after almost 13 years of an immunization campaign, the WHO declared smallpox extinct.



TIME magazine, reported on its campaign in 1977:

*"Unlike other viral diseases transmitted by insects, birds or mammals, smallpox is spread by man himself. Because of this distinctive characteristic of smallpox, WHO officials realized at the*

*start of their ambitious program in 1967 that they had to locate every victim, keep all of them totally isolated during the infectious period and inoculate as many people as possible in the vicinity. These were formidable goals, and many health authorities were openly sceptical that they could be achieved during WHO'S self-imposed timetable of only ten years."*

*"To administer it effectively—not always an easy task in areas where modern medicine is virtually unknown—WHO used a simple two-pronged needle developed by Wyeth Laboratories. It held just a single drop of vaccine between the points and could be used to make 15 quick jabs into the skin—a nearly fool proof technique that almost anyone could master."*

### **3. Protecting the Ozone layer**

In 1987, the UNEP sponsored a conference of 24 nations to pledge to take action against the deterioration of the ozone layer at the time. After nearly five years of talks, the group produced the Montreal Protocol — a treaty to reduce the emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, on a broad scale.



That week, TIME magazine reported:

*"To paraphrase that famous remark about the weather, everyone talks about the ozone layer, but no one does anything about it. Though evidence has mounted that man-made compounds called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are destroying the screen of ozone-enriched air that helps shield the earth from the sun's dangerous radiation, the world's nations have been slow to develop a consensus on how to cope with the problem."*

*"Last week the world, or at least a part of it, finally did something. At a conference in Montreal sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, 24 countries signed a milestone accord that promised to halve the production and use of ozone-destroying chemicals by 1999. "There has never been an agreement like this on a global scale," exulted Winfried Lang of Austria, Chairman of the Conference. Said Lee Thomas, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:" The*

*signing shows an unprecedented degree of cooperation among nations of the world in balancing economic development and environmental protection."*

In an era where climate change is becoming increasingly dire, the agreement is still hailed as a success in environmental protection.

#### **4. Helping Save the Lives of 90 Million Children**

UNICEF is a broader example, but merits acknowledgment on any list of UN successes. Created in 1946, the United Nations Children's Fund works for the rights of children, and has won the Nobel Peace Prize less than two years after it was founded. Its efforts have steadily increased since, in its last annual report, the fund states that it has helped save over 90 million children since 1990.



#### **5. Promoting Arms Control**

The U.N. was founded with goals of promoting non-violence. The resolutions of disarmament proposed in UN General Assembly and discussed by the five permanent members of the Security Council played an instrumental role in the lead-up to the 1968 Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.



On March 22, 1968, TIME described the Treaty and the U.N.'s role:

*"The treaty permits the three nuclear-power members of the disarmament committee—the U.S., Russia and Britain—to continue their own development of nuclear power for whatever use, looking forward to the eventual possibility of disarmament. It binds them, however, to insure that peaceful benefits deriving from their nuclear programs will be passed on to non-nuclear countries that sign the treaty. To safeguard non-nuclear signers against non-signers who have nuclear power or aspire to it, the treaty provides assurances. Under it, any non-nuclear member that feels itself threatened can notify the U.N. Security Council and, at*

*the same time, request immediate help from either the U.S. or Russia”.*

Ultimately, the NPT did not eradicate nuclear weapons—but it moved UN efforts forward significantly, securing a commitment of responsibility from major world powers.

## 6. Peace

Thanks in part to UN conflict resolution and peacekeeping initiatives, the number of people dying in conflicts has declined rapidly since 1945. Worldwide, fewer people died in conflict in the first decade of the 21st century than any decade in the 20th century.



## 7. Ending famine

The world is an unequal place, with large parts beset by poverty and hunger, and thousands still die of malnourishment every year. But as with war, the numbers have fallen from the 20th century, when more than 70 million died from famine. Again, intervention by the UN's World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation and UN-sponsored emergency aid management can take some of the credit.



**8. Protecting the Galapagos Islands** ..... and 1,000 other World Heritage sites. Since the Islands became one of 12 initial sites named by the UN cultural organisation UNESCO in 1978, its listings have become the international benchmark for the protection of the world's most important natural and historic places. That has allowed tourism and its economic benefits to develop in step with conservation.



## **Protecting the Environment**

The natural world around us is a fragile place that requires care, respect and knowledge by all people in all nations. Air pollution, waterborne diseases, toxic chemicals and natural disasters are just some of the challenges the environment presents for mankind.



The UN plays a key role in shaping international action to protect our environment, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) leads its global efforts. The UN conducts research, monitors the state of the environment and advises Governments on ways to preserve their natural resources. Most importantly, it brings Governments together to make international laws to solve particular environmental problems.

