



UN75
2020 AND BEYOND

SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER



Choose flags of two other countries which have the same colour combination as ours and draw them out.



UNITED NATIONS MADE EASY

Messages



"May all we do be done in Love".

Mary Ward

Congratulations to the team of teachers, UN and JPIC representatives who have put together this wonderful resource for our children to engage with the United Nations on its 75th Anniversary. It is indeed a labor of love and an example of the power of Mary Ward women uniting to make a difference.

May this resource help our students to reflect and engage with what is important to us as a human species as we navigate through the Covid 19 pandemic

Sr. Sabrina Edwards, IBVM

Province Leader
of the Province of South Asia

Loreto Provincialate,
7, Middleton Row, Kolkata 700 071

"We must commit to engaging young people fully, not only as a symbol or to simply check the box. The goal must be meaningful participation."

Antonio Guterres, United Nations Secretary General

It is truly an ingenious idea to create this booklet to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations. I would like to congratulate and thank the teachers, UN and JPIC representatives who have worked collaboratively to produce a resource that can be shared across our network. I have no doubt that it will encourage your students and other young people to learn more about the UN, its inspiring history and aspirations; and how we, the people can contribute to make peace, security and equity a reality in our lifetime.

I look forward to seeing our Mary Ward young people in all parts of the world engaging, dreaming, participating and collaborating to build back a better world.

Sr. Janet Palafox IBVM

NGO Representative to the United Nations
Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary NGO
747 Third Avenue, 2nd Flr,
New York, NY 10017

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

Nelson Mandela

I am very glad for the initiative taken by you all to prepare this booklet on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations. Congratulations! I believe this great resource will help the students to understand the purposes, aims and the roles UN play to create a more peaceful and humane world. May it help us to make the UN relevant to everyone everywhere and thus build an inclusive and healthy society.

Sr. Cynthia Mathew CJ

NGO representative to the United Nations.
747 Third Avenue, 2nd Flr,
New York, NY 10017

I	BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION	Page 1
	SIGNIFICANT UN CONFERENCES	Page 2
	UN CHARTER	Page 3
	PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	Page 4
	ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS	Page 5,6
N	SPECIALISED AGENCIES OF THE UN	Page 7
	AGENCIES OF THE UN	Page 8
	UN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (HUMANITY AND ENVIRONMENT)	Page 9.10
	LEARNING: THE TREASURE WITHIN	Page 11
	CONNECT WITH UNITED NATIONS	Page 12
D	UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD	Page 13
	LET US LEARN ABOUT WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION	Page 14
	NAMES OF SECRETARY GENERALS OF THE UN	Page 15
	BE A GLOBAL CITIZEN	Page 16
	CHALLENGES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	Page 17
E	UN PEACE-KEEPING INITIATIVE	Page 18
	UN75: United in Moulding a Future Together	Page 19-20
	MARY WARD FAMILY AT THE UN	Page 21
	ACTIVITIES TO COMMEMORATE THE 75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UN	Page 22
	LET US ENGAGE IN... SHAPING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER	Page 23
X	UN PEACE-KEEPING INITIATIVE	Page 24
	KNOWLEDGE TIME : WHY WAS G-4 FORMED?	Page 25
	THE SHADOW PANDEMIC: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE WAKE OF COVID-19	Page 26
	A THOUGHT TO PONDER....	Page 27
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	Page 28

BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

The failure of the League of Nations to prevent the Second World War led to the birth of the United Nations



(1941-1947)

JUNE, 1941

Declaration of St. James Palace
The Allies made a commitment to establish peace and fight the scourge of war.

AUGUST, 1941

President Franklin D Roosevelt & Prime Minister Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter.

1942

Declaration by the United Nations involving 26 countries.

1943

Moscow Conference called for the establishment of a world organization to maintain peace and security.

1944


Conference at Dumbarton Oaks
The representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom formulated proposals for a world organization that became the basis for the United Nations.

OCTOBER 1945

On October 24th, the UN officially came into existence. From 1947 onwards, this day is celebrated as UN Day.

