





HOPE TO THE FUTURE ASSOCIATION

NGO Representative at the United Nations Department of Public Information

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORUM INTRODUCTION	
Welcome Message	1
Executive Summary	3
Overview and Theme	4
Program Itinerary	7
List of Speakers	11
Lecture Organizations	
CHRONICLE	
Opening Ceremony	17
Special Lectures	20
Chang-Beom CHO 'Role of the UN and New Challenges'	21
Joon OH 'United Nations and Sustainable Development'	24
Won-Soo KIM 'Peace and Security'	28
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 'Human Rights'	30
Ministry of Foreign Affairs 'Diplomacy and Korean Foreign Policy'	33
UN Expert Lectures	36
UNHCR 'Humanitarian Assistance and Refugee Issue'	38
UNISDR 'Natural Disaster Reduction: Reducing the Number of Affection	cted People' 43
WFUNA 'Introduction to the UN and SDGs'	48
APU 'Role of Education Institution for SDGs'	52
KOICA 'UN SDGs and Global Citizenship Education'	56
UN Career Development and Goals '	60
Final Presentation on the SDGs	66
Goal 1&2. No Poverty & Zero Hunger	68
Goal 4. Quality Education	75
Goal 8. Decent Work & Economic	82
Goal 13. Climate Action	90

Team Activities	100
Youth Declaration	101
Volunteer Activity 'Shoes of Hope for Children in Africa'	103
Forum Olympic 'Dodge Ball Tournament'	104
Golden Bell Quiz Competition on SDGs	105
FORUM REFLECTIONS	
Participants Reflections	107
Supporters Reflections	123
Staffs Reflections	127
ANALYSIS	
Satisfaction Survey	132
CREDITS	
List of Staffs and Supporters	137
List of Participants	138
ORGANIZATION OVERVIEW	
Hope to the Future Association	141
Sponsor Organization	142

This report, revised and edited by the Hope to the Future Association, contains the work of the Percipients of '2018 Academic Forum on the United Nations: Sustainable Development Goals and Peace' at Korea National Diplomacy Academy and Incheon Hanuel Academy from January 9th to January 12th 2018.



Hope to the Future Association Supports Sustainable Development Goals



Jin Hoan Choung President of Hope to the Future Association

It is my great pleasure to welcome you joining in 'Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018'. I believe that this forum is a unique and exclusive opportunity for all participants and staffs.

I also would like to appreciate all the sponsors and the speakers for their sincere commitment to collaborate with Hope to the Future Association on this important initiative for Korean youths.

Nowadays, pursuing world peace and ensuring freedom are crucial tasks. United Nations has been pointing out that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

Hope to the Future Association believes that the young generation holds the key towards achieving these goals for lasting peace, global stability and prosperity in international society to overcome the pressing issues of the world. I am so proud that Korean teenagers are interested in the 2030 agenda, and are identifying their roles as the future generation to change our future.

In this four-day forum, we have covered the topic "Sustainable Development Goals and Peace" which United Nations has been aiming to achieve by 2030. Participants attended lectures on SDGs and global issues by UN high officials including ambassador CHO, the Vice-President of WFUNA, and former UN ambassador Joon OH, and International Organization experts from various fields including UNHCR and UNISDR office located in Incheon, Korea.

Most importantly, HFA put our best efforts to provide opportunities for the participants and speakers to freely network with each other and aimed to facilitate synergy between the innovative perspectives of students and the knowledge of experts throughout the 4days of the journey.



"I strongly assure that all participants have gained more than just knowledge. Participants could have learned how to solve the issues through diverse perspectives and to understand each other's thoughts on global issues during this forum."

We, Hope to the Future Association, will consistently work toward training and fostering the future global leaders with well-prepared education programs. Especially, HFA will actively organize Global Citizenship Education (GCE) programs, United Nations Headquarters Training, English Competition on the SDGs, and diverse volunteer programs as well with an aim to benefit a wide range of students across the country. Thank you all and wish you all the best!









Maher Nasser Director of the Outreach Division at the United Nations Department of Public Information

Maher Nasser is the Director of the Outreach Division in the UNDPI. He also serves as Chairman of the Publications Board. From April to August 2012 and from August 2014 to February 2015, he was Acting Head of the Department of Public Information. A veteran of the UN System for more than 29 years, he has held various positions in Gaza, Jerusalem, Amman, Cairo, Vienna and New York City.

Greetings from the United Nations in New York! I am Maher Nasser, the Director of UN Department of Public Information.

I would like to applaud and thank Hope to the Future Association for inviting me to send you this welcoming message. I also would like to thank the participants for joining the forum on the United Nations – Sustainable Development Goals and Peace. You are meeting to focus on the Sustainable Development Goals and Peace at the time when both are the top priority for the United Nations, and I believe so as well.

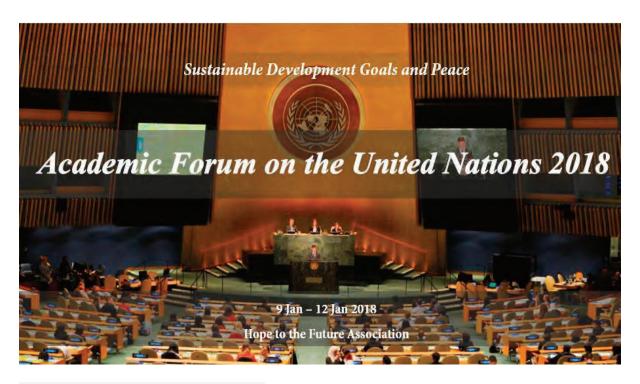
I believe raising awareness among students and the youth of the global challenges that are on agenda of Sustainable Development Goals and global citizenship is the high priority for the Secretary-General and for all. Youth are very important to us because you represent the future and you are also the largest generation that our planet has ever seen.

Secretary-General Antonio Guterres spoke about 'Prevention' as a priority and launched three streams of reform that I would like to invite you to find out in detail. You are talking about Sustainable Development Goals and Peace. It is important when you do consider these two topics, you should reflect on what the Secretary-General termed as the 'Seven Challenges and Threats' that are facing the international society. At the General Assembly Conference on last September, he spoke about determent of nuclear paddle, global terrorism, unresolved conflicts, and climate change. I would like to quote what he said during his speech on climate change. "Climate Change is undeniable, Climate Action is unstoppable, and Climate Solutions provide opportunities that are unmatchable." To list some of the items from the Seven Challenges, the 5th threat was rising inequalities, and then the 6th was the dark side of innovation, and the 7th was on the people on the move.



"My invitation to you, as you discuss the SDGS and Peace is to try to make connections between the 17th SDGs and how they can address and deal with the seven threats outlined by the Secretary-General."

Thank you so much for being interested in the United Nations and thanks to all of the speakers and Hope to the Future Association, and most of all to you, the youth and young participants! I look forward to hearing about the outcome of the forum.



"Academic Forum on the **UN: Sustainable Development** Goals and Peace 2018 is a pedagogical four-day program that aims to improve the degree of understanding on the United Nations and to build professional knowledge on pending issues of the international society. Participants will take lecture from UN experts, former UN Ambassadors, and officers from International Organizations."

Program Introduction

Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018 took place at Korea National Diplomatic Academy and Incheon Haneul Academy from Jan 9 to Jan 12 2018 under the theme of 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Peace'.



Participants actively engaged in lectures given by former UN Ambassadors and diverse experts from UN institution and International organization.

Ultimately, students drafted a youth declaration that embodies action plans and practical solutions to step forward towards achieving SDGs and identified their roles as a future generation to change the future through presenting their ideas. The forum has also provided a solid foundation for the Korean Youth to understand the role and significance of international organizations as well as an opportunity to understand various stance and construct a cooperation horizon. Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018 was attended by nearly 100 participants and had more than 20 experts from various fields.



Theme

Overview of the UN

Role of the UN and New Challenges

UN and the SDGs

United Nations and Sustainable Development

Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian Assistance and Refugee Issue

Introduction to the SDGs

Let's Learn about the UN and SDGs

Peace and Security

Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Violent Extremism, Terrorism, and Sustaining Peace

Human Rights

Human Rights Violation and its Significance

Diplomacy

Diplomacy and Korean Foreign Policy

Education

Role of Education Institution for achieving SDGs

Natural Disaster

Natural Disaster Reduction: Reducing the Number of Affected People

UN Career Goals

Career Development and Goals with Young Leaders

Overview

Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018

Sustainable Development Goals and Peace

Forum Date

Jan 9 – Jan 12, 2018 (3nights 4days)

Forum Venue

Korea National Diplomatic Academy
Incheon Haneul Academy

Language

English and Korean

Participants

Grade 9 - Grade 12

Have a profound interest in the UN and SDGs Wishing to develop careers in the UN

Website

www.hopetofuture.org/forum/afun/overview.asp

"The Sustainable Development Goals for People and Planet"

FORUM EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Knowledge

Lectures on the SDGs by UN Experts, former UN Ambassadors and International Organization Experts

Understanding

Improve the Degree of Understanding on the SDGS and Pending Issues of the International Society

Network

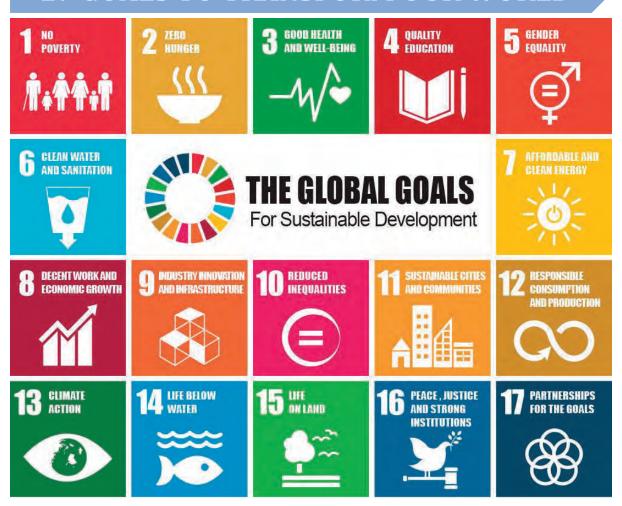
Provide Direct Network Opportunities between the Youth Participants and the UN Experts

Career

Special Lectures on UN Career Development by UN officers and Field Experts

SUSTAINABLE GEALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



"On September 25th 2015,
the UN Member States
adopted a set of goals to
end poverty, protect the
planet and ensure
prosperity for all as part of
a new sustainable
development agenda. Each
goal has specific targets to
be achieved over the next
15 years."