## **Some UN actions to protect the environment**

- The Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change (1997) aims to slow global warming. It became a legally binding treaty in 2004. It requires countries to cut harmful greenhouse gasses by 5.2% by 2012;
- The Declaration and Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (1994) calls on countries to take special action in the interest of 40 small island developing States to promote their social and economic development. Many of these small islands have very limited resources and have been unable to reap the benefits of globalization;
- The Convention to Combat Desertification (1994) seeks to resolve problems of overcultivation, deforestation, overgrazing and poor irrigation. One quarter of the Earth's land is threatened by desertification. The livelihoods of over one billion people in more than 100 countries are jeopardized, as farming and grazing land become less productive;
- The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) seeks to protect and conserve the wide variety of animal and plant life that is essential for human survival.



## 9. Safe Drinking Water

Water is such a basic necessity that it is often called the source of life. When contaminated, water can become dangerous and cause serious illnesses. In many countries, people have limited access to safe drinking water. As a result, at least 4 million children die every year in developing countries from water-borne diseases. In 1980, the United Nations launched an international campaign to bring safe drinking water to everyone by the year 2000. This campaign has already brought safe drinking water to over 1.3 billion people worldwide. Another 1.9 billion people have been helped with sanitation facilities.



### **Are we all connected? If so, how?**

The environment is everything that surrounds us. It is the air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil that grows our food, and all living beings. Development is what we do with these resources to improve our lives. Globally, we do things that we think will make our lives better, but everything we do changes us and our environment. Sometimes we do not see how we are connected to the Earth and to each other, but the connections exist. Medicines that save lives in Germany, may depend on plants that grow in the forests of Costa Rica. Pollution from automobiles in London or Mexico City may affect the climate in Rabat or Tokyo. We now know that carbon dioxide and other gases from factories and cars cause the temperature to heat up. This rise in temperature may change the world's climate. Forests help free the air of carbon dioxide, but many forests are being cut down for their wood or to clear land for farms. Crushing poverty and growing populations also create great pressure on the environment. When land and forests, which provide food, natural resources and employment, are exhausted, people find it harder, and sometimes impossible, to survive. Many go to cities, crowding into unhealthy and unsafe slums.

## CHAPTER 6

### United Nations and the Nobel Peace Prize

The United Nations, its specialised agencies, related agencies, funds, programmes and staff have been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize eleven times. The UN agency, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has received the famous prize in both 1954 and 1981.

Two Secretaries-General, Kofi Annan and Dag Hammarskjöld, were also honoured for their work by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. After being awarded the prize jointly with the world body, Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2001 told UN staff he hoped that winning the prize *"will urge us forward and encourage all of us to tackle our tasks with even greater determination"*.



#### **What is the Nobel Peace Prize?**

Alfred Nobel, a Swedish scientist, in his will established five Nobel prizes in 1895. The prizes were to be awarded to those who made outstanding contributions for humanity in Chemistry, Literature, peace, Physics, Physiology or Medicine, and Economics. . The Peace Prize was to be awarded to the person who had done most for "fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses". The world's most prestigious award, is announced annually, and awarded on 10 December in Oslo City Hall.

#### **UN Nobel Laureates**

##### **1950**

Ralph Bunche received the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize for his late 1940s work as a United Nations mediator in the Palestine conflict. He was the first African American and person of colour to be so honoured in the history of the prize.

### **1954**

The prize was awarded to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in appreciation of its work in bringing relief and aid to the countless refugees and displaced persons to be found in Europe during the immediate post-war years. UNHCR began its work in 1951 and has sought to bring assistance to the refugees and to help the authorities understand their problems.

### **1961**

Dag Hammarskjöld, Second Secretary-General of the United Nations was awarded the Peace Prize posthumously (after his death) for his efforts to promote the ideals of United Nations. He fought for the creation of peace and goodwill among nations and men.

### **1965**

UN specialized agency, UNICEF, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965. UNICEF, through its actions proved that compassion does not have any boundaries. Their work formed a link between the rich and poor countries.

### **1969**

The International Labour Organization was awarded the Peace Prize since it had promoted fraternity among nations by ensuring social justice. Beneath the foundation stone of the ILO's main office in Geneva lies a document on which is written: *'Si vis pacem, cole justitiam. If you desire peace, cultivate justice.'*

### **1981**

UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1981 for their humanitarian and diplomatic activities. They provided international protection for refugees by maintaining their right of asylum and seeking to prevent any forced return to the country from which they had fled.