JUNE 1945

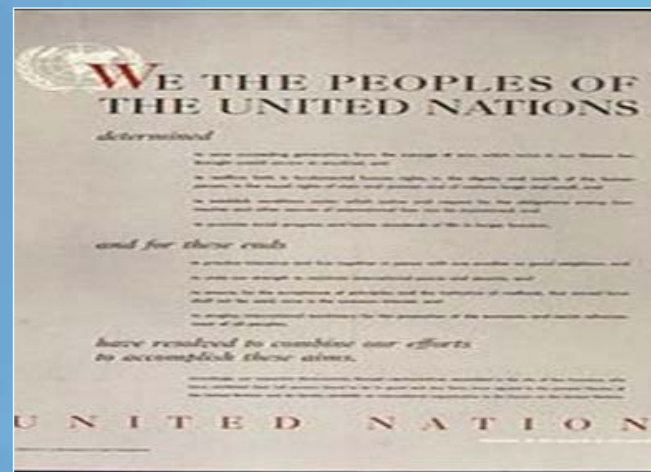
San Francisco Conference
On June 26th, The UN Charter was signed by 50 Countries.



Find out what sort of a government exists in Japan, USA, Germany, Russia, UK, Italy and India. Share it with the class

SIGNIFICANT UN CONFERENCES

- After Moscow, there was another conference at **Tehran** in **1943** which was attended by Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt.
- **1944-** At the **Dumbarton Oaks Conference**, a decision was taken to maintain international peace and security.
- **1945-** The **Charter** was formally signed by 51 countries, and after the 5 great signatories had signed it, the Charter came into force in October **1945**.
- **1948-** The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its third session on 10 December 1948 as Resolution 217 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris and France. **Eleanor Roosevelt** served as the first chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights and played an instrumental role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Draw a timeline showing the significant UN conferences.



Choose the flags of any five countries other than your own country and find out what the colours or symbols stand for.

UN CHARTER



Features:

- Maintenance of Peace and Security
- To provide for law and order
- To devise ways to end terrorism
- To facilitate international socio-economic order

Listening skills



Listen to your teacher explain the relation between terrorism & peace.

Share some news clippings on terrorism and find out the names of at least three countries that are facing it now.

PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

AS LAID OUT IN ARTICLE 1 OF THE CHARTER

- To maintain peace and security.
- To develop friendly relations among nations.
- To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
- To be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.



Let us find the word meanings of “humanitarian” and “harmonising”.

Now, share a story showing these terms.etc

- Let us learn, sing and share the National Anthem of any five Member countries (other than yours)
- Let us now hear our National Anthem being sung by a National of another country.

<https://youtu.be/zkfFrnF4sjo>



Let us Share

ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

NAME	MEMBERSHIP	FUNCTIONS	HEADQUARTERS
1 GENERAL ASSEMBLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Countries who join the UN become members of the General Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deals with disarmament, economic and financial issues Cultural affairs Solving political issues of member countries 	NEW YORK, USA
2 SECURITY COUNCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 Members 5 are permanent – USA, Russia, UK, France, China 10 non-permanent members elected for 2 year term by General Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining world peace and order It has the exclusive Veto Power which helps it to take decisions even without the consent of the other members 	NEW YORK, USA
3 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 member states elected by General Assembly for 3 years with terms ending on, December 31st of the 3rd year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help General Assembly in solving economic and social problems in the world 	NEW YORK, USA



The Nations want to know...So, let us debate, "Has the UN been successful in resolving conflicts?"

ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS



NAME	MEMBERSHIP	FUNCTIONS	HEADQUARTERS
4 INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 judges elected to 9 year term of office by UN General Assembly and Security Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To settle in accordance with International Laws etc, legal disputes between states and to give advisory opinions on legal questions 	THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
5 SECRETARIAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary General presides over the Secretariat and he is the most important dignitary of UN. Other members are appointed by the UN Secretary General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deals with all administrative tasks; Secretary General being the spokesperson is also responsible for creating the annual report 	NEW YORK, USA
6 TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Here, the 5 permanent members of the Security Council are members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help ensure that trust territories were administered in the best interest of their inhabitants : at present this council has suspended its functions 	NEW YORK, USA