Reference: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment

The SDGs, build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will require quality, accessible and timely data collection.



Reference: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/be-the-change/



The adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, with its core set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are the UN's blueprint for achieving a happier and healthier world by 2030. But how do we all manifest these goals in our own lives?

The UN's official SDGs website encourages all people to take action through a guidebook "The Lazy Person's Guide to Saving the World." According to this guide, there are three levels, which you can accomplish in order to participate in achieving SDGs.

The guide suggests some easy things people can adopt into our routines: Things that people can do from their couch, home, community and work. There are easy points that, if we all do it, will make a big difference to change our planet.

The 'Be the Change' initiative provides an opportunity for all of us to better "walk the talk" when it comes to the SDGs. This initiative guides and encourages us to live more sustainable in work and at home by changing our consumption patterns, using active transport such as cycling, and buying local foods.

Everyone is welcome to participate. Every little step helps – inform your family, your friends and your community about simple actions they can take in their daily lives.

"End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. The Sustainable Development Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up? No! Change starts with you! Every human on earth-even the most indifferent, laziest person among us- is part of the solution and make a great impact"









PROGRAM ITINERARY

Time	Category	Program
Day 1 (January 9th Tuesday) Venue: Korea National Diplomatic Academy		
12:00 - 13:00	Registration	Participant Registration and Seat Arrangement
		Congratulatory Address Soo-Gil PARK, President, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) Welcoming Address Jin-Hoan CHOUNG, President, Hope to the Future
13:00 - 13:40	13:00 - 13:40 Opening Ceremony	Association (HFA) Words of Encouragement Ill-Hyung KIM, Principal, Haneul Academy and Director of Hope to the Future Association (HFA) Former, Principal, Daewon Foreign Language High School Welcoming Video Message Maher NASSER, Director, United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)
13:45 - 14:45	Special Lecture	[Keynote Speech] Role of the UN and New Challenges [Presenter] Chang-Beom CHO, Vice President, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) Former, Deputy UN Ambassador of Republic of Korea
15:00 - 16:00	UN Expert Lecture 1	[Theme] Humanitarian Assistance and Refugee Issues [Presenter] Jane WILLIAMSON, Protection Officer, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
16:00 - 18:00	16:00 - 18:00 Relocation (KNDA → Incheon Haneul Academy)	
18:00 - 19:30	Meal	Dinner
19:30 - 19:45	Orientation	Program Schedule Briefing and Q&As
19:45 - 20:45	Team Building	Choose Team Name and Team Leader Role Assignment for Discussions and PPT
21:00 - 22:00	Volunteer Activity	Shoe of Hope for Children in Africa Project



Time	Category	Program
Day 2 (January 10th Wednesday) Venue: Incheon Haneul Academy		
08:00 - 08:50	Meal	Breakfast
09:00 - 10:00	UN Expert Lecture 2	[Theme] Introduction to the UN and SDGs [Presenter] Joseph LIM, Partnership Officer, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
10:15 - 11:45	Special Lecture	[Theme] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Human Rights [Presenter] Won-Suk CHOI, Manager, Human Rights and Social Affairs Division, International Organization Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Theme] Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Diplomacy and Korean Foreign Policy [Presenter] Eun-Ju PARK, Director, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11:45 - 13:00	Team Discussion	Free Discussion on the SDGs based on the lectures
13:20 - 14:30	Meal	Lunch
14:30 - 16:00	Special Lecture	[Theme] Peace and Security: Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Violent Extremism, Terrorism, and Sustaining Peace [Presenter] Won-Soo KIM, Former, UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs
16:00 - 16:30	Wrap Up	Session Wrap up and Relocation
16:30 - 18:30	Team Activity	Forum Olympic - Dodge Ball Tournament
18:30 - 19:30	Meal	Dinner
19:30 - 20:00	Announcement	Topic Selection for SDGs Final Presentation
20:00 - 22:00	Team Discussion	Team Discussion on SDGs Final Presentation

Time	Category	Program
		Day 3 (January 11th Thursday) Venue: Incheon Haneul Academy
08:00 - 08:50	Meal	Breakfast
09:00 - 10:30 UN	UN Expert Lecture 3	[Theme] Role of Education Institution for SDGs [Presenter] Kenji YOKOYAMA, Vice President and Executive Dean, Asia Pacific University (APU)
	UN Expert Lecture 4	[Theme] UN SDGs and Global Citizenship Education [Presenter] Soo Yeon PARK, Development Education Specialist, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
10:45 - 12:15	Talk Concert	UN Career Development Goals: Talk Concert with the Young Leaders from International Organizations and NGOs [Presenter] SuJin CHEN, Program Officer, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) YongJae KIM, Public Relations Officer, Department of Management and Coordination, Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) YoonHee HWANG, Deputy Executive Secretary, UN Academic Impact Korea (UNAI)
12:30 - 13:00	Team Discussion	Free Discussion on the SDGs based on the lectures
13:00 - 14:20	Meal	Lunch
14:30 - 15:30	UN Expert Lecture 5	[Theme] Natural Disaster Reduction: Reducing the Number of Affected People [Presenter] Ana Cristina THORLUND, Programme Officer, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
16:30 - 17:30	Presentation	Team Discussion and PPT Preparation on SDGs
17:30 - 18:30	Team Activity	Golden Bell Quiz Competition on SDGs (Team Activity)
19:00 - 20:30	Meal	Dinner Banquet
20:30 - 21:45	Team Discussion	Team Discussion and PPT Preparation



Time	Category	Program
Day 4 (January 12th Friday) Venue: Incheon Haneul Academy		
08:00 - 08:50	Meal	Breakfast
09:00 - 10:30	Final Presentation	Final Presentation on the SDGS: Analyzing the Status Quo and Suggesting Action Plans
10:45 - 12:00	Special Lecture	[Theme] <i>United Nations and Sustainable Development</i> [Presenter] <i>Joon OH</i> , Professor, Kyung Hee University, Former, Republic of Korea Ambassador to the United Nations and the 71st President of UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
12:00 - 13:00	Meal	Lunch
13:00 - 14:00	Career Exploration	Targeting Universities in Korea and in Abroad [Presenter] Domestic University: Man-gi LEE, Head Director, Uway Education Group Former, Director, Mega Study Group Overseas University: Eric CHO, Counselor, Daewon Foreign Language High School Japanese University: Chang-Beom YOON, Team Leader, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University Korea Office
14:00 - 14:30	Closing Ceremony	Words of Encouragement Ambassador Chang-Beom CHO, Vice President, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) Closing Address Jin-Hoan CHOUNG, President, Hope to the Future Association Reciting Youth Declaration Presentation of Certificates and Award Commemorative Group Photo
14:30 - 15:00	Dismissal	End of the Forum



SPECIAL SPEAKERS



Congratulatory Address

Soo-Gil PARK

President, World Federation of United Nations Associations Honorary President, United Nations Associations Korea

Former, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the UN Former, Head of the Delegation to the UN Security Council



Keynote Speech – Role of the UN and New Challenges

Chang-Beom CHO

Vice President, World Federation of United Nations Associations Vice President, United Nations Associations Korea

Former, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Australia Former, Deputy Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the UN



United Nations and Sustainable Development

Joon OH

Professor, Kyung Hee University,

Former, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Former, 71st President of UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)



Peace and Security – Sustaining Peace, Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament, and Violent Extremism

Won-Soo KIM

Former, UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs

Former, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General BAN Ki-Moon



THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Established in 1948, the ROK was officially recognized by the UN through General Assembly 195. The UN played a key role in the birth of the ROK. The ROK is home to many national, sub-regional, and regional offices of the UN agencies and international organizations. Korea is home to many national, sub-regional, and regional offices of the UN agencies and international organizations, covering a wide range of topics detailed action plans. www.un-rok.org





UN EXPERTS & SPEAKERS



Humanitarian Assistance – Strangers in a Strange land: Refugees in Korea and Around the World

Jane WILLIAMSON, Protection Officer
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



Natural Disaster Reduction - Reducing the Number of Affected People

Ana Cristina THORLUND, Programme Officer

UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's Global Education and
Training Institute North East Asia (UNISDR)



Role of Education Institutions for Achieving SDGs

Kenji YOKOYAMA, Vice-President and Executive Dean
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU)



Introduction to the United Nations and Sustainable

Development Goals

Joseph LIM, Partnerships Officer
World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)



UN Career DevelopmentGoals – Talk Concert with the Young Leaders from International Organizations and NGOs

Yong Jae KIM, Public Relations Officer

Department of Management and Coordination, Trilateral Cooperation

Secretariat (TCS)



UN Career Development Goals – Talk Concert with the Young Leaders from International Organizations and NGOs

Yoon Hee HWANG, Deputy Executive Secretary United Nations Academic Impact Korea (UNAI)



UN Career Development Goals – Talk Concert with the Young Leaders from International Organizations and NGOs

Soo Jin CHEN, Education Programme Officer
World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)



Special Lecture - Human Rights

Won-Suk CHOI, Manager

Human Rights and Social Affairs Division, International Organization Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea



Special Lecture – Diplomacy and Korean Foreign Policy

Eun-Ju PARK, Director

United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea



UN SDGs and Global Citizenship Education

Soo-Yeon PARK, Development Education Specialist

ODA Education Center, Korea International Cooperation Agency
(KOICA)





LECTURE ORGANIZATIONS



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established in 1950 by the UN General Assembly with the mandate to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems. The UN Refugee Agency extends its protection to the internally displaced and stateless persons as well as refugees.



