

# 1. Orientation Day Delegates

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# Foundation of the UNO

Charter signed in June 1945 in San Francisco (50 states, no neutral states invited to participate)

 Successor of the League of Nations founded after the Great War 1920

- October 24, 1945 become effective
- Today 193 member states



# Aims and Objectives of the UN

- The maintenance of international peace and security. The UN does this by working to prevent conflict; helping parties in conflict make peace; peacekeeping; and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish.
- The development of **friendly relations among nations** on the basis of equality and the principle of self-determination.
- To foster worldwide cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.
- To promote human rights and fundamental freedom for the people of the world.
- To serve as a center where various nations can coordinate their activities towards the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations.
- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war

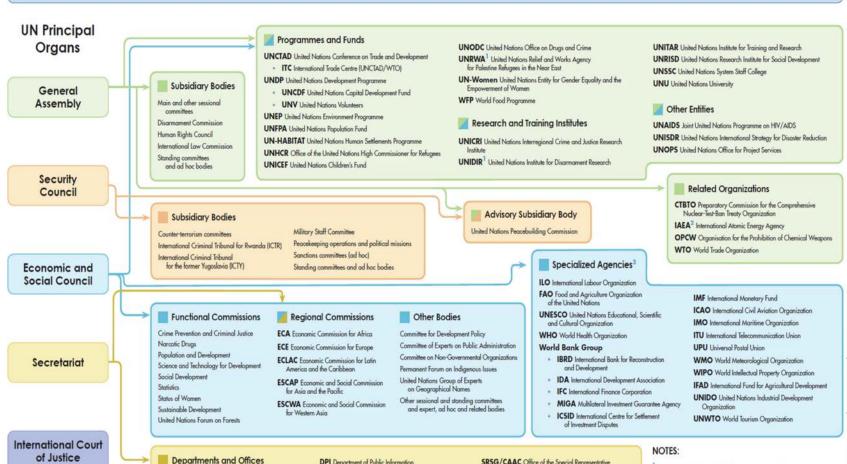


# The United Nations System

- General Assembly (all member states of the UN, each member has max. 5 representatives – presided by a president who is elected for one year) – legislative body
- Security Council (15 member states, China, FR, RU, UK with Norther Ireland and USA permanent members) – executive Authority
- Economic and Social Council (54 members, elected by the GA)
- *Trusteeship Council* (suspended activity 1994 last territory became independent)
- International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (the Netherlands)
- Secretariat (Secretary General)



### The United Nations System



### Trusteeship

Council<sup>4</sup>

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General

**DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs

**DFS** Department of Field Support

**DGACM** Department for General Assembly

and Conference Management **DM** Department of Management

**DPA** Department of Political Affairs

### **DPI** Department of Public Information

**DPKO** Department of Peacekeeping Operations

**DSS** Department of Safety and Security

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner

for Human Rights OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services

**OLA** Office of Legal Affairs

OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

### SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

**UNODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs

**UNOG** United Nations Office at Geneva

UN-OHRLLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

**UNON** United Nations Office at Nairobi

**UNOV** United Nations Office at Vienna

- UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly.
- 2 IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- 3 Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- 4 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Polau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.

### **BPW International**

# Commission on the Status of Women

- The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was established by the <u>Council</u> resolution 11(II) of 21 June 1946.
- In 1996, ECOSOC in resolution 1996/6 expansion of the Commission's mandate: a leading role in monitoring and reviewing the progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and in mainstreaming a gender perspective in UN activities.
- Since 2015 follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



- Preparation period for each session: Commission determines
   Priority Theme, Review Theme and Emerging Issues.
- The Priority Theme: important because the principal output of the <u>Commission on the Status of Women</u> (Agreed Conclusion) bases on priority themes set for each year.
- The 23<sup>rd</sup> General Assembly in 2000: Adoption of a Political Declaration – summary of the steps leading to the special session and immediate implications of its outcome for the work of the Commission on the Status on Women
- Review Theme reflects the challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls (agreed conclusions of the fifty-eighth session).



# **CSW Process - Steps**

- Secretary General and UN Women focus on priority theme
- Bureau of the Commission: facilitates the preparation of the next CSW
  - Bureau members: elected from the Commission (regional representation) for 2 years
  - This year: Ireland (chair)

Kenya

Colombia

Estonia

Bangladesh



- Multi-stakeholder forum (January 2018)
- Expert Group Meeting (Sept. 2018 nominated on the Priority Theme)
- NGO written Statements (until October 2018)
  - 0 Draft published beginning of February 2019



- Distribution of the 0 Draft to the member states and to the NGOs (end of January 2019)
- Discussion in the member states (with/without) input of NGOs
- Revised 0 Draft at the beginning of CSW (March 2018)
- First week of CSW 0 discussion and presentation of problems of member states
- Facilitator releases a further revised version



- Discussion of this text during the second week
- NGO not present, but get the versions, discuss them, lobby where necessary



## **ECOSOC** -Status

- General consultative status is reserved for large international NGOs whose area of work cover most of the issues on the agenda of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies.
- These tend to be fairly large, established international NGOs with a broad geographical reach.
- Written Statements by organizations in general consultative status with ECOSOC may not exceed 2,000 words