**1988**The Nobel Committee awarded the prize because the peacekeeping forces of the United Nations had, under extremely difficult conditions, contributed to reducing tensions where an armistice had been negotiated but a peace treaty had yet to be established.

### **2001**

The United Nations and its Secretary-General Kofi Annan were chosen to receive the prize for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world.

### **2005**

The Nobel Committee selected the IAEA and its Director General Mohamed ElBaradei as the recipients of the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize due to their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way.

### **2007**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore Jr. were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change. The Nobel Committee decided that the Prize is to be shared, in two equal parts, between the IPCC and Al Gore.

### **2013**

The Nobel Peace Prize in 2013 was awarded to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons. OPCW's Director-General Ahmet Üzümcü said the award will only spur the organisation's efforts, commitment and dedication.



### **What do the winners of the Nobel prize receive?**

The Nobel prize is not only the most prestigious international award (since 1901), but winners also receive an 19-carat gold medal and a cheque of 8 million Swedish Kroner (approx. US\$ 850 million; approx. INR 6 crores).

## CHAPTER 7

### The Millennium Development Goals

#### **What are the Millennium Development Goals?**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight goals with measurable targets and clear deadlines for improving the lives of the world's poorest people. To meet these goals and eradicate poverty, leaders of 189 countries signed the historic Millennium Declaration at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000. At that time, eight goals that range from providing universal primary education to avoiding child and maternal mortality were set with a target achievement date of 2015.

The MDG-F (Millennium Development Goal – Fund) contributed directly and indirectly to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, with the main driver behind its work being the eradication of extreme poverty. The approach taken by MDG-F was guided by the Millennium Declaration and its emphasis on development as a right, with targeted attention directed towards traditionally marginalized groups such as ethnic minorities, indigenous groups and women.

The internationally agreed framework of 8 goals and 18 targets as complemented by 48 indicators to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. The Eight Millennium Development Goals and eighteen targets are:



#### **Goal 1: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day;

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;



**Goal 2: To achieve universal primary education**

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



**Goal 3: To promote gender equality and empower women**

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.



**Goal 4: To reduce child mortality**

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, the under-five mortality rate between 1990 and 2015.



**Goal 5: To improve maternal health**

Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.



**Goal 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases**

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS;

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.



**Goal 7: To ensure environmental sustainability**

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources;

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation;

Target 11: Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.



**Goal 8: To develop a global partnership for development**

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction both nationally and internationally);

Target 13: Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for Least Developed Countries exports, enhanced program of debt relief for

heavily indebted poor countries [HIPC] and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction);

Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions);

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term;

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth;

Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries;

Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies;

The MDGs are inter-dependent; all the MDG influence health, and health influences all the MDGs. For example, better health facilitates children to learn and adults to earn. Gender equality is necessary to the achievement of better health.



## CHAPTER 8


### Sustainable Development Goals




WHAT?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is a set of 17 global goals with 169 targets that cover a broad range of sustainable development issues and address urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. These range from ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, combating climate change to protecting oceans and forests.

Introduced with an aim to improve the lives of people globally, governments, businesses and the civil society together with the UN have begun their efforts to achieve the goals defined in the Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted in 2015 and are built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals.




WHO?



WHY?

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030.

Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, the SDGs are a call for action by all countries - poor, rich and middle-income - to promote prosperity while protecting the environment.



WHEN?

The Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) provides substantive support and capacity-building for the SDGs and their related thematic issues, including water,

energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transport, science and technology, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), partnerships and Small Island Developing States. DSDG plays a key role in the evaluation of UN systemwide implementation of the 2030 Agenda and on advocacy and outreach activities relating to the SDGs.

### **GOAL NO: 1**



#### **What is the goal?**

To end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030.

#### **Why was this goal selected?**

More than 700 million people, or 11% of the world population, still live in extreme poverty and are struggling to fulfil basic needs such as health, education, access to water and sanitation etc. The overwhelming majority of people living on less than \$1.90 a day live in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa and account for about 70 per cent of the global total of extremely poor people. However, this issue also affects developed countries. Presently, there are 30 million children growing up poor in the world's richest countries.

#### **Why is there so much poverty in the world?**

Poverty has many dimensions, but its causes include unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain population to disasters, diseases and other phenomena which prevent them from being productive.

## GOAL NO: 2



### **What is the goal?**

To end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

### **Why was this goal selected?**

Extreme hunger and malnutrition are the biggest barrier to sustainable development. Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to diseases and thus often unable to earn more to improve their livelihoods. There are nearly 800 million people who suffer from hunger worldwide, the vast majority in developing countries.

