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CULTURE

English-speaking World

● Citizenship

● Global Goals

● Exams

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



Inquadra il QR Code e scopri il mondo Sanoma

s a n o m a

LANG
LINGUE E FUTURO

Organisations of the UN



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



WARM UP

Look at the page headline.
Think and circle.

The United Nations is a
national / international /
European organisation.

KEY WORDS

A blueprint: is a plan that explains how to achieve something in the future.

A charter: is a formal statement of the rights and duties of an organisation.

Subsidiary agencies: are founded as an extension of the main agency.



A UN summit in New York

GOOD TO KNOW



The UN Charter, which was signed in San Francisco on June 26th 1945, is regarded as an international **treaty**¹. This means that it gives the UN the power to take legal action on a variety of issues including the sovereign equality of states and the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

The United Nations

The UN was set up in 1945. It is the only international institution that invites member nations from all over the world to come together and find solutions to common problems. These problems include climate change, gender equality, poverty and war. Its original charter talked about peace, justice, respect, human rights, tolerance and solidarity and almost 80 years later these values remain at the **forefront**² of the UN's mission. In fact in 2015, the UN took further steps to reach its targets by creating the 2030 Agenda. To help the UN to operate more effectively in various sectors, a number of subsidiary agencies were also formed. Let's take a look at some of them.



WHO

The World Health Organization was set up in 1948 and its primary aim is 'the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health'. Its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland, but it has six regional offices, 150 country offices plus some other offices. The six regions are Africa, the Americas, Eastern Mediterranean, Europe, South-East Asia and Western Pacific. The WHO 'plays an essential role improving local health systems and coordinating the global response to health threats'. This means that they are often on the frontline during emergencies providing concrete help for those who need it most.



WHO headquarters



Girls school in Kabul, Afghanistan

UNICEF

This is the UN's Children's Fund and it has been in operation since 1946. It defends the rights of all children everywhere. At the heart of their mission is the belief that 'every child has the right to survive and **thrive**³': they work in over 190 countries and territories to try and reduce child mortality and provide the right conditions for a healthy childhood and adolescence for some of the world's most vulnerable children. This includes fighting child poverty and inequalities in access to education and **healthcare**⁴ as well as providing **lifesaving supplies**⁵ in emergency situations.

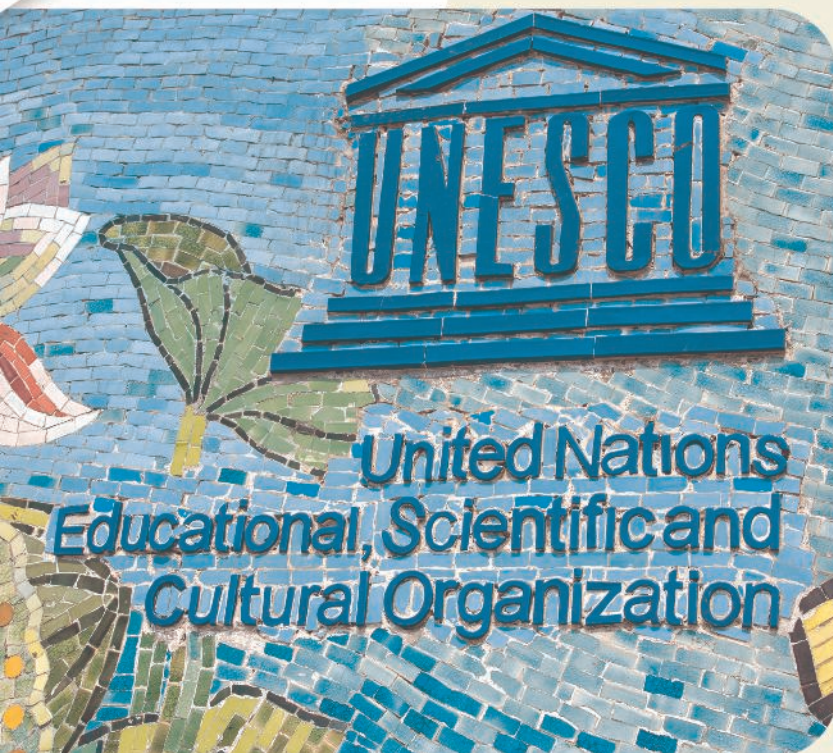
GLOSSARY

- 1 **treaty** trattato
- 2 **forefront** prima linea
- 3 **thrive** crescere
- 4 **healthcare** servizio sanitario
- 5 **lifesaving supplies** rifornimenti di primo soccorso