Find out what you understand by 'Justice'?
Ask your teacher to give you two facts on
Justice, Peace, Integrity of Creation.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES OF THE UN

There are three categories of Specialised Agencies

Concerned
with Technical
Matters

ICAO
International Civil Aviation
Organisation

International
Telecommunication
Organization

World
Meteorological
Organization

Engaged in
Social and
Humanitarian Activities

International
Labour
Organization

World Health
Organization

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Tackling
International
Financial Problems

The World Bank

International
Development
Association

International
Finance
Corporation



What is an agency ?
Why does the UN
need agencies ?

AGENCIES OF THE UN



**INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION
ORGANISATION**

**INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANISATION**

**WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANISATION**

**FOOD &
AGRICULTURAL
ORGANISATION**

**UNIVERSAL
POSTAL UNION**

**INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR
ORGANISATION**

**INTERNATIONAL
ORGANISATION
FOR MIGRATION**

**UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATION**

**WORLD
TRADE
ORGANISATION**

**WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION**

**INTERNATIONAL
MONETARY
FUND**

**WORLD BANK
GROUP**

**UNITED NATIONS
INTERNATIONAL
CHILDREN'S
EMERGENCY
FUND**

**INTERNATIONAL
TELE-
COMMUNICATION
UNION**

**WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION**

**UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC
& CULTURAL
ORGANISATION**

**INTERNATIONAL
FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Creative activity



You have been tasked with a choice to open an agency, and design a logo for it. What agency would that be and why?

UN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (HUMANITY AND ENVIRONMENT)



The United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF in 150 countries caters to child protection, immunization programme and education.



UNITED NATIONS
Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization

UNESCO facilitates promotion of cultural expression for minorities and indigenous people. It helps in protection of the ancient historic places. More than 1000 sites have been designated as World Heritage Sites.



IFAD
INTERNATIONAL
FUND FOR
AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT

IFAD supports 240 programmes in 147 countries enabling good cultivation and marketing skills of agricultural products.



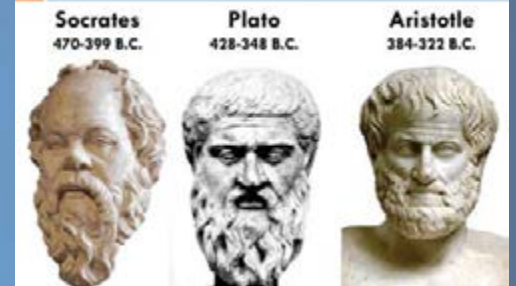
United Nations Development Programme

UNDP supports 4800 projects to reduce poverty and to promote good governance globally.



UNEP is active in tackling climate change, working with 2000 scientists. It also examines marine, soil and air pollution.

LET US BE WISE



Make a presentation showing how UNESCO has worked to protect the expression of cultural minorities.

UN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (HUMANITY AND ENVIRONMENT)



The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, commonly known as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) or the UN Human Rights Office, is a department of the Secretariat of the United Nations that works to promote and protect Human Rights that are guaranteed under International Law and stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.



The UNHCR has been assisting and is still working on more than 60 million refugees globally by giving them education, shelter and food in countries like Palestine, Libya, Myanmar, etc.



UN Women work towards enhancing socio-economic empowerment of women and making gender equality central to national development, planning and budgeting.



WHO aids in disease control, discovery of vaccines, medical aid, especially in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria, South America, etc. it works towards eradication of Polio, Smallpox, Leprosy, SARS and currently, COVID-19.



The World Bank has provided loans to more than 12000 projects in 170 countries since 1947.

Let us deliberate
Why should children have rights?



Which of the Child Rights appeal to you the most? Why so?

Learning: The Treasure Within

The Delors Report was submitted to the UNESCO by an International Commission on Education for the twenty- first century headed by Jacques Delors.

Education is declared to be 'the principal means available to foster a deeper and more harmonious form of human development and thereby to reduce poverty, exclusion, ignorance, oppression and war.'