### **How many people go hungry?**

New evidence continues to signal that the number of hungry people in the world is growing, and is roughly one in every nine people. Hunger has been on the rise over the past three years, returning to levels from a decade ago. This reversal in progress sends a clear warning that more must be done and urgently if the Sustainable Development Goal of Zero Hunger is to be achieved by 2030. The situation is worsening in South America and most regions of Africa. With enough food to feed everyone on the planet, why are there so many hungry people? Poor harvesting practices, as well as food wastage have contributed to food scarcity. Wars have also had a negative impact on the availability of food and have led to a destruction of the environment, which is critical to grow food.

**GOAL NO: 3****What is the goal?**

To ensure healthy lives and to promote well-being for all at all ages.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages is important to building prosperous societies. However, despite great strides in improving people's health and wellbeing in recent years, inequalities in health care access continue. Each year, more than six million children die before their fifth birthday, and only half of all women in developing regions have access to the health care. Access to good health and well-being is a human right, and that is why the Sustainable Development Agenda offers a new chance to ensure that everyone can access the highest standards of health and health care.

**What progress has been made so far?**

Major progress has been made in several areas, including in child and maternal health as well as in addressing HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. But there is still lots to be done. Real progress means achieving universal health coverage; making essential medicines and vaccines affordable; ensuring that women have full access to proper health care; and ending all preventable deaths of children.

## GOAL NO: 4



### **What is the goal?**

To ensure inclusive and quality education for all and to promote lifelong learning.

### **Why does education matter?**

Education is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved. When people are able to get quality education, they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education therefore helps to reduce inequalities and to reach gender equality. It also empowers people everywhere to live more healthy and sustainable lives. Education is also crucial to fostering tolerance between people and contributes to more peaceful societies. About one-third of countries in the developing regions have not achieved gender parity in primary education. In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school. These disadvantages in education also translate into lack of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market for young women.

### **Has progress been made in the area of education?**

According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS Data Centre), since 2000, the percentage of out-of-school children among primary-school-age children has declined from 40% to 22% in sub-Saharan Africa and from 20% to 6% in South Asia.

**GOAL NO: 5****What is the goal?**

To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. But, today gender inequality persists everywhere and it stagnates social progress. As of 2014, 143 countries have guaranteed equality between men and women in their Constitutions but 52 have yet to take this step.

**Why does gender equality matter?**

Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives. In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, leading to a higher mortality rate. As girls move into adolescence, gender disparities widen. Child marriage affects girls far more than boys. Globally, nearly 15 million girls under age 18 are married every year— or 37,000 each day.

Marrying young also affects girls' education. About one third of developing countries have not achieved gender parity in primary education. In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school.

**GOAL NO: 6**



**What is the goal?**

To ensure access to safe water sources and sanitation for all.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right, yet billions are still faced with daily challenges accessing even the most basic of services. Around 1.8 billion people globally use a source of drinking water that is faecally contaminated. Some 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines. Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise. More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any treatment, leading to pollution.

**What are the effects of this?**

Water and sanitation related diseases remain among the major causes of death in children under five; more than 800 children die every day from diarrhoeal diseases linked to poor hygiene. Proper water and sanitation is a key foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including good health and gender equality. By managing our water sustainably, we are also able to better manage our production of food and energy and contribute to decent work and economic growth. Moreover, we can preserve our water ecosystems, their biodiversity, and take action on climate change.

**GOAL NO: 7****What is the goal?**

To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Our everyday lives depend on reliable and affordable energy services to function smoothly and to develop equitably. A well-established energy system supports all sectors: from businesses, medicine and education to agriculture, infrastructure, communications and high-technology. Conversely, lack of access to energy supplies and transformation systems is a constraint to both human and economic development.

For many decades, fossil fuels such as coal, oil or gas have been major sources of electricity production, but burning carbon fuels produces large amounts of greenhouse gases which cause climate change and have harmful impacts on people's well-being and the environment. This affects everyone, not just a few. Moreover, global electricity use is rising rapidly. In a nutshell, without a stable electricity supply, countries will not be able to power their economies.

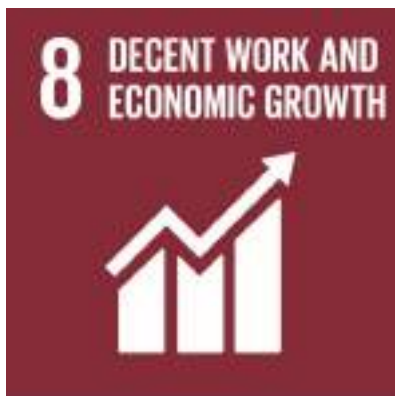
**How many people are living without electricity?**

Just under 1 billion people of the world's population do not have access to electricity. 16 out of 20 countries with the largest deficits in electricity access are in Africa. Without electricity,



women and girls have to spend hours fetching water, clinics cannot store vaccines for children, many school children cannot do homework at night, and people cannot run competitive businesses. The health and well-being of approx. 3 billion people are adversely impacted by the lack of clean cooking fuels, such as wood, charcoal, dung and coal, which causes indoor air pollution.

