



	<p>Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca CPIA NAPOLI PROVINCIA 1 CENTRO PROVINCIALE PER L'ISTRUZIONE DEGLI ADULTI Codice Meccanografico: NAMMOCR008 – Codice fiscale: 93062780635 Via San Pietro, 56 – 80020 Casavatore (NA) – Telefono: 08119201682 NAMMOCR008@istruzione.it - NAMMOCR008@pec.istruzione.it www.cpianoliprov1.edu.it</p>	
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Secondo Periodo Didattico	Asse dei linguaggi Lingua straniera - inglese
Competenza n. 5: Utilizzare la lingua inglese per i principali scopi comunicativi ed operativi	UdA: Comprendo e interagisco
Argomento: The United Nations	Ore FAD: 5 NB: <u>le verifiche di lingua straniera avverranno in lingua inglese o in lingua francese a seconda della lingua studiata nella propria sede</u>



About the United Nations (UN)





A **UN peacekeeper** from Spain on a regular patrol near Al Wazzani, southeastern **Lebanon** as the sun sets in the horizon. Since 1948, more than a million women and men have served as UN peacekeepers. In places like Lebanon, peacekeepers protect civilians against violent attacks and support the delivery of crucial humanitarian assistance.

UNIFIL

PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS

The term “**human rights**” was mentioned seven times in the UN's founding [Charter](#), making the promotion and protection of human rights a key purpose and **guiding principle** of the Organization. In **1948**, the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) brought human rights into the realm of international law. Since then, the Organization has diligently protected human rights through legal instruments and on-the-ground activities.



Students at Butkhak High School in **Kabul, Afghanistan**, cheer in unison on the last day of Global Action Week, an international campaign advocating free, quality education for all.

UN Photo/Fardin Waezi

DELIVER HUMANITARIAN AID

One of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in its Charter, is “**to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character.**” The UN first did this in the aftermath of the Second World War on the devastated continent of Europe, which it helped to rebuild. The Organization is now relied upon by 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.



A **child** has a meal at a food distribution centre in the **Rwanda camp** for internally displaced persons (IDPs), near Tawila, **North Darfur**. More than 8,000 women and children living in the camp benefit from nutrition programmes run by the World Food Programme (WFP).

UN Photo/Albert González Farran

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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 – **development that promotes prosperity and economic opportunity, greater social well-being, and protection of the environment** – offers the best path forward for improving the lives of people everywhere.



Grace, a **farmer** from Kipilat village, and a leading member of the forest community in Ainabkoi, **Kenya**, planting a tree in 2012.

UN Photo/Riccardo Gangale

UPHOLD INTERNATIONAL LAW

The UN Charter, in its Preamble, set an objective: "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained". Ever since, the development of, and respect for international law has been a key part of the work of the Organization. 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**. As such, it is an **instrument of international law**, and UN Member States are bound by it. The UN Charter codifies the major principles of international relations, from sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

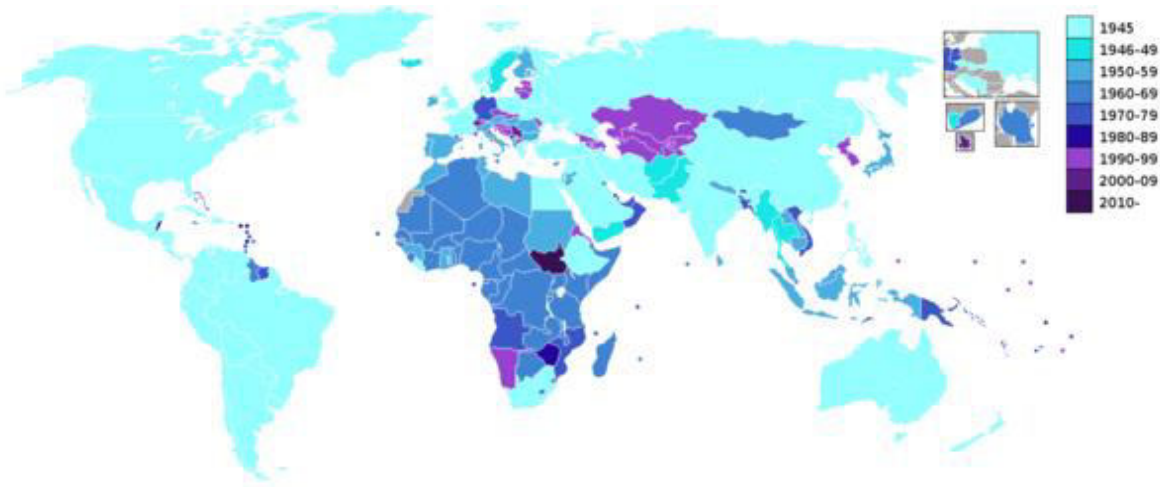


The **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** delivers its order on the request for the indication of provisional measures filed by Nicaragua on 11 October 2013 in the case concerning Construction of a Road in Costa Rica along the San Juan River (**Nicaragua v. Costa Rica**).

UN Photo/ICJ-CIJ

Member States

Today **193 countries** belong to the UN, practically **all the nations of the planet**.



Main Organs

The main organs of the UN are the **General Assembly**, the **Security Council**, the **Economic and Social Council**, the **Trusteeship Council**, the **International Court of Justice**, and the **UN Secretariat**. All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.

The General Assembly



The General Assembly is the main **deliberative, policymaking and representative organ** of the UN. All 193 Member States of the UN are represented here, making it the only UN body with universal representation.

UN Photo/Amanda Voisard

The Security Council

The Security Council has responsibility for the maintenance of **international peace and security**. It has **15 Members** (5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members).

In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.



UNDP.org

The International Court of Justice



The International Court of Justice is the principal **judicial organ of the United Nations**.

Its seat is at the **Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands)**. The Court's role is to **settle**, in accordance with international law, **legal disputes submitted to it** by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

UN.org

The Secretariat

The Secretariat comprises the **Secretary-General** and **tens of thousands of international UN staff members** who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN.

The Secretary-General is chief administrative officer of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a **five-year, renewable term**.

UN.multimedia.org



Some Funds and Programmes

UNDP

Headquarters: New York City, USA

The United Nations Development Programme works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping 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.

UNEP

Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya

The United Nations Environment Programme established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.

UNICEF

Headquarters: New York City, USA

UNICEF works in 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

FAO

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

The Food and Agriculture Organization leads international efforts to fight hunger. It is both a forum for negotiating agreements between developing and developed countries and a source of technical knowledge and information to aid development.

UNESCO

Headquarters: Paris, France







The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 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.

World Bank

Headquarters: Washington, DC, USA

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

Now I Know...

-  When the UN Organization was founded.
-  Why it was founded.
-  What its mission is.
-  Its state-members.
-  Its main organs.
-  Its main Funds and Programmes.