United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction was established to facilitate the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. It was created to be the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster risk reduction,



United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) Korea

UN Academic Impact Korea was established in 2012 and has been an active non-profit organization registered with the Republic of Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 2013. UNAI Korea supports the pursuit of the three foundational goals of the United Nations Charter: peace, development, and protection of human rights.



World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) is the largest global network of people supporting and engaging with the United Nations. As a global nonprofit organization, WFUNA represents and coordinates a membership of over 100 national United Nations Associations (UNAs) and their thousands of constituents.

Let's learn about the United Nations Offices in the Republic of Korea!



There are 8 International Organizations in the Republic of Korea.

There are two main types of International organizations with an International Membership, Scope, or Presence: International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs) and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) that operate internationally.

The first and oldest intergovernmental organization is the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine, created in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna. The role of international organizations is helping to set the international agenda, mediating political bargaining, providing place for political initiatives and acting as catalysts for coalition– formation.



















Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea establishes and carries out foreign policies, economic diplomacy and economic cooperation, takes part in international economic communities, administers treaties and international agreements, promotes cultural cooperation, and analyzes international affairs.



Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS)

The Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is an international organization established with a vision to promote peace and common prosperity among China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. Upon the agreement signed and ratified by each of the three governments, the TCS was officially inaugurated in Seoul, September 2011.



Korea International Cooperation Agency(KOICA) ODA Education Center

The KOICA was established as a governmental agency dedicated to providing grant aid programs of the Korean government in April 1991. ODA Education Center is founded by KOICA under the purpose of training high level of experts in international development cooperation.



Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU)

Under the principles of "Freedom, Peace and Humanity', 'International Mutual Understanding', and the 'Future Shape of the Asia Pacific Region', APU became a reality on April 1 2000. There has been a significant portion of international students from many various countries.







United Nations Office at Geneva Photo by Hope to the Future Association







Welcoming Address

Jin-Hoan CHOUNG

President and Head Director, Hope to the Future Association

"I hope you will broaden your interest in the SDGs and take action on them in your daily lives"

On behalf of my colleagues and staff members, I am delighted and honored to welcome all of you to our forum, and would like to extend my warmest welcome to our honorable guests, supporters, and sponsors who have been showing a great support in organizing this forum. I hope you will broaden your interest in the SDGs and take action on them in your daily lives and also hope you share knowledge and cooperate with each other. Welcome to AFUN 2018!

Congratulatory Address Soo-Gil PARK

President, World Federation of United Nations Associations(WFUNA)

Former, Ambassador of Korea to the UN Former, President of the UN Security Council



"Young generation holds the key to the future"

We live in a world of changes so profound and rapid that no country can stand alone. The world's interlinked threats and challenges require everyone to share responsibility and contribute to a common vision. Education has a very important role in SDGs. Training young students to be a global leader and international cooperation are our main challenges. My advice to you today is always aim high and act with courage. This forum will allow the participants to identify and discuss ways to make SDGs come true. Never confine your activities; go out to the world.

Words of Encouragement

Ill-Hyung KIM

Principal, Haneul Academy

Former, President of Daewon Foreign Language High School



"I wish all of you would be someone who would make the world a better place to live, rather than caring for their own needs."

I wish all participants would be ones who can continuously care for the future generations., I wish the students would go back to their schools and make clubs that focus on sustainable development. I hope these clubs or activities would one day spread nationwide and help the students know more about the SDGs and care about making the world a better place to live. I believe that this forum can be of great service to you in the future, so this forum is going to be a big engine for you.

Video Message

Maher Nasser

Director of the Outreach Division at the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)



"My invitation to you, as you discuss the SDGS and Peace is to try to make connections between the 17th SDGs and how they can address and deal with the seven threats outlined by the Secretary-General."

I would like to thank the participants for joining the forum on the United Nations – Sustainable Development Goals and Peace. You are meeting to focus on the SDGs and Peace at the time when both are the top priority for the United Nation. Thank you so much for being interested in the United Nations and thanks to all of th speakers and Hope to the Future Association, and most of all to you, the youth and young participants! I look forward to hearing about the outcome of the forum























ROLE OF THE UN AND NEW CHALLENGES



Chang-Beom CHO

Vice President, World Federation of United Nations Association (WFUNA)

Vice President, United Nations Associations Korea

Former, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Australia

"All human beings are born equal, and we all should treat each other in the spirit of brotherhood."

- The United Nations has been working to maintain world peace and prosperity, human rights and actions that are based on humanitarian values.
- The roles of the United Nations can be summarized in three points. First, maintenance peace and international securities so that wars don't happen; second, promotion of international cooperation; third, guarantee of fundamental freedom and basic human rights.
- The UN charter bans the use of force expect when needed. Also, it prohibits interventions among nations worldwide. However, by using the fact that the UN charter prohibits intervention among countries, some nations are trying to justify their actions of suppressing human rights.
- Human rights are legitimate concerns of international community, as it is stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The General Assembly represents all 193 nations of the United Nations, but this does not have a legal binding effect. It can be said that this has legitimacy because it is what the whole UN members want.
- The Security Council, on the other hand, has a legal binding effect in order to maintain and recover world peace. The role of the Security Council is very important.
- Thus, interests and understanding of young generations regarding UN, the SDGs, and peace are very important.

















Photo: www.mofa.go.kr



UN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Ambassador Joon OH

Professor, Kyung Hee University

Former, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations

Former, 71st President of the UN Economic and Social Council

- We need to consider "development" first, not sustainable development. Thanks to agriculture and domestication, humans were able to store food and settle down. However, as the concept of resource and property were created, some became rich and some became poor. Because it was more efficient to farm and domesticate, market and jobs were made.
- Humans enabled mass production, especially during Industrial Revolution, and gap between the rich and the poor became bigger. The gap became so wide that the poor and laborers were living miserable lives. At that time, communism got the power and was supported by many people. However, it failed because first, it couldn't fulfill the instinct of humans to be rich and powerful. Second, capitalism accepted the idea of communism by applying social welfare. Despite of social welfare, the inequality of wealth increased. In statistics, 62 richest people get as much money as bottom half of the entire population.
- Climate change is a great challenge that the world faces. Although many countries try to reduce the usage of fossil fuel, most of the energy still comes from fossil fuel, which causes climate change. We should not give up and alter the energy source to renewable energy as soon as possible.
- As a response to these challenges, UN induced a new notion: sustainable development. After two times of world war, UN was established. Considering that UN is established to prevent wars, only one pillar, peace, may be enough. However, the founders knew that the other two pillars were as important as peace.
- The concept of development induced many changes. The early concept of development included only economic dimension. Later, it included economic and social dimensions. Finally, as of right now, development included economic, social, and environmental dimensions. These are three dimensions of sustainable development.
- As an individual, to deal with the new challenges, be a global citizen! Globalization brought global problems such as terrorism, growing inequalities, and climate change and refugee issues. We need to expand our identities. As we grow up, our identities expand from family and community to state and nation. When you can sympathize with others, you have succeeded to expand your identity and be a global citizen. Global citizenship consists of universal values and respect for diversity. You should think yourself as one of human kind, and that is global citizenship.





Lecture Materials





Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016-2030







To deal with new challenges in this globalized world, we should become a global citizen, in addition to being a national citizen.

What is global citizenship?





We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, offinicity and cultural diversity.

SUSTAINABLE GARALS

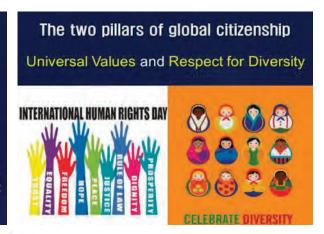
Community

Family

Paragraph 8 of the Declaration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

State

Nation







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PEACE AND SECURITY



Won-Soo KIM

Former, UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations

Former, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary-General BAN Ki-Moon

- What are the United Nations' functions? It has both sides.
- Government: UN provides global public goods. However, it doesn't fully function as a government because when they make a decision, without the agreements of General Assembly or Security Council, UN cannot execute the policy.
- Company: It is like a private sector. UN is an organization which serves as a service provider to local people around the world, and it is the biggest service provider.
- Let's think about one point. How can UN serve more people with less resources, and limited budget? This is the question and we should find a solution. We have to distribute the budget effectively.
- Also, for the government of the Republic of Korea, we can find out the solution to move the budget to other sectors such as sustainable development. In Korea, more than trillion dollars are used in national defense.

Questions & Answers

Q: Recently, Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty was passed in the UN, 2017. However, regardless of any sanctions or warnings from the international community, DPRK(North Korea) sticks to their nuclear test, and they are saying that they will keep making nuclear weapons. They insist it is for their national defense, but this is a wrong decision. In this situation, how can our country take action on that, and what does UN planning to do?

A: That's a good question. Still, it is a serious problem. Countries like the U.S.A. also have nuclear weapons, and DPRK is insisting that they will not give up the weapon unless other countries do. What we think now is we have to take steps one at a time. It will take a long time, but at least we have to try it and all the international community should cooperate. First, we ban making the new nuclear weapons and testing it, and gradually we have to go towards eliminating them. Our final goal is the total elimination of nuclear weapons.













MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS – HUMAN RIGHTS



Won-Suk CHOI

Manager, Human Rights and Social
Affairs Division, International
Organization Bureau, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of Republic of Korea

- No one can give perfect definition of human rights because there is no perfect definition. But as we dig more deeply into human rights, we should try to make a definition. We are born with rights. Others have an obligation to promote your rights.
- United Nations is a very meaningful step towards human rights. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was announced and it was a very meaningful event in history because it was the first time for international community to come up with a written document regarding human rights.
- There are categories to human rights. The first one is "issues," such as civil and political rights (CPR) and economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR). ESCR is the right to work, eat food, drink water, be educated, participate in cultural activities, and etc. It is adopted in 1966, and it is the most important one among human rights. The second category is "groups," such as women, children, and disabled.
- To ensure rights to freedom, governments should have specific laws to ensure that. For example, to protect the rights of people with disabilities, every person has right to accessibility but wheelchair users cannot use steps. Government should provide resources to subsidize them. Everybody has rights but state has the responsibility to protect human rights.
- Some states, such as North Korea and Myanmar, are the actors to force, detain, or even kill people. Then, how can we punish states that violate human rights? International community can enter. Military can enter the country to stop the violation. For example, in the past, the UN agreed to invade and stop the Qaddafi by force. That is the responsibility to protect (R2P).
- Then, why can't international community exercise force to North Korea? That is the limitation of the UN. When the UN was founded, it was based on the fact that every states have sovereignty. North Korea claims, "Other countries should not interfere with domestic affair of North Korea," so UN cannot meddle with North Korea and its affairs.
- Human rights include desirable conditions also, but they are very controversial. Some of the examples are death penalties, freedom of expression, legalization of marijuana, and LGBTQ rights.













Lecture Materials

Human rights

- · Definition?
- History: God's image, birthrights, Natural law, two World Wars, UN(3 pillars), UDHR, Conventions, HRC

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

- Category
- issue wise: CPR, ESCR etc.
- group wise : child, women, PwD etc.
- Norms
- Human Rights Treaties
- Resolutions
- general comments etc.

- · Role of states
- Responsibility: to protect and promote human rights of their own people
- Reality: the only actor permitted to force, detain or even kill people

Cf) responsibility of other actors than states to respect human rights

Questions

Q1> How to punish States which violate human rights?

- Accountability, ICC, R2P

Q2> How to protect human rights without interfering domestic affairs?

- Sovereignty as independence

UN human rights mechanisms

- GA 3rd Committee
- Human Right Council OHCHR
- Special Mandate Holders: Independent Experts, Special Rapporteurs, Working Group, COI etc.
- Treaty Bodies
- UPR

Human rights as Value-oriented concepts

- Death Penalty
- Security vs. Freedom of Expression
- Alternative service
- Legalization of Marihuana
- LGBT
- Reasonable accommodation

New Phenomenon

- Commercial Enterprises
- Climate Change
- Human Rights Defenders : reprisals
- Digital Age: privacy, security, big data, Al, drone
- Rights based approach : development
- Global refugee crisis

Human Rights in North Korea

- · COI report
- no parallel in the contemporary world
- crimes against humanity
- recommendation to the Security Council
- Letter to Supreme Leader
- referral to the ICC



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFIARS – DIPLOMACY AND FOREIGN POLICY



Eun-Ju PARK

Director, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- To briefly discuss the history of Korea and the UN,
 - 1991: ROK and DPRK became members of the UN.
 - 1996 1997: Korea became a member of the Security Council for the first time.
 - 2001 2002: Han Seung-soo became the President of the 56th General Assembly.
 - 2006: Ban Ki-Moon became the 8th Secretary General.
 - 2011: Ban Ki-Moon was re-elected as the Secretary General.
 - 2013 2014: Korea became a member of the Security Council for the second time.
- UN has three pillars: peace, development, and human rights.
- The Security Council (SC) has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security (Article 24 of the UN Charter). Korea has launched its campaign to become a member of the SC for the third time in 2024 and 2025.
- Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) is to maintain international peace and security and there are 106,706 personnel serving in 15 operations as of November 2017. Korea has sent 643 troops to PKO and is strongly committed to upholding and strengthening the Treaty on Non-proliferation and Disarmament.
- Korea is trying to assure human rights of women and children. Korean government is also very active in promoting democracy.
- As SDGs are very ambitious goals, Korea needs means of implementation with a robust follow-up and review.
- Korea is gradually increasing our participation in solving refugee and migrant problems.
 During the Leader's Summit on Refugees (New York, Sep 2016), Korea pledged to offer 230 million USD for multilateral humanitarian assistance.
- To work in the UN, there are two ways to apply. You can apply directly through the UN website or through the Korean government. There are various internship programs that the government provides, such as Junior Professional Officers (JPO) and United Nations Volunteers (UNV).
- Necessary skills and qualifications to work for the UN: An open mind and respect for diversity, foreign language skills, Work experience and expertise.













II-1: Peace and Security

ROK's Membership in the Security Council

- 1st membership: from 1996 to 1997
- 2nd membership: from 2013 to 2014
- · Has launchedits campaign for a third membership (term 2024-25)





II-1: Peace and Security

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

- To maintain international peace and security
 106,706 personnel serving in 15 operations (as of November 2017)



ROK Participation

- 643 troops deployed in 5 missions (including two unit-level deployments, as of Dec 2017)
 Lebanon (UNIFIL): 327

 - South Sudan (UNMISS): 292
- PKO budget contribution: \$148 million (ranks 12th)

Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace

• Chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission(2017)



II-1: Peace and Security

ROK's stance on Non-proliferation and Disarmament

- Strongly committed to upholding and strengthening the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons as the cornerstone of nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament regime
- . Has been holding the UN-ROK Joint Conference on Disarmament and Nonproliferation annually since 2002
- Will continue to work with the international community for a full and faithful implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions to stop DPRK's further provocations and to denuclearize North Korea in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner

II-2: Human Rights

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

- · Group of Friends of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)
- · Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI)

Children's Rights

· Right to education, safe and hygienic environment, and protection

Democracy

- A leading role in the adoption of the Human Rights Council resolution on 'Local Government and Human Rights'
- · Member of the governing council and the executive committee of the Community of Democracies

II-3: Development - The 2030 Agenda -

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)

- · 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets
 - balance among economic, social, and environmental dimensions
- · An ambitious, inclusive, universal, and transformative development framework to achieve sustainable development for all people and our planet
- · Requires means of implementation, a robust follow-up, and a review framework
- · ROK is committed to sharing its developing experiences in priority areas of education, health, gender equality, inclusive and sustainable growth, and rule of law and governance.

II-4: Humanitarian Assistance

Current Situation

- . Demand for humanitarian assistance increasing rapidly in the face of the worst humanitarian crisis after the end of WWII
- The World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, 2016)—an opportunity to meet this increasing demand and assist the world's most yulnerable groups

ROK's Policies

- Increase humanitarian assistance to countries beset by conflicts and natural disasters, including the most severe Level 3 emergencies and other unforgotten crises
- Make sure to assist the most vulnerable groups in these crises—children, women, and refugees

II-4: Humanitarian Assistance

Refugees and Migrants

- · Domestic Efforts
 - Refugee Act (2013, first in Asia)
- ROK's International Efforts
- -During the Leaders' Summit on Refugees (New York, Sep 2016), Korea pledged to offer 230 million US dollars for multilateral humanitarian
- Member of the UNHCR's "20 Million+ Donor Club"

III: How to Work at the UN -via government

Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)

- One of the most efficient ways to secure a full-time job at international organizations
- 2 years of work supported by the Korean government





United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

- Work at field offices of organizations such as UNDP and UNEP
- 50-70 people dispatched annually















UN EXPERT LECTURES













Jane Williamson

Protection Officer, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Former, Protection Officer, UNHCR Field Office Mae Sariang and Thailand

"Countries around the world should share the burden of hosting refugees."

- What is the global refugee population? 22 million. We have the highest number of refugees in the history of UNHCR. Number has grown significantly.
- Which country produces most refugees? Syria (5.5 million refugees). The war started in 2012 and there weren't many Syrian refugees before but now the number increased.
- Korea is the first country to have the Refugee Act. In Korea, 31,366 applied for the Refugee Act, but only 782 were given refugee status since 1994.
- UNHCR's role is to provide international protection to refugees and seek permanent solutions to their plight. Only when states are unwilling or unable to protect asylum seekers and refugees, the international community through UNHCR assumes the responsibility of ensuring that basic rights are respected.
- Asylum seeker has to fill out the asylum application at the airport, and most of the times, they are deported. The process can take years and is very stressful.
- At refugee camps, women have to go out to get fire wood to cook or get money. They may be subject to rape and violence. To solve this problem, one of the many solutions the UNHCR provided is stoves.
- Durable Solutions: Voluntary reparation, Local integration, 3rd country resettlement

Questions & Answers

Q: European migrant is a big issue. Which is more important: refugee's safety or national security?

A: Refugees can make great contributions; they are very motivated and hard-working and less likely to commit crimes. Many countries need more labor also. Security issue can be well managed. Vast majority of refugees want to make contributions.

Q: How did UNHCR make to Korea? Korea doesn't have that many refugees.

A: Korea is very generous to UNHCR, so it's becoming an important country to UNHCR. Also it is important to establish a system to manage and handle refugees even if the number is small.

Q: Any difficulties in working in the UNHCR?

A: UNHCR life isn't for everybody. Most need to spend time away from family in remote countries. They also need to move around often. Family is the hardest part.

Q: Are North Koreans included in the number of refugees in Korea?

A: No, they are considered Korean. They almost become Korean citizen immediately once they come into South Korea.

Q: Does UNHCR help refugees to accept the new environment?

A: UNHCR has language programs and multi-cultural schools.