### **GOAL NO: 8**



#### **What is the goal?**

To promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

#### **Why was this goal selected?**

Poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs. Nearly 2.2 billion people live below poverty line.

#### **How many people are unemployed?**

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), 5.6 per cent of the global population were unemployed as of 2017. In 2018, the total number of unemployed people remains high - above 192 million - and it is harder to find decent jobs.

#### **How many jobs are needed?**

470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030, just to keep up with the growth of the global working age population. That's around 30

million per year. In addition to creating jobs, we also need to improve conditions for approx. 783 million women and men who are working, but not earning enough to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. In addition, women and girls must enjoy equal access to equal opportunities with men and boys for employment.

**GOAL NO: 9**



**What is the goal?**

To build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Economic growth, social development and climate action are heavily dependent on investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development and technological progress. In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, sustained growth must include industrialization that first of all, makes opportunities accessible to all people, and two, is supported by innovation and resilient infrastructure. Basic infrastructure like roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water remains scarce in many developing countries. Approximately 1.2 billion people do not have access to reliable phone services. 2.3 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation and almost 800 million lack access to water. In developing countries, barely 30 per cent of agricultural production undergoes industrial processing.

## GOAL NO: 10



### **What is the goal?**

To reduce inequalities within and among countries.

### **Why was this goal selected?**

Inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world, within and among countries. Inequality threatens long term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people's sense of fulfilment and self-worth. This, in turn, can breed crime, disease and environmental degradation. Most importantly, we cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if people are excluded from opportunities, services, and the chance for a better life.

### **What are some instances of inequality?**

An estimated 69 million children under five years of age will die from mostly preventable causes. Rural women are three times more likely to die while giving birth than women in urban centres. Persons with disabilities are the world's largest minority. 80 per cent of them live in developing countries. Women and girls with disabilities face double discrimination. These are just a few examples, but it is an issue that affects every country in the world.

**GOAL NO: 11**



**What is the goal?**

To make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Half of humanity—3.5 billion people—live in cities today, and this number will continue to grow. Because the future will be urban for a majority of people, the solutions to some of the greatest issues facing humans—poverty, climate change, healthcare, education—must be found in city life.

**What are some of the most pressing challenges that cities face today?**

Inequality is a big concern. 833 million people live in slums and this number keeps rising. The levels of urban energy consumption and pollution are also worrying. Cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth's land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions. Many cities are also more vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters due to their high concentration of people and location so building urban resilience is crucial to avoid human, social and economic losses.

## GOAL NO: 12



### **What is the goal?**

To ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

### **Why was this goal selected?**

More people globally are expected to join the middle class over the next two decades. This is good for individual prosperity but it will increase demand for already constrained natural resources. If we don't act to change our consumption and production patterns, we will cause irreversible damage to our environment.

### **What are some of the current consumption and production patterns that need to change?**

There are many aspects of consumption that with simple changes can have a big impact on society as a whole. For example, each year about one third of all food produced— equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes worth around \$1 trillion—ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers, or spoiling due to poor transportation and harvesting practices. When it comes to consumers, households consume 29 per cent of global energy and contribute to 21 per cent of resultant CO2 emissions. However, if people worldwide switched to energy efficient lightbulbs the world would save US\$120 billion annually. Water pollution is also a pressing issue that needs a sustainable solution. We are polluting water faster than nature can recycle and purify water in rivers and lakes.

**GOAL NO: 13****What is the goal?**

Taking urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Climate change is caused by human activities and is threatening the way we live and the future of our planet. By addressing climate change, we can build a sustainable world for everyone. But we need to act now. Severe weather and rising sea levels are affecting people and their property in developed and developing countries. From a small farmer in the Philippines to a businessman in London, climate change is affecting everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable, as well as marginalized groups like women, children, and the elderly.

**What happens if we don't take action?**

If left unchecked, climate change will cause average global temperatures to increase beyond 3°C, and will adversely affect every ecosystem. Already, we are seeing how climate change can exacerbate storms and disasters, and threats such as food and water scarcity, which can lead to conflict. Doing nothing will end up costing us a lot more than if we take action now. We have an opportunity to take actions that will lead to more jobs, great prosperity, and better lives for all while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience.