In the wake of the pandemic and the idea of the 'new normal', the emphasis of the Commission on learning throughout life and 'adapting to the evolving requirements of the labour market' is extremely relevant. The Four Pillars of Learning, as suggested in the report, thus needs to be given cognizance.

FOUR PILLARS OF LEARNING

LEARNING TO KNOW

Awareness of World Issues and their Solutions.

LEARNING TO LIVE TOGETHER

Active Involvement in Solution Building

LEARNING TO DO

Developing Attitudes and Commitment to Global Citizenship

LEARNING TO BE

Demonstrating Respect for Self and Others

She Did it!



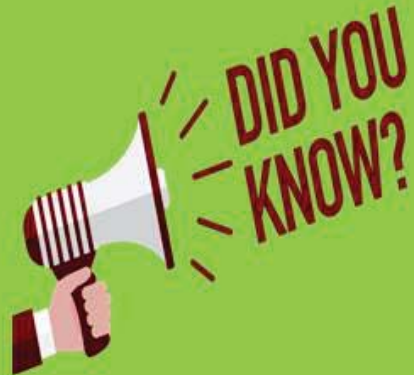
Greta Thunberg

To hear: <https://rb.gy/kqcxqc>

You may read more of her speeches in this book



Connect with United Nations



The United Nations has a long history of close co-operation with the Government of India. Today the United Nations system in India includes 26 organisations that have the privilege to serve in the country.



To connect with the United Nations you can refer to the website- <https://in.one.un.org/page/about-us/> and find out about the work of the UN Agencies in India. Join hands with neighbouring schools to invite a delegation of the UN regional office to visit your school!

Let us be a journalist

Let us be a journalist- for classes IX and X: You are a journalist of a leading newspaper. Write down an interview that you had taken of a refugee or a migrant labourer who was forced to dislocate. In your article focus on his feelings, fears, apprehensions and thoughts.

Connect with UN

For the Plus Two: Write a story outlining the life of a refugee fleeing his or her country and seeking protection in another country-what are his/ her feelings when he/she is suddenly stopped at the shores after being on the high seas for weeks.

UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

This text is not an official version of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Access the official text at <http://www.unicef.org/crc>



Article 1 Everyone under 18 has these rights.

Article 2 All Children have these rights, without any discrimination.

Article 3 All adults should do what is best for you keeping in mind their decisions will affect children.

Article 4 The government has a responsibility to protect your rights.

Article 5 Your family has to protect and help you exercise your rights.

Article 6 You have the right to be alive.

Article 7 You have the right to a name and nationality.

Article 8 You have the right to an official record of an identity.

Article 9 You have the right to live with a family who cares for you.

Article 10 If you live in a different country than your parents do, you have a right to be together.

Article 11 You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.

Article 12 You have the right to give your opinion and for adults to listen and take it seriously.

Article 13 You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others.



Article 14 You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs.

Article 15 You have the right to choose your own friends and join groups so long it isn't harmful to others.

Article 16 You have the right to privacy.

Article 17 You have the right to information important to your well being and adults have to ensure it is not harmful and help you understand it.

Article 18 You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible.

Article 19 You have the right to be protected from hurt and mistreatment in body or mind.

Article 20 You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.

Article 21 You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care.

Article 22 You have the right to special protection and help if you are a refugee.

Article 23 You have the right to special protection and care if you have a disability.

Article 24 You have the right to best health and care, safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment and information to help you stay well.

Article 25 If you live in care, you have the right to appropriate living arrangements.

Article 26 You have the right to help from government if you are poor or in need.

Article 27 You have the right to have your basic needs met.

Article 28 You have the right to good quality education.

Article 29 Your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should help you live peacefully, protect the environment & respect people.

Article 30 You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups require special protection.

Article 31 You have the right to play and rest.

Article 32 You have the right to protection from work that harms you. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly.

Article 33 You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and drug trade

Article 34 You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.

Article 35 No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.

Article 36 You have the right to be protected from any kind of exploitation.

Article 37 No one is allowed to punish you in any cruel or harmful way.

Article 38 You have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into army.

Article 39 You have the right to help if you have been hurt, neglected or badly treated.