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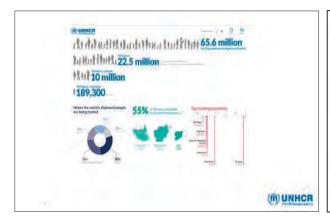
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Number of people applying for refugee status in Korea: 1,143 2013: 1,574 2014 2.896 2015: 5,711 2016: 7.541 Total number of applications since 1994: 31,366 Number of people granted refugee status since 1994: 782 (M) UNHCR

UNHCR in 1950

- 33 staff
- No field offices
- Budget only for offices and staff, no operational budget
- "Orphaned at birth"



(III) UNHCR

UNHCR's Mandate 유엔난민기구의 임무

- UNHCR was established by the UN General × 1950년 12월 14일 UN 총회 428호 Assembly Resolution 428 of 14 December
- refugees and seek permanent solutions to their plight
- Primary responsibility of States to identify 난민을 파악하고 보호할 책임은 1차적으로 and protect refugees
- 결의안에 의거하여 설립
- UNHCR provides international protection to ' 난만들에게 국제적 보호를 제공하고 이들을 위한 영구적 해결방안 모색
 - 각 국가에 있음

(M) UNHCR

UNHCR's Mandate 유엔난민기구의 임무

- Only when States are unwilling or unable to protect asylumseekers and refugees, the international community through UNHCR assumes the responsibility of ensuring that basic rights are respected
- UN agency: international, neutral, and humanitarian
- 국가가 비호신청자 및 난민을 보호하지 않으려 하거나 보호할 수 없는 경우에만 국제사회는 유엔난민기구를 통해 이들의 기본적 권리가 준중되도록 보장할 책임을 맡게 된다.
- 유엔기구: 국제적, 중립적, 인도적

(M) UNHCR

UNHCR 유엔난민기구

- Biennial budget for 2018-2019: US\$ 7.5
- · Almost entirely (97%) funded by "voluntary · 거의 대부분 (약 97%) "자발적 기여"로 운영 contributions"
- 468 offices in 130 countries with 11,621 130 개국에 468여개 이상의 사무소 분포, 약 11,621명 직원 근무
 - 2018-2019년 필요 예산 추정 규모 미화 75억 달러

(M) UNHCR

Definition of "Refugee" in 1951 Convention

협약난민의 정의

- Well-founded fear (RISK) of being persecuted (SERIOUS HARM)
- · For reasons of:
- Race Religion
- Nationality
- Membership of a particular
- social group - Political opinion
- · Outside the country and no. government protection
- 박해를 받을 수 있다는(심각한 위험) 충분한 근거가 있는 두려울(위험)이 존재
- 다음의 이유로 인해 존재

- 특정 사회집단의 구성원 신분 정치적 의견
- 자신의 국적국 밖에 있는 자로서, 정부의 보호를 받지 곳하거나 반기를 원치 않음

MUNHCR

Where are most of the world's refugees?

- ☐ 2.8 million refugees, mostly Syrian but 350,000 from Iraq and other nationalities

- Germany

 1.27 million refugees as of end 2016
- United States

 3 815,000 refugees as of end 2016

(M) UNHCR

How do you seek asylum in Korea? At airports: Inform an immigration officer that you wish to apply for Provide written application and supporting documents as to why you cannot return to your country Remain in the asylum seeker waiting area for 7-14 # rejected, transfer to the Deportation Waiting Area Either depart or appeal to District Court. If appealing, remain in the airport (M) UNHCR

How do you seek asylum in Inside Korea?

- Approach the local immigration office and file asylum application
- Undergo individual interview
- If rejected, appeal to Refugee Committee
- If rejected again, appeal to Administrative Court
- If rejected again, appeal to Supreme
- If rejected again, appeal to High Court





What is it really like to seek asylum?

Will the interpreter understand me and correctly translate?

What if I don't understand the questions?

What if I can't remember all the dates and facts?

How can I prove my reasons? What if I could not bring all my papers with me?

What if they don't believe me?



(M) UNHCR

What is life like as an asylum seeker?

- Very challenging to find work
- Not knowing the future
- Many asylum seekers suffer PTSD
- High cost of living in Korea
- Unable to bring family members to Korea
- Unable to afford lawyers





What is it really like to be a refugee?

- Professor Yiombi Thona
- Former senior government official in Democratic Republic of Congo
- Arrived in Korea in 2002 and spent six years in the process before being granted refugee status in 2008
- Worked in manual and factory
- Now a Professor at Gwangju University
- Fluent in Korean



(M) UNHCR

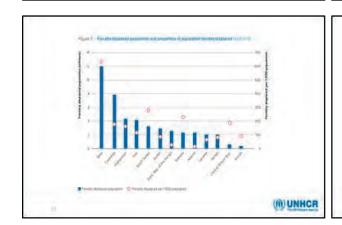
Definition of "Internally Displaced Persons"

- Forced to leave (or remain outside) their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of

- armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, gross violations of human rights or man-made and natural disasters*,
- and who have not crossed an international border*
- * = major difference between refugee and IDP
- 아래와 같은 상황을 피하기 위해, 혹은 그러한 결과로 인해, 고향 또는 일상적인 거주지를 강제로 떠나야 했던 사람들 (혹은 그 외 자역에 머무는 사람들) 중,

- 무력충돌, 일상화된 목력사태, 심각한 인권침해, 또는 안재 또는 **자연 재해***
- · 국경을 넘지 않은 자
- *= 난민과 국내실할만의 주요차이잠

(M) UNHCR



Durable Solutions

- Voluntary Repatriation
 - Safe return to home country
- Local Integration
 - Permanently settle in country of first asylum
- · Third Country Resettlement
 - Relocate to a third country

(M) UNHCR







NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION: REDUCING THE NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE





Ana Cristina Thorlund

Programme Officer, UN International
Strategy for Disaster Reduction's
Global Education and Training Institute
North East Asia (UNISDR)

- What is UNISDR? The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) was created in December 1999. The successor to the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, it was established to ensure the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution. UNISDR is part of the United Nations Secretariat and its functions span the social, economic, environmental as well as humanitarian fields. UNISDR supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted by the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan.
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN states on 18 March 2015 at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. Economic and human impact of disasters in the last 12 years include \$1.3 trillion damage, 2.7 billion affected, and 1.1 million killed.
- Managing risk aligns the disaster risk reduction, climate change action and sustainable development agendas.
- Why is disaster risk increasing?
 - Increase in Exposure: due to concentration in hazardous locations or globalization
 - Increase in Vulnerability: includes poor building design, poverty, education etc. and can be reduced or increased by development
 - Increase in Hazards: cyclical/climate change
- Shift from 'what to do?' to 'how to do?'
- people-centered preventive approach to disaster risk reduction(DRR), primary responsibility of States for DRR and shared responsibility for DRR with stakeholders, scope extended to include slow-onset, man-made and biological hazards, set of global targets, set of guiding principles
- Out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 10 are related to DRR.
- The Sendai Framework offers a great opportunity for integrated approach to develop sustainably by preventing and avoiding new risk, by reducing existing risk and by strengthening social and economic resilience.



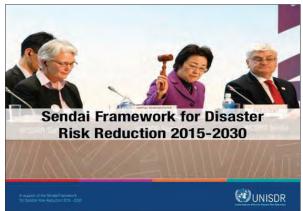




























2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- · Disaster risk reduction advances progress on sustainable development and climate change
- The outcomes of the Third UN World Conference The outcomes of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), together with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, financing for development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change provide the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation
- Ensuring credible links between these processes will contribute to building resilience and achieving the global goal to eradicate poverty

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Sendai Framework and

- The 'Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' is a successor to the Millennium Declaration (including the Millennium Development
- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 global targets. Among them 25 targets related to DRR across 10 out of 17 SDGs.
- A transformative plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that all countries and all stakeholders will implement
- Highlights the need for disaster risk reduction across a number of sectors in line with the understanding that disaster risk reduction is cross-cutting and requires a multi-sectoral approach.
- Calls for a revitalized global partnership and echoes Sendai Framework's call for building disaster risk reduction partnerships across sectors and stakeholders to meet the post-2015 international agreements.





Interconnectedness

- · Between social, economic and environmental pillars of development
- · Between each of the SDG's
- Between development, climate change and disaster risk
- · Interventions in one dimension can have positive or negative impacts in another
- Increased resilience of societies, economies and the natural environment can help countries and communities to withstand shocks, manage risk and uncertainties
- At minimum all development interventions should apply social and environmental
- Strengthening national capacities (government and stakeholders) to manage risk and build resilience in delivering intended products and services.



The Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

- Embedding disaster risk reduction in sustainability is manifested in the Sendai Framework
- The Sendai Framework offers a great opportunity for integrated approach to develop sustainably by **preventing** and **avoiding new risk**, by **reducing existing risk** and by strengthening social and economic **resilience**.
- The Sendai Framework recognized the importance of addressing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk, while respecting the mandate of UNFCCC on Climate Change.
- This represents an opportunity to reduce risk in a meaningful and coherent manner throughout **inter-related intergovernmental** processes.





The Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

- The aim of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees C, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impact of climate change. of climate change.
- A global goal on climate adaptation that considers enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.
- Agreement to enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Focus is placed on averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with extreme weather and slow onset events. Measures include the tools of disaster risk reduction early warning systems and emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk assessment and management and risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions,
- Recognition of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



Disaster Risk Reduction in the Sustainable Development Goals & Targets



SDG 1 calls for an end to poverty in all its forms everywhere and recognizes that reducing exposure and vulnerability of the poor to disasters is essential for sustainable poverty eradication (target 1.5).

Indicator 1,5,1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [Target A of SFDRRI

Indicator 1.5.2 Direct disaster eco global gross domestic product (GDP) [Target C of SFDRR]

Indicator 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies [Target E of SFDRR]



Disaster Risk Reduction in the Sustainable Development Goals & Targets



SDG 11 on Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements has explicit links are seen with the Sendal Framework targets. Target 11.5 calls for reducing the "number of deaths" and "direct economic losses relative to global GDP" caused by disasters, which align directly with the global targets (a), (b) and (c) of the Sendal Framework. Target 11.6 talls for an increase in the number of cities and human habitats with integrated plans on inclusion, resource efficiency, adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters "in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030", calling for aligned implementation on the ground. Other targets under this goal promote enhanced urban planning and upgrading of slums, which also tackle key risk drivers for disaster losses. SDG 11 on inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human

Indicator 13.5.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and unphase the manufacture of the state of the s

Indicator (\$ 5.2 Number of Pourtons with a is with the constitute of the at-



Disaster Risk Reduction in the Sustainable Development Goals & Targets



SDG 13 is on combating climate change and where all the targets can be linked to the Sendai Framework, for example target 13.1 which calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to disasters.