**GOAL NO: 14**



**What is the goal?**

To conserve and sustainably use the world's oceans, seas and marine resources.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Oceans provide key natural resources including food, medicines, biofuels and other products. They help with the breakdown and removal of waste and pollution, and their coastal ecosystems act as buffers to reduce damage from storms. Maintaining healthy oceans supports climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. It is also a great place for tourism and recreation. Even more, Marine Protected Areas contribute to poverty reduction by increasing fish catches and income, and improving health. They also help improve gender equality, as women do much of the work at small-scale fisheries. The marine environment is also home to a stunning variety of beautiful creatures, ranging from single-celled organisms to the biggest animal ever to have lived on the Earth—the Blue Whale. They are also home to coral reefs, one of the most diverse ecosystems on the planet.

**What are the challenges we encounter?**

Increasing levels of debris in the world's oceans are having a major environmental and economic impact. Marine debris impacts biodiversity through entanglement or ingestion of debris items by organisms, which can kill them or make it impossible for them to reproduce. As far as the world's coral reefs are concerned, about

20 per cent of them have been effectively destroyed and show no prospects for recovery. About 24 per cent of the remaining reefs are under imminent risk of collapse through human pressures, and a further 26 per cent are under a longer -term threat of collapse. Furthermore, improper marine management results in overfishing. The lost economic benefits from the fisheries sector are estimated to be around US\$50 billion annually. The UN Environment Programme estimates the cumulative economic impact of poor ocean management practices is at least US\$200 billion per year. In the absence of mitigation measures, climate change will increase the cost of damage to the ocean by an additional US\$322 billion per year by 2050.

### **GOAL NO: 15**



#### **What is the goal?**

To sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.

#### **Why was this goal selected?**

Forests cover nearly 31 per cent of our planet's land area. From the air we breathe, to the water we drink, to the food we eat—forests sustain us. Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood. Almost 75 per cent of the world's poor are affected directly by land degradation. Moreover, forests are home to more than 80 per cent of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects. And of the 8,300 animal breeds known, 8 per cent are extinct and 22 per cent are at a risk of extinction.



Biodiversity and the ecosystem services it underpins can also be the basis for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies as they can deliver benefits that will increase the resilience of people to the impacts of climate change. Forests and nature are also important for recreation and mental well-being. In many cultures, natural landscapes are closely linked to spiritual values, religious beliefs and traditional teachings.

### **How is this goal important to us?**

Biodiversity delivers multiple services from local to global levels. Insects and other pollen-carriers are estimated to be worth more than US\$200 billion per year to the global food economy. Three-quarters of the top-ranking global prescription drugs contain components derived from plant extracts, which would be threatened. Natural disasters caused by ecosystems disrupted by human impact and climate change already cost the world more than US\$300 billion per year. Deforestation and forest degradation results in loss of habitat for all species, a decrease in freshwater quality, an increase in soil erosion, land degradation and higher emissions of carbon into the atmosphere. In short, not taking action on forests impacts both the health of the planet and our communities.

### **GOAL NO: 16**



### **What is the goal?**

To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective

accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

**Why was this goal selected?**

Peaceful, just and inclusive societies are necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation. In order to advance the SDG's we need effective and inclusive public institutions that can deliver quality education and healthcare, fair economic policies and inclusive environmental protection.

**What needs to be done to address this?**

To achieve peace, justice and inclusion, it is important that governments, civil society and communities work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption and ensure inclusive participation at all times. Freedom to express views, in private and in public, must be guaranteed. People must be able to contribute to decisions that affect their lives. Laws and policies must be applied without any form of discrimination. Disputes need to be resolved through functioning political and justice systems. National and local institutions must be accountable and need to be in place to deliver basic services to families and communities equitably and without the need for bribes.

**How is this goal important to us?**

Crimes that threaten the foundation of peaceful societies, including homicides, trafficking and other organized crimes, as well as discriminatory laws or practices, affect all countries. Even the world's greatest democracies face major challenges in addressing corruption, crime and human rights violations for everyone at home. Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long-standing grievances among communities. Violence, in all its forms, has a pervasive impact on societies. Violence affects children's health, development and well-being, and their ability to thrive. It causes trauma and weakens social inclusion. Lack of access to justice means that conflicts remain unresolved and people cannot obtain

protection and redress. Institutions that do not function according to legitimate laws are prone to arbitrariness and abuse of power, and less capable of delivering public services to everyone. To exclude and to discriminate not only violates human rights, but also causes resentment and animosity, and could give rise to violence.

### **GOAL NO: 17**



#### **What is the goal?**

To revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

#### **Why was this goal selected?**

In 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that aims to end poverty, tackle inequalities and combat climate change. We need everyone to come together—governments, civil society, scientists, academia and the private sector—to achieve the sustainable development goals.