Article 40 You have the right to legal help and fair treatment in a justice system that respects your rights.

Article 41 If your country's laws provide better protection, they will apply.

Article 42 You have the right to know your rights.

Articles 43- 54 These articles explain how governments and UNICEF will work to protect children and their rights.



What is vaccination?

Vaccination is the administration of agent-specific, but safe, antigenic components that in vaccinated individuals can induce protective immunity against the corresponding infectious agent. The Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) — endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 is a framework to prevent millions of deaths by 2020 through more equitable access to existing vaccines for people in all communities.

WHO has played a stellar role in the immunization programme world wide. Here are some common ones :

Examples of Vaccines which are available

Typhoid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuberculosis • Tetanus • Diphtheria • Cholera 	Rabies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hepatitis A, B, E • Influenza • Dengue • Yellow fever 	Mumps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measles • Malaria • Pneumococcal diseases • Tick borne and Japanese encephalitis
--	---	---

Some examples of vaccines in the pipeline

Chikungunya	HIV 1
Universal Influenza vaccine	Nipah Virus
	Covid 19

Share with the class, the name of any one disease which has been eradicated.










The tremors caused by the global pandemic must be patiently dealt with and the story unfolds...

- Over 100 studies are under way to find a vaccine for COVID-19.
- Vaccination is one of the world’s most successful health interventions, saving as many as 3 million lives every year.
- But a further 1.5 million deaths a year could be avoided with improved global coverage.
- Cost, conflict and vaccine hesitancy are among the barriers.

The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the importance of immunization to our modern world, but the path to universal vaccination is neither simple nor cheap. The race is on to find a Covid Vaccine...

Vaccination is among the most important developments in human health, saving millions of lives a year, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

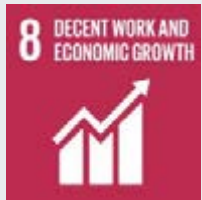
NAMES OF SECRETARY GENERALS OF THE UN

Trygve Lie	Norway		1946-53
Dag Hammarskjold	Sweden		1953-61
U Thant	Burma		1962-71
Kurt Waldheim	Austria		1972-81
Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru		1982-91
Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt		1992-96
Kofi Annan	Ghana		1997-2006
Ban Ki-Moon	South Korea		2007-16
Antonio Guterres	Portugal		2017-Current



**You are the Secretary General of the UN.
There are representatives from other
member states.
Discuss with the attendees the correct
response to the Syrian crisis.**

Be a global citizen.
 Act with passion and compassion.
 Help us make this world safer and more sustainable today
 and for the generations that will follow us.
 That is our moral responsibility.



17 SDGs 169 Targets
 taking us to THE FUTURE WE WANT



Strong UN Better World.

unic.india@unic.org www.unic.org.in UNICNewDelhi @UNICDelhi



QUIZ TIME



Each of the pictures (above), refer to one of the SDGs. Can you guess which ones?

Honesty Game

Without looking at the SDG page, draw the symbol of the SDGs depicting
 (1) Life on Land
 (2) Reduced Inequalities

CHALLENGES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1 **Tackling “organized crime”** affecting many countries today, like, illegal drug trade, trafficking of human beings, funding terrorism, etc

2 **Implementation of the SDGs:** The major challenges in implementing the SDGs involve getting all the stakeholders on board. Working out an action plan and measuring progress and accountability.

3 **Multilateralism:** The world needs stronger multilateralism to tackle its toughest challenges, from climate change and poverty eradication to abuses of Human Rights and arms proliferation. But herein, the UN finds itself incapacitated as multilateralism is viewed by many countries as a means to erode their sovereignty.

4 Rich nations nowadays, lack the political will to implement a **‘New International Economic Order’** to establish world social justice

5 There is an increasing awareness nowadays, the enormous **gap between proclamation and performance** in the UN

6 **Empowerment of Women:** Women are under- represented in political and economic decision making processes. Although the UN has been a strong champion of the cause of girls and women, a lot still needs to be done in this regard.

7 **Financial Dependency:** Declining levels of official development assistance (ODA) and rising levels of debt is impeding the United Nations ability to, in the words of the Secretary General António Guterres, “deliver for people or planet.”