Indicator 13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies [Target E]

Indicator 13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people [Target A, B]



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS







WFUNA – INTRODUCTION TO THE SDGS





Joseph LIM

Partnership Officer, World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

"If you are interested in working at the UN, it is really important that you are fully ready to work even in poor countries in terms of being helpful for others and eventually for this world. You need to have that drive and you need to have that commitment."

- How did the United Nations start? What is the main purpose of the UN? It is for world peace. It is to prevent world wars.
- There are so many countries that have to be controlled, but there is no teacher actually. Now, in this kind of situation, what does the UN do? The US, Russia, China, France, and UK are the countries that volunteered to be the countries to help the rest of the world in terms of "world peace".
- How does UN make hundreds of different countries agree to one same topic? They meet to discuss various topics. Then after an international conference, they submit the results to the General Assembly. Most of the times, the results aren't influential because all countries have to agree.
- 3 components of SDGs: economic, social, environmental.
- On the other hand, what are some things that UN is criticized of?
 - UN is ineffective.
 - UN does not make huge effects right away.
 - Weird organizational structures.
 - UN is controlled by power of strong countries. Why? Because UN is poor.
- If you are interested in working at the UN, do not expect to work in one of those rich and well living countries. It is really important to say that you are fully ready to work even in poor countries in terms of being helpful for others and eventually for this world. You need to have that drive and you need to have that commitment.

Questions & Answers

Q: Why do the SDGs do not include refugee problem?

A: If you solve the water issue in one country, you are helping them solving peace issues as well because they are all connected. In other words, UN is very interested in working on refugee goals, but UN also has other goals to think about as well. I cannot really give you a clear answer, but there must be a reason why the refugee problem is not specified in UN SDGs.

Let's Learn about Sustainable Development Goals!















Established by 51 member states after the 2nd World WAr

Prevent World Wars (World Peace)



How to prevent fights in a classroom without teachers



Get five world powers to provide security:

US Russia China France UK



Security Council

















Goals, Targets, Indicators - Huh?

Goal = The Aspiration	An ambitious commitment to address a single challenge
Target = The Action	A specific outcome or result that directly contributes to achievement of the goal
Indicator = The Measure	A metric used to measure progress toward the target

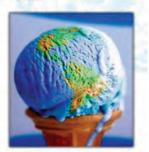
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SOALS

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

4

Goals, Targets, Indicators - Huh?

- Goal = The Aspiration
 Ensure everyone can enjoy delicious ice cream
- Target = The Action
 - Triple ice cream production
 Reduce by half the number of people with lactose intolerance
- · Indicator = The Measure
 - Amount of quality ice cream produced and consumed
 - The number of people who are lactose intolerant



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages



Target.	Indicators
3.2 End preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years old	Under-five mortality rate
3.3 End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases	Incidence of each disease per 1,000 population
3.6 By 2020, halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Death rate due to road traffic injuries

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Create your own SDG!

Goal = The Aspiration	An ambitious commitment to address a single challenge
Target = The Action	A specific outcome or result that directly contributes to achievement of the goal
Indicator = The Measure	A metric used to measure progress toward the target

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Next Steps in the SDG Process

Global Level:

- Finalizing global indicators
- Follow-up and review at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)

National Level:

- National implementation plans
- Monitoring and reporting on progress
- Civil society engagement

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Criticism 1

UN is ineffective

- Concensus
- · Weird Organizational Structure
- · Peace achieved by doing nothing

Criticism 2

UN is controlled by the powerful

- Security Council
- · UN is poor
- · Minimizes 'law of the jungle'





ROLE OF EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SDGS





Yokoyama Kenji

Vice-President and Executive Dean, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

"We must enjoy artistic things to enrich your heart. When we face big disasters, usually artists show up and do charitable things by showing respect and affection to others."

- Why do people have to study? It is to attain certain goals.
- Memory helps people avoid some bad things. Small pieces of memory are not easy to forget. Memory is connected with future projects.
- Maslow's hierarchy of needs consists of five stages and explains that once people are satisfied with lower level, they dream of higher levels of satisfaction. These five stages are physiological needs, safety needs, needs for love/belongings, needs of esteem, and needs of self-actualization. Each level is closely related to another and people move up when they satisfied with the lower levels.
- Learning is closely related to satisfying needs. We need to study to achieve our needs.
- Society consists of knowledge, concept, and notion. Bring back what you have already in your brain and mindset. Intelligence comes from what you have studied so far. Once you are more intelligent, it is easier to bring back memory. How smart you are is defined by how much you study with strong intention.
- Learning from people around you is important to you as you grow up. Enhance your heart to share with others. Study and learn to make your heart big.

Questions & Answers

Q: The role of education institute is very important because it shapes the fundamental structure focused on society. I would give an extreme example. Hitler must have studied a lot to form the political structure of his country. How do you design a good institute to nurture good leaders, not like Hitler?

A: When you become a leader in a society, three things are very important. Firstly, make your mind richer. Secondly, make your languages fluent to acquire communication skills. You have to listen to what people say and how to speak. Thirdly, your heart is important. You need to have affection towards other people. These things should be educated. Dictators have a big mind but a small heart. Charisma is respected among people but it is focused on the mind, not heart. Nurture your heart and have new ideas. Also, it is important to share our experiences with other people, like we are sharing thoughts and dreams with friends here.



"Freedom, Peace, and Humanism, International Mutual Understanding and the Creation of the Future of the Asia Pacific"

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University `commonly referred to as APU, is a private institution inaugurated April 2000 in Beppu, Ōita, Japan. APU was made possible through the collaboration of three parties from the public and

private sectors: Ōita Prefecture, Beppu City and the Ritsumeikan Trust. The university has an enrollment of about 5,850, including approximately 2,900 domestic, and 2,900 international students (a 5-50 domestic-international ratio) originating from 90 countries and regions. Half of the 172 full-time faculty members are also foreign nationals who come from 24 countries and regions.





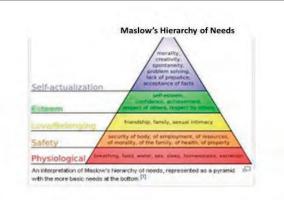


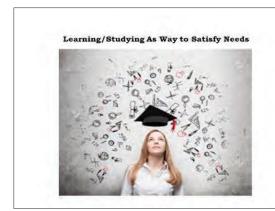


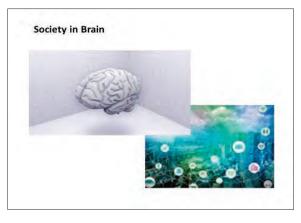




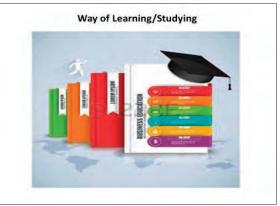


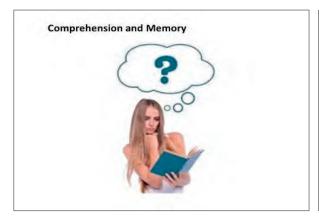


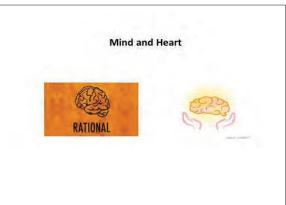




















UN SDGS AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION



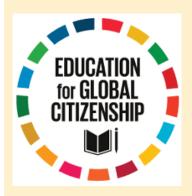


Su Yeon PARK

Development Education Specialist,
ODA Education Center, Korea
International Cooperation Agency
(KOICA)

"How can we live as a global citizen? The world changes but it does not change by itself, so we have to try individually first."

- Why do we need international development cooperation and foreign aid? Although China is regarded as G2, China could not support all areas of its country. How can we help people who cannot be supported by their country? The answer is international development cooperation.
- It is a big problem that we are ignorant of international issues. For example, although we call ourselves global citizens, only a few are aware of the Rwanda Massacre.
- Why did nobody help us when we were suffering under the Japanese colonialization? Because no one was interested in us. If we are silent to the pain of people today, the world will not help us on the day we suffer.
- In the UN Gender Analysis Section, nine out of ten participants were women. One male participant from Norway was very active and had lots of knowledge on gender inequality. Norway had many female members in the Cabinet and the gender gap in Norway was very small. This national background made this Norwegian ambassador have a more developed stance on gender inequality.
- The first UN Secretary General, Trygve Lie, is also from Norway. Bruntland Report was named after the first prime minister of Norway. How could Norway have such an enormous effect on international society? People in Norway recognize the international organization as national organization so they pay attention to global issues and take responsibility as global citizens.
- History repeats itself like pendulum swinging back and forth. After economic and political problems, wars occurred. Compared to previous wars, now, the whole world will be affected. Thus, the pattern of history should not be repeated. "There is no plan B because there is no planet B," said Ban Ki-moon.
- Global citizenship education is fundamentally the fight between different values. Nationalism is occurring once again, such as Brexit of the UK and withdrawal of the US from the Climatic Change Convention and UNESCO. Korea showed a good example of liberalism by peaceful candlelight campaign.



Global Citizenship Education (GCE) is a form of civic learning that involves students' active participation in projects that address global issues of a social, political, economic, or environmental nature. The two main elements of GCE are 'global consciousness'; the moral or ethical aspect of global issues, and 'global competencies', or skills meant to enable learners to participate in changing and developing the world. The promotion of GCE was a response by governments and NGOs to the emergence of supranational institutions, regional economic blocs, and the development of information and communications technologies.

