#### **Why does this matter to me?**

We are **all** in this together. The Agenda, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, is universal and calls for action by **all** countries, both developed countries and developing countries, to ensure no one is left behind.

## CHAPTER 9

### India and the United Nations

#### **UN Security Council:**

India has been seeking a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. All members of the G4 (an organization composed of Brazil, Germany, Japan, and India), are currently seeking permanent representation. According to the G4 proposal, the UN Security Council should be expanded beyond the current fifteen members to include twenty-five members.



If this actually happens, it would be the first time permanent Security Council status is extended to a South Asian nation and supporters of the G4 plan suggest that this will lead to greater representation of developing nations rather than the current major powers.

#### **UN Budget:**

India is a contributor to the UN budget. India's scale of assessment is 0.834% to the regular UN budget, and is at 24<sup>th</sup> place in the list of highest contributors. For 2019-2021, India needs to contribute US\$ 23.253 million (Rs. 163 crores, approx.). India's contribution to the UN budget in fiscal year 2014-2015 was Rs. 157 crore. In 2015-16, India's contribution rose to Rs. 244 crore, which was a 55% increase. India also contributes to other UN agencies like UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP etc. Among the BRICS nations (acronym for countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, India's contribution is more than only South Africa.

#### **Peacekeeping missions:**

India is the third largest contributor of troops to United Nations peacekeeping missions. India has contributed nearly 160,000 troops, the largest number from any country, participated in more than 43 missions and 156 Indian peacekeepers have made the supreme sacrifice while serving in UN missions. India has also provided and continues to provide eminent Force Commanders for UN Missions.

### **Posts held by India at United Nations:**

- Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, was the first Indian representative to the United Nations of free India. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was elected the first woman President of the UN General Assembly;
- Hansa Mehta, the Indian delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, was responsible for changing the language of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from “all men” are born free and equal in dignity and rights to “all human beings”;
- Dalveer Bhandari, appointed in 2012 is an Indian judge currently appointed at the International Court of Justice;
- Shakti Devi, is the recipient of the UN International Female Peacekeeper Award in 2014.
- Ambassador Gharekhan, served as President of the Security Council in 1991;
- Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar was first president of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

### **Other interesting facts:**

- India, is one of the countries that voted against the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT);
- India publishes more human development reports than any other country. The reports provide insights even at the district level;
- On 30 January, 1948, the morning of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the UN Security Council held a silent tribute to his memory;
- The Record for the longest ever speech in the United Nations Security Council is held by India's **Krishna Menon**. On 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1957, he delivered an unparalleled eight-hour speech while defending India's stand on Kashmir. In total it lasted over **8 hours** and it is reported that he actually collapsed from exhaustion partway through and had to be hospitalized. He returned later and continued for another hour while a doctor monitored his blood pressure.

### **USO and the United Nations**

United Schools Organisation of India (USO) was established in 1951, with an aim to promote teachings about the United Nations, among the youth. Started by Late Mr. Jiya Lal Jain, USO is one of the oldest non-government organizations in India with a mandate to advance the social, cultural, and moral standards of school teachers and students across India to global standards. One such way is providing exposure to United Nations by means of the UN Information Test held annually. Several United Nations officials, including United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) Directors have presided over meetings and attended USO's numerous Conferences and Seminars. With an aim to imbibe peace education among schools in India, several UN ideals are constantly highlighted in various USO events and conferences.

#### **Did you know?**

- The first UN Information Test was held 1958;
- So far, more than 6.5 million students all-over India have participated in our tests;
- USO awards cash prizes to students who secure 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> prizes nationally. To date, USO has awarded Rs. 10 million to school students as cash prizes;
- Year-to-date, 5 million books have been published by USO to promote the teachings about the United Nations;
- UN Information Test Results are declared every year on UN Day, 24 October;
- The Asian edition of UN Chronicle was printed by USO (on behalf of the UN) and circulated nationally.