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization was started in 1945 and its goal is to 'achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives'. One of the FAO's current initiatives is the UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028. The FAO believes that family farmers are the key to achieving Zero Hunger as well as the other Global Goals because they take care of the Earth and currently produce more than 80% of the food in the world. Traditional farming knowledge combined with innovative technology could help maintain agro-biodiversity and save our planet.





UNESCO

The UN's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization aims to 'build peace through international cooperation in education, sciences and culture'. The idea of using education as a tool for peace came to European allied leaders during World War II. Other governments, including the USA, later joined and at the end of the war in 1945, UNESCO was born. The preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO declares that 'Since wars begin in the minds of men and women, it is in the minds of men and women that the defences of peace must be constructed' and the whole idea of this organisation is to prevent another World War. UNESCO World Heritage sites, including Hadrian's Wall in northern England (started by the Romans in 122 A.D.) preserve the history and traditions of different peoples. Understanding and accepting different cultures promotes unity.

ACTIVITIES

1 Read the text and write the name of one of the organisations next to each sentence. You can use some organisations more than once.

- 1 It is working to promote and support Family Farming.
- 2 Peace, justice, respect, human rights, tolerance and solidarity are in its original charter.
- 3 Its primary aim is to ensure optimum levels of health for all people around the globe.
- 4 Defending the rights of children everywhere is its main goal.
- 5 The 2030 Agenda sustainable development goals were agreed by its members.
- 6 Education, science and culture are at the centre of its mission.

2 **REAL-LIFE TASK**  **Life skills** Read this case study. How do you think the UN and its subsidiary agencies help these refugees? Look at the UNICEF website.



CASE STUDY

Rohingya children are living in refugee camps in Bangladesh. These children and their families were persecuted in their home country of Myanmar. Living conditions are poor and access to education is limited. Teenage girls are often withdrawn from education by their families. Many of the children are at risk of exploitation and abuse, especially girls and those with disabilities.

THAT'S
AMAZING!



GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS

Glastonbury achieved a Guinness World Record not because of its music and performing arts festival but because of a peace sign.



The background

Guinness World Records, originally called 'The Guinness Book of Records', was started by Sir Hugh Beaver in the 1950s, the managing director of the Guinness Brewery. This global brand now has offices all over the world, but their mission remains the same: to document the incredible.

The Glastonbury record

On August 1st, in 2017, 15,000 people made the world's biggest human peace sign on the site of Glastonbury's monumental stone circle. Greenfield managers organised the event the day before the start of the Glastonbury Festival in response to the terrorist attacks in Manchester and London in May and June respectively. The bomb at the Manchester Arena at the end of an Ariana Grande pop concert on May 22nd killed 22 people and **injured**¹ many others. Terrorists killed eight people in the London Bridge attack on June 3rd and attacked and injured more than 40 others. The Glastonbury peace sign was a show of unity amongst people at a time of conflict and fear.

GLOSSARY

1 **injured** ferì

ACTIVITIES

1 Match the numbers to the facts.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 the 1950s | a <input type="checkbox"/> The number of people the bomb killed. |
| 2 01/08/2017 | b <input type="checkbox"/> The number of people who made the peace sign. |
| 3 15,000 | c <input type="checkbox"/> The start of the Guinness World Records enterprise. |
| 4 22 | d <input type="checkbox"/> The date of the London Bridge attack. |
| 5 03/06/2017 | e <input type="checkbox"/> The date of the Glastonbury world record. |

2 **REAL-LIFE TASK** **Life skills** Make a human peace sign with your classmates.

Ask the teacher to take a photo. Use it as the icon for your class group emails / messages.

YouTube Watch the video.

'Glastonbury 2017 - Let's make the biggest ever human peace sign'