UN CAREER DEVELOPMENT





Su Jin CHUN

Education Programme Officer,
World Federation of United Nations
Associations (WFUNA)

- You need to choose an agency according to expertise and interest.
- Behind the glamor lie difficulties of having to move around and living in various countries, living apart from families, as well as facing possible dangers. You need strong commitment to work in international organizations!
- Qualifications to work in the UN: Master's degree, language ability, and work experience
- Core values: integrity, professionalism, and respect for diversity
- Core competencies: Expertise, documentation management, respect for diversity, communication









OUR GLOBAL PRESENCE 규명철회 특게 문항 MEUNAL은 유엔의 활동을 지지하고 세계시민을 양성하는 국제시민사회기구입니다 유엔창설 이동해인 1946년 22개 유엔협회가 참석한 북센부르크총회 결의안을 통해 발족 국제사회와 유엔의 가교 역할을 하는 유일한 국제비영리기구 유엔경제사회이사회, 유엔공보국, 유네스코 등 유엔 내 주요기구 특별자문지위 WFUNA 사무소 현황 전세계 108개국 유엔협회의 본부역할을 수행하기 위해 누구과 제네바의 유엔본부 내 국제본부 소재 ■즈를 현지사무소 운영 및 2012년 세출 사무국 개설



국제기구 취업

- → 어떤 전문분야가 나의 관심도, 스킬에 가장 부합한가? 예) 아동,여성,난민, 환경, 인권, 의료, 개발, 교육, 경제 커뮤니케이션, 긴급구호, 공학, 법무,행정 등
- → 더 큰 선/공공 이익을 위해 활동하고 싶은 이유는?
- → 그로 인해 어떠한 **모험/위험**을 감수할 수 있는지
- → 자신의 **가치관**, 원하는 라이프 스타일이 어떤 것인지?
- → 본부 VS 현장 어디에서 일하고 싶은지?
- → 국내/해외 어디에서 일하고 싶은지?

자격요건

학교의 지명도가 아니라 '무엇을 공부할 것인기'에 집중하여 대학원을 선택

2. 어학능력

- 6개 유엔공용어(영어, 프랑스어, 스페인어, 중국어, 아랍어, 러시마어) 가운데 실무 언어인 행에 및 프랑스에 중 1세에 늘 회
- 본인이 관심있는 기구에서 중요도가 높은 언어를 선택하는 것도 유리 예) 유엔난민기구(UNHCR) : 아랍어 구사능력 우대

실무경력 중시 : 단순히 '몇 년 동안 '어디에서' 근무했는지가 아니라 '이메한 경험 ' 을 통해 구체적으로 '아메한 업무'를 담당했고 '어때한 생과'를 가져왔는지 평가

유엔 직원의 핵심가지와 핵심 역량

핵심가지

핵심 역량

- 고결한 자세 (Integrity)
- 전문가 의식 (Professionalism)
- 다양성 존중(Respect for Diversity)
- 전문지식
- 문서작성능력
- 소통 및 토론 능력
- 긍정적 사고와 문제해결 능력
- 다문화와 타 종교에 대한 이해와 포용력

경력쌓기

• 외교부 국제기구 초급 전문가 (JPO junior Professional Officer) 조건-국내외 대학 학사학위이상, 만 32세 이하, 1년 파건(추가 1년 연장 협의



국제기구 젊은 전문가 프로그램(YPP : Young Professional Programme) 조건-유엔사무국, 유엔전문기구, 국제금용기구에서 채용, 만 32~35세 이하 (4) UNICEF (New and Emerging Talent Initiative), UNESCO, OECD & 각 국제기구 홈페이지 채용(Employment) 메뉴에서 자격요건 확인

경력 쌓기

· 유역봉사단 (UNV United Nations Volunteer)

UNV 대학생 봉사단 UNV 청년 봉사단 UNV 전문 봉사단

한국대학생대상을 유엔 산하기 구로 파건, 개도국 현지 생활 및 국제무다 경험을 통해 개발합학 문야로의 청년 진출 확대 문야로의 청년 진출 확대 무대로 가장하는 기본 (1년간 UNV 봉사단원으로 구두

만 18세~29이하대약제약
 만 22세~29세 이하
 만 25세 이성
 및 휴약성, 즐겁예정자등
 172년의유간보야근무
 고역년이상유관본야근무

KOICA: http://www.koica.go.kr/koica_introduce/tender/careers_info/1324177_3637.html

경력 쌓기

인턴섭

- · 한국청부지원 : http://unrecruit.mofa.go.kt/internship/government.jsp
- 국제기구 (유엔) 인턴십 http://unrecruit mote.go.kt/Internship/un.isp
- - > 외교부 국제기구 먼시 센터 http://unrecruit.mofa.go.kt/internship/notice.isp

봉사활동 (국내/해외)

• 기업 대학생 봉사단





· NGO 및 시민단제

국제개발전력인간정의의 http://www.ngokcoc.or.kr/bbs/board.php?bo_table=society01&page=1

SUSTAINABLE GOALS











Yong Jae KIM

Public Relations Officer at Department of Management and Coordination of Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat

• TCS is the only inter-governmental organization between China, Japan, and Korea established in Sept. 2011. Since 1999, we had 6 trilateral summit as of 2016.

Challenges

- Internal Challenges: Public sentiment in the 3 countries caused by historical, territorial issues.
- External Challenges: Arms Race, Military Escalation (North Korea's Nuclear Program and THAAD, U.S troop development issues, etc.)
- Common Threats (Trans-border issues): Non-traditional Security Threats, Epidemic Diseases, Disaster Management, Environmental Protection, Aging Society, etc.
- To overcome such challenges, development and consolidation of Trilateral Cooperation!

Future of TCS

- Positive factor: the significance of trilateral cooperation is high in the global community considering the combined population, GDP rate, export value, and etc.
- People-to-People Exchange is keeping increasing





UN CAREER DEVELOPMENT





Yoon Hee HWANG

Deputy Executive Secretary,
United Nations Academic Impact Korea

- Currently an expert in Marketing/Branding.
- Got an MBA in France and worked in cosmetics industry
- Started having doubts about the job in cosmetics and wanted to serve for a bigger issues, started working in UNAI Korea.
- Important capabilities in a global society: expertise, motivation, active debate skills.
- Wondered why Asians, including Koreans, were often rejected in the recruitment process. The boss said, "Koreans want to be perfect and do not reach out for help, giving up in the end." It is very important to develop communication skills.
- Having worked in many different fields, it was easy to acquire qualifications that
 international workers should have. Former Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said, "I didn't
 work to become Secretary General. I did my work and ended up here." To work for
 international organizations, students should focus on acquiring skills that international
 organizations want.









































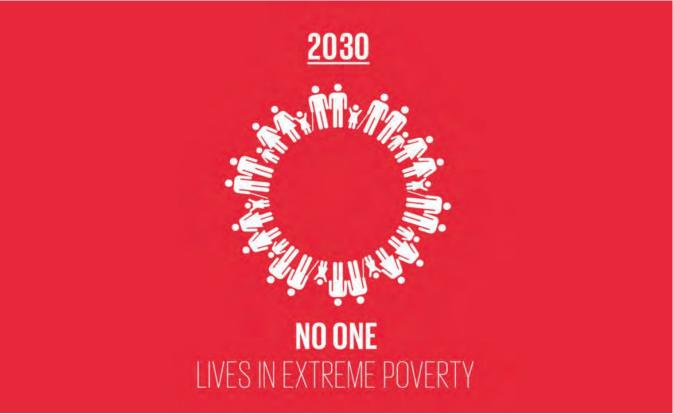


Photo: www.globalgoals.org, www.huffingtonpost.in



SDGS PRESENTATION - GOAL 1 & GOAL 2 - TEAM 4





TEAM MEMBERS

Jaemin HYUN, Lycee Francais Hoffet International School
Hong Tak JIN, Nonsan Daegeon High School
Hyunsung CHO, Gwacheon Foreign Language High School
Yu Kyeong NAM, Mangpo Middle School
Hanjeong CHOI, Gangwon Foreign Language High School
Yein JUNG, Myungduk Foreign Language High School
Hyeyoung KUK, Bugil Academy
Min Joo CHO, Mokdong High School

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'Domestic Welfare vs. Foreign Food Aid' Which side do you think our nation should be more concerned about?'

The topic of the presentation is related to Sustainable Development Goal 1 and 2, which is No poverty and Zero Hunger, specifically focusing on food crisis. The agenda is 'Between domestic welfare and foreign food aid, which side should Korea be more concerned about?' The presentation uniquely takes form of a debate, with one side prioritizing domestic welfare and the other foreign food aid. Before starting, it is important to note that domestic welfare is limited only to food aid, since welfare is a wide topic and would become comparable to foreign food aid.

The presentation is an interactive debate with each side having solid arguments. Three team members who emphasized the solving of domestic food crisis argued that Korea should help their citizens foremost and make Korea stronger in order to help other foreign countries more effectively. As a matter of fact, Korea's helping Korean citizens is a very natural and right thing to do, since states are the only actors which have actual power to protect their citizens. The aspect of becoming a role model for other countries at solving poverty problems by autonomous welfare is also briefly mentioned. The other three members who emphasized the solving of foreign food crisis argued that even though it is rightfully a nation's obligation and liability to help their citizens first, excessive implementation of national sovereignty may lead to unwanted diplomatic results and severe criticism. Also, they argued that Korea must follow international laws related to climate change since Korea has become one of the countries with large greenhouse gas emissions, therefore having the responsibility to help the impoverished influenced by climate change. The most important argument is that Korea has received aid from foreign languages during the Korean War, which means that under the principle of reciprocity it is rightfully crucial to support foreign food aid. The presentation ends on an open note. The team has provided two viewpoints of looking at the issue of domestic welfare and foreign food aid: prioritizing Korean citizens or valuing other countries as a means of investment and reciprocity. However, this is just providing viewpoints and many opinions of team members. The answer to 'which is the right thing to do?' has not been defined yet. The last speaker ends the presentation by asking audience, future global leaders, how they think about this issue.