## Sample Questions

**Choose the right answer:**

1. What does the 'M' in IOM stand for?  
a) Migration (b) Mitigation (c) Maximum (d) Maturity
2. Which country was not part of the Conference held at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta?  
a) China (b) France (c) United Kingdom (d) USSR
3. UNRWA reports only to the UN General Assembly.  
a) True (b) False
4. Which Indian is the recipient of the UN International Female Peacekeeper Award in 2014?  
a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (b) Sarojini Naidu  
c) Shakti Devi (d) Lata Mangeshkar
5. Which country is the largest contributor to the UN budget?  
a) Germany (b) Japan (c) India (d) U.S.A
6. The World Bank consists of five institutions, which is not one of them?  
a) IBRD (b) IFC (c) ITU (d) IDA
7. When was the 1<sup>st</sup> UN Information Test conducted by USO?  
a) 1951 (b) 1952 (c) 1954 (d) 1958
8. Which of the following is not an official language of the UN?  
a) Hindi (b) Chinese (c) Spanish (d) Russian
9. In which city are the headquarters of UNIDO located?  
a) Paris (b) Rome (c) Vienna (d) Geneva
10. The main objective of the United Nations include\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Protect Human Rights (b) Uphold International Law  
c) Promote Sustainable Development (d) All of these
11. Who was one of the authors of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?  
a) Winston Churchill (b) Franklin Roosevelt  
c) Trygve Lie (d) John F. Kennedy
12. Where are the headquarters of IOM located?  
a) Vienna (b) Hague (c) Paris (d) Geneva
13. What does IMF stand for?

- a) International Money Fund (b) International Monetary Fund  
c) Indian Mutual Fund (d) None of the above
14. The work by the United Nations is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ geographical regions.  
a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 9
15. Which UN Agency has won the Noble Peace Prize two times?  
a) UNAIDS (b) UNESCO (c) UNICEF (d) UNHCR
16. The Secretary General of United Nations is not appointed by the 5 permanent members of UN Security Council.  
a) True (b) False
17. Where is the seat of the International Court of Justice located?  
a) New York (b) The Hague (c) New Delhi (d) London
18. When was the United Nations logo approved?  
a) 7 December 1946 (b) 7 December 1945  
c) 21 December 1945 (d) 20 October 1947
19. Which specialized agency of the United Nations creates a comprehensive shipping regulatory framework?  
a) WMO (b) IMO (c) ILO (d) WHO
20. The centre of UN activity in the Middle East is located in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Beirut (b) Gaza (c) Amman (d) Dubai
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the market value of all goods, products and services by a country during a specified period.  
a) GDP (b) GNP
22. UN officials are exempt from taxation on salaries paid to them.  
a) True (b) False
23. The headquarters of which main organ of the United Nations is not located in New York, USA?  
a) Trusteeship Council (b) Secretariat  
c) Economic & Social Council (d) none of them
24. How are the programmes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies financed?  
a) Voluntary contributions (b) Donations  
c) Asset contributions (d) All of these



25. What is the purpose of the United Nations designating language days for its official languages?
- a) To celebrate multilingualism
  - b) To encourage equal use of all languages
  - c) To promote cultural diversity; (d) All of the above
26. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development applies to all societies but not to the wealthiest countries.
- a) True (b) False
27. Which main organ of United Nations is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue?
- a) Economic and Social Council (b) Secretariat
  - c) Security Council (d) Trusteeship Council
28. The UN Charter comprises of 19 Chapters and 111 articles.
- a) True (b) False
29. The role of the International Court of Justice is to settle disputes between \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Individuals (b) Governments (c) Member States (d) All
30. Which organ of the United Nations is responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security?
- a) Security Council (b) Trusteeship Council
  - c) General Assembly (d) Secretariat
31. The top officials of the United Nations are diplomats and therefore have diplomatic immunity.
- a) True (b) False
32. How many Goals are part of the Sustainable Development Goals?
- a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 17
33. Which UN Agency serves as the focal point in the UN System for the coordination of disaster reduction?
- a) UNOPS (b) UNISDR (c) IBRD (d) IDA

## PHOTO GALLERY



***1.1 Eleanor Roosevelt with Universal Declaration of Human Rights***



***1.2 Mr. António Guterres (Portugal) present Secretary General  
Term of office: 2017 – to date***



**Trygve Lie  
(Norway)**

Term of office 1946-1952



**Dag Hammarskjöld  
(Sweden)**

Term of office 1953-1961



**U Thant  
(Myanmar)**

Term of office 1961-1971



**Kurt Waldheim  
(Austria)**

Term of office 1972-1981



**Javier Perez de Cuellar  
(Peru)**

Term of office 1982-1991



**Boutros Boutros Ghali  
(Egypt)**

Term of office 1992-1996



**Kofi Annan  
(Ghana)**

Term of office 1997-2006



**Ban Ki-moon  
(Korea)**

Term of office 2007-2016

### ***1.3 Previous Secretaries-General of United Nations and terms of office***



### ***1.4 United Nations Stamp***



*1.5 United Nations General Assembly*



*1.6 United Nations Security Council*



***1.7 UN Flag***



***1.8 UN Official Language Speakers***

**Founder Author  
LATE Mr. JIYA LAL JAIN**

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