8 **Rising intense rivalries between global powers** are a big hinderance to peace and economic development

Let us think



How do you think India is doing, in implementing the SDGs?
What are India’s challenges?



Let us imagine

Draw and colour your ‘world’ which has ZERO HUNGER.

UN PEACE-KEEPING INITIATIVE

Treaties against terrorism, bombing, terrorist financing and nuclear terrorism-14 global agreements have been made

Solving armed conflict in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burundi, Sudan, Nepal, India, Iraq, Palestine

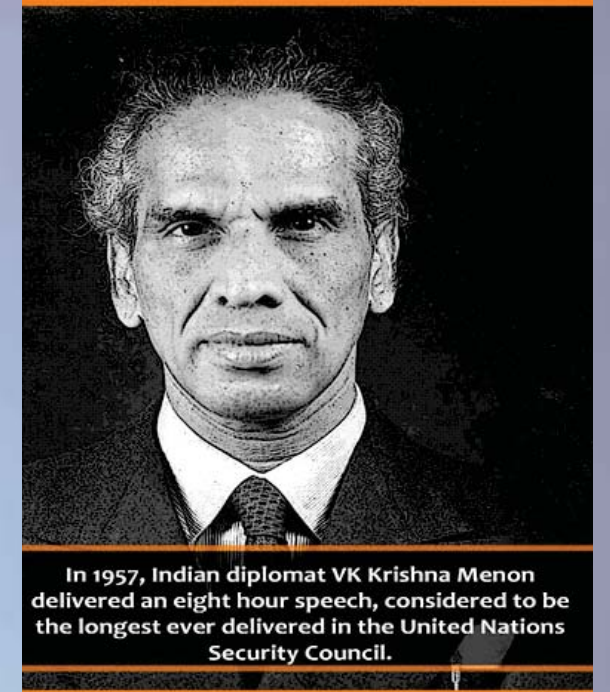
Nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament in chemical weapons signed by 190 countries

Combating sexual violence in Afghanistan, Iran, India, Somalia, Congo, Syria, El-Salvador

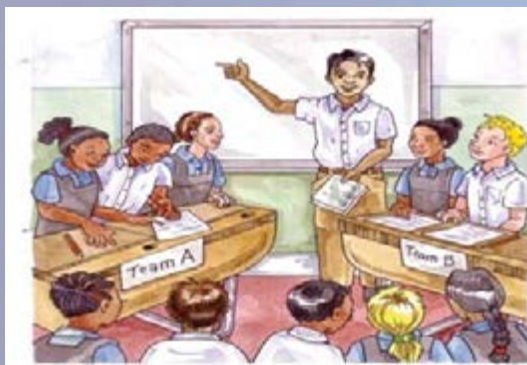
Activity: Refer to page no. 24



- India was among the founder members of the United Nations that signed a declaration at Washington DC, in October 1944
- India played an active role from 1947-62, under the leadership of Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, the then Ambassador to the United Nations
- India was also the biggest contributor of troops to the UN Peace Keeping Force, trying to maintain peace in various countries
- The first all women contingent in an UN Peace Keeping Mission, was the '**Formed Police Unit**' from India in Siberia in 2002
- India has helped the United Nations in Apartheid, Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Zero Tolerance for Terrorism
- In 2005- India, Brazil, Japan and Germany formed a Bloc known as G-4, which is demanding UNSC reforms
- India has been elected as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for a two-year term with an overwhelming majority



MR. V.K. KRISHNA MENON



**We are seniors after all!
What is Nuclear
Non-Proliferation?**



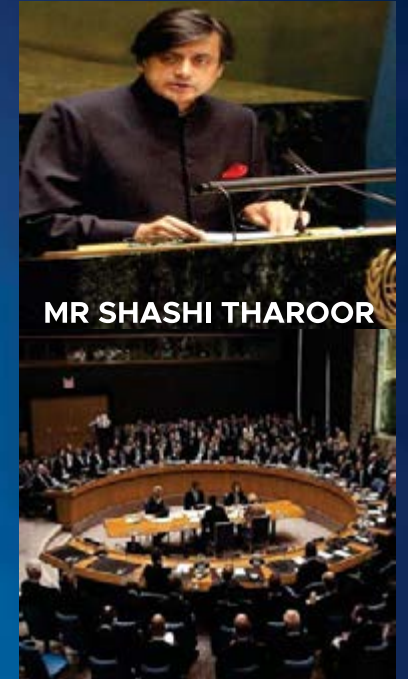
**Dramatics:
Enact the Veto Power
of the Security Council**