Presentation Materials

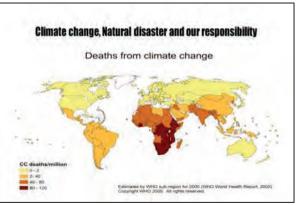
SDG Goal 1&2

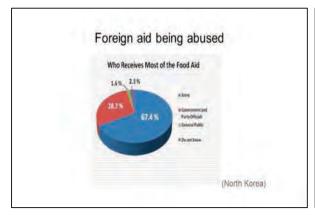
[No poverty & Zero hunger]

Team OMEGA





























SDGS PRESENTATION – GOAL 1 & GOAL 2 – TEAM 5





TEAM MEMBERS

Eun Se Sang JO, Yesan High School
Sol DO, Haneul Academy
So Jung LEE, Yongmoon Middle School
Jiwon PARK, Haesung Girls' High School
Ye Jin LEE, Anyang Foreign Language High School
Min Seo SHIN, Sejong Global High School
Na Yeong KWAK, Bakmun Girls' High School
Sang Kyun NA, Bugil Academy

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'Domestic Welfare vs. Foreign Food Aid' Which side do you think our nation should be more concerned about?'

The presentation is about Korea's policy to support domestic welfare or foreign food aid. We made an alternative based on foreign food aid but we also concerned about domestic support.

Recent research of poverty shows serious reality of world. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO) estimated that 795 million people of 73 billion world population are suffered from chronic malnutrition and 780 million among them are living in developing countries according to the research through 2014-2016. In domestic case, the number of underfed children is 380,000 in formal research. Also if we consider people in dead zone of welfare, government will not able to stand them properly. On the other hand, Last December, the Korean council approved the governmental plan to join in Food Assistance Convention (FAC). From this, Korea is going to support 40 million dollars next year and domestic rice 50,000 ton to developing countries.

Therefore, we considered arguments of both sides, and the contents are following statements. First is opinion and reasons of supporting foreign aid. As Korea had lots of advantages from the global aid convention during the harsh time after Korean War, and had made an enormous development, it is obvious to participate in food assistance convention. If we do not join in the project due to our domestic problems, that decision may descend our global image and cause series of subsequent problems. Also, as a member of globalized world, it is not appropriate to affirm that our own problem is more important than pursuing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moreover, it is more efficient to support countries in poverty not only in cash or food but also by introducing social infrastructures or mean of production, to solve a fundamental problem of poverty and hunger. For instance, it's more efficient for them to teach how to catch a fish rather than giving them a bunch of fish.

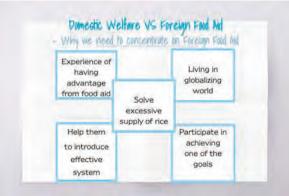
Second is about domestic support. South Korea is currently ranked in the highest level out of 35 countries in the OECD 2016 survey of poverty. 'Global Risk Society' is the suitable word which shows the desperate reality of poverty caused by income polarization in Korea.



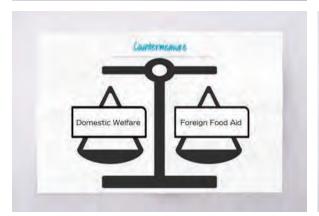
Additionally, Korea should bear in mind that the own native country have to care their people, because every nations have the responsibility to protect and care for the people as well as the people in hunger or poverty. Considering advantages of either one, we found that giving foreign aid also has affirmative effects in domestic condition. For example, foreign food aid will be able to be a part of solving the problem of oversupply of domestic rice, and it will be able to form a positive relationship with foreign countries by contributing to global goals. Also, based on this enhancement, it will be possible to pursue a certain profit and national interest such as trade agreement and exchange of resource. In addition, those profits would be able to be utilized for the domestic welfare such as national health insurance and the minimum cost of living. Through this sustainable cycle, it will be able to solve domestic and foreign poverty problems. Finally, If the primary support such as money and food, leads to secondary support such as institutional and policy, it will bring the time and resource efficiency and also will be able to empathize support for global society and the role of common citizens.

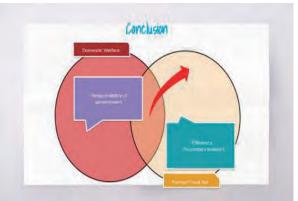


































SDGS PRESENTATION – GOAL 4 – TEAM 7



TEAM MEMBERS

Minjae YOO, Gangwon Foreign Language High School
Min Seo JUNG, Seokchon Middle School
Sumin KIM, Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Language
Ji Hye YANG, Puil Foreign Language High School
Yoon Ji CHOI, Morak High School
Gaeun KIM, Sunhwa Arts High School
Jooyeon SON, Chung Nam Samsung Academy

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'Quality education for everyone has been a constant companion of the United Nations' major goals. For example, it was elucidated as the 2nd goal of the MDGs and currently stated as the 4th goal of the SDG. However, according to the latest data, 59 million children of primary-school age were out of school, and 1 in 5 of those children had dropped out.

Recent trends also suggest that 2 in 5 of out-of-school children will never set foot in a classroom. In your opinion, what are the three greatest hindrances that prevent the implementation of the 4th goal? Also, how can we foster quality education for all?'

Our Group 7 team, called QUALITY EDUCATION, is the fourth of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Our group decided to discuss the initiative and make it a barrier to achieving sustainable development goals . First, in Africa, many tribes speak about 50 languages, the Khoisan, the Dizercorpan, and the Hannan languages . If the students study to reduce the rate of illiteracy, they will not be able to provide more effective education . To solve these problems, our group is to form and train four groups based on the languages commonly spoken in Africa: French, Portuguese, Arabic and English . This reduces illiteracy rates are lower than ever before, and you can teach it more effectively . Next, the students ' attendance rates are low due to constant poverty and wars . Also, men become child soldiers or women cannot go to school due to early marriage or pregnancy.

In fact, about 7 million women marry before they are 18 and more than 200 million get married before they are 15. Our group thought of a total of four solutions to deal with such problems .First, providing ETCs (laptops, pencils) to reduce the burden on parents in developing countries .The second is to encourage the CCT program .Using the system would allow students to keep their money down .Third, pay scholarships to students who study hard to make motivation to study .Then students will participate in school more than ever before .Finally, because of poor environment, there is lack of facilities .

Even now, in small villages near India or in the Arunachal Pradesh, about 100 children attend to crammed in small classrooms, without desks or textbooks.



Eventually, about 170,000 to 128 million people in the area miss school because of poor or missing school facilities in the town.

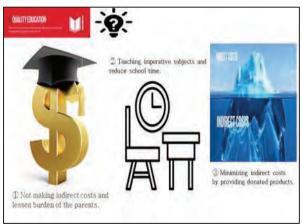
Our group has come up with some simple solutions to solve these problems .First, build portable or foldable buildings .Also, it costs about \$8000 to \$10000 to build a school in this town, but it costs about \$5,000 to \$6,000 to build a school on top This makes it easier to build or move to other places .Then students can study in a much more comfortable environment./if we try to provide quality education to everyone, then we believe that everyone will have an equal education, regardless of religion, gender or race.

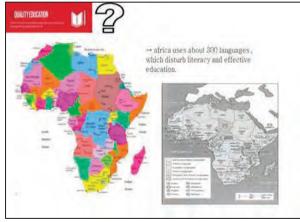






























SDGS PRESENTATION – GOAL 4 – TEAM 9



TEAM MEMBERS

Seodam YOON, Bugil Academy
Kyoung Yong KIM, Yesan High School
Sunil KANG, Se Kwang High School
Seo Young WHANG, Daewon Foreign Language High School
Ji Hye CHOI, Bakmun Girls' High School
Sooyoung BYUN, Sookmyung Girl's High School
Eunji HWANG, Jeonbuk Foreign Language High School
Gina KIM, Hankuk Academy of Foreign Studies

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'Quality education for everyone has been a constant companion of the United Nations' major goals. For example, it was elucidated as the 2nd goal of the MDGs and currently stated as the 4th goal of the SDG. However, according to the latest data, 59 million children of primary-school age were out of school, and 1 in 5 of those children had dropped out. Recent trends also suggest that 2 in 5 of out-of-school children will never set foot in a classroom. In your opinion, what are the three greatest hindrances that prevent the implementation of the 4th goal? Also, how can we foster quality education for all?'

Our group's topic was 'Quality education', 4th goal of SDGs. As our purpose was to explicit three major factors causing educational inequality, we found religious rules, war, and child labor from lots of examples of underdeveloped countries related to educational problems.

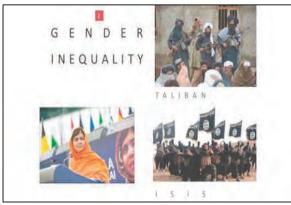
In Islamic countries, women cannot be educated because of their religious rules. In Syria, lots of children had to spend their time fleeing from threats of bullets, and in Cot d'Ivoire, children need to earn money themselves for stable daily lives that we take for granted. As we knew that vague solutions such as 'promoting education' cannot change anything, we tried to find much more systematic solutions. To achieve goal of quality education, we suggested three solutions matching with each aspect.

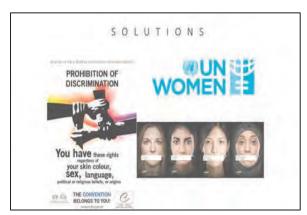
First, in case of religious factor, making laws that prohibits discrimination between two sexes in UN or other powerful global organizations can encourage women's education even in Islamic countries. As 'a prohibition on discrimination' of Korea, such forceful laws can contribute to equality of both sexes in educational field. Second, in case of war, we had to build safe shelters led by