UN75: UNITED IN MOULDING A FUTURE TOGETHER



- In January 2001, Mr. Shashi Tharoor, the Indian diplomat was appointed as Under Secretary General for Communication and Public Information.
- Currently, the World Bank has approved a fast track \$1 billion India **COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Project** to help India combat the pandemic.
- The **WHO India Country Cooperation Strategy 2019–2023: A Time of Transition** has been jointly developed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of India and the WHO Country Office for India. The **Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS)**, provides a strategic roadmap for WHO to work with the Government of India towards achieving its health sector goals, improving the health of its population and bringing in transformative changes in the health sector.
- **Dr. Harsh Vardhan, the current Minister of Health and Family Welfare was elected** on May 22, 2020 as **Chair of World Health Organization's Executive Board**. He is the pioneer behind the Pulse Polio programme and has been in the forefront in the fight against tobacco and many other issues.



Analyse this

Let us analyse the role played by Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. Shashi Tharoor and Dr. Harsh Vardhan in the UN.



MARY WARD FAMILY AT THE UN

- The Institute of The Blessed Virgin Mary and the Congregation of Jesus work in collaboration at the United Nations to promote a more humane, just and sustainable world. The focus of our NGO is on WOMEN AND GIRLS within the context of SOCIAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT and HUMAN RIGHTS.
- To commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the UN, all the member states along with the multiple stakeholders will hold a high-level meeting on the theme-‘THE FUTURE WE WANT, THE UN WE NEED: REAFFIRMING OUR COLLECTIVE COMMITMENT TO MULTILATERALISM’.
- The digital dialogue conducted between people all over the globe helped give a platform to voice their opinion.



What does Gender Equality in 2020 mean to you? Make a poster with a catchy caption to express it.

SPECIFIC AREAS OF INVOLVEMENT ARE:

- THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY
- GENDER EQUALITY
- ACCESS TO HEALTH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS
- AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSON
- FINANCING AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT
- GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

ACTIVITIES TO COMMEMORATE THE 75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UN





LET US ENGAGE IN... SHAPING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER



What does Sustainable Development mean to you?

Poems on Peace

Songs on Peace



Community activities to reach out, to others.

Let us promote UN awareness- share important facts on UN.

UN 75 ACTIVITIES

Draw smiley faces.

Share your hopes and fear.

Wearing' National costume, talk about the culture of the region.



What is joy and happiness to you?

Let us watch the film 'Girl Rising'

UN PEACE-KEEPING INITIATIVE



Treaties against terrorism, bombing, terrorist financing and nuclear terrorism- 14 global agreements have been made.

Nuclear non- proliferation, disarmament in chemical weapons signed by 190 countries

Solving armed conflict in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burundi, Sudan, Nepal, India, Iraq, Palestine

Combating sexual violence in Afghanistan, Iran, India, Somalia, Congo, Syria, El- Salvador.

Knowledge time : Why was G-4 formed?

							B	
					A			
			2					
1								

CLUES

DOWN:

- A. An island country of East Asia with its capital in Tokyo.
- B. The country with the second largest railway network operated under a single management.

ACROSS:

- 1. The country with the Brandenburg Gate and many sites relating to WWII and with Munich known for its October fest.
- 2. Largest country in South America and the name derived from a tree. It is the only country in South America that speaks Portuguese. The present President is Mr. J.Bolsonaro.



The Shadow Pandemic: Domestic violence in the wake of COVID-19

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=17&v=IINP bW-o0&feature=emb_title Press release: UN Women raises awareness of the shadow pandemic of violence against women during COVID-19.
- Public service announcement narrated by Oscar-winning actor, Kate Winslet highlights increase in domestic violence with call to support women in need.
- New York, 27 May 2020– UN Women, the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women, launched the Shadow Pandemic public awareness campaign, focussing on the global increase in domestic violence amid the COVID-19 health crisis. The Shadow Pandemic public service announcement is a sixty-second film narrated by Academy Award- winning actor Kate Winslet, who has championed many humanitarian causes. The video highlights the alarming upsurge in domestic violence during COVID-19 and delivers a vital message urging people to act, to support women if they know or suspect someone is experiencing violence.



Write an essay in your second language on the role of WHO, as you see it, in the COVID-19 Pandemic?



Design an UNICEF type card to bring about an awareness on domestic violence.

Can you suggest one proposition to boost the performance of the UN?



A THOUGHT TO PONDER....

I think, the need of the hour, is to inculcate a cooperative attitude, beneficial decision making and adopting internationalism in the member countries, which will enhance transparency in the relation between all the members.



Is the UN going the League of Nations way?

How is UN relevant in today's World?

BIBLIOGRAPHY



For all UN related information

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>
<http://www.un.org>

For UN Agencies in India

<https://in.one.un.org/page/about-us/>

UN and Sustainable Development..the role of the various organs

<https://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/promote-sustainable-development/>

For Learning: The Treasure Within, Delors Report to UNESCO:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319186139_Revisiting_'Learning_The_Treasure_Within'_Assessing_the_influence_of_the_1996_Delors_Report

UN Convention on Rights of the Child

https://childhub.org/en/system/tdf/childfriendly/attachments/20.-poster-rightsofthechild_english_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=21293

5 charts that tell the story of vaccines today

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/06/vaccine-development-barriers-coronavirus/>

World Health Organization

<https://www.who.int>

Connect to the UN

<https://time.com/5684216/greta-thunberg-un-climate-action-summit-climate-speech/>

Vaccines and diseases

<https://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en/>

Covid domestic violence

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

Dumbarton Oaks Conference Cartoon is from cartoon by S.J. Ray, published in the Kansas city star on August 1, 1944

<https://www.doaks.org/research/library-archives/dumbarton-oaks-archives/historical-records/75th-anniversary/blog/the-dumbarton-oaks-conversations-1944>

Images were downloaded from various sites

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charter_of_the_United_Nations
<https://www.facebook.com/xpressminds/photos/menons-speech-which-defended-indias-right-over-kashmir-earned-menon-the-title-of/1169388503244199/>
<http://www.iranreview.org/content/Documents/The-Tehran-Conference-November-28-December-1-1943.htm>
<https://www.todaybackthen.com/home/2015/1/14/january-14-1943-the-casablanca-conference>

Google Chrome clip art

“We should desire nothing unconditionally from God except that His Holy Will be done in us.”
-Mary Ward



OUR GRATITUDE TO:

- **Sr Janet Palafox IBVM,**
NGO Representative to the UN,
for content input and knowledge sharing.
- **Sr Cynthia Mathew CJ,**
NGO Representative to the UN,
for her mentorship and encouragement.
- **Sr A. Nirmala, IBVM,**
UN Province Representative, South Asia,
for having conceptualized this UN ready-reckoner and being an inspiration for the JPIC team to undertake this worthy task for the young Global Citizens.

Mrs. Ratna Ranjan, JPIC National Coordinator, India, for her valuable inputs, constant supervision, detailing, for being the pillar of support and her indomitable drive and patience.

Mrs. Kaveri Dutt, Director, Loreto Education Board, India, for initiating the process, editing from inception and continual support and guidance.

Mrs. Sherin Andrews, Loreto Convent Delhi for content and research right from inception

Ms. Shruti Handa, Content and proofreading.

Mrs. Nandini Bhattacharjee Editing & concept visualisation of illustrations/ activities

Ms. Rima Tamang, Giving the project a graphic story-line.

Special Thanks to Aryan Andrews
Class 12
Mt. St. Mary's School,
Delhi

Franciscan Solutions, Technical support in transforming the content to an e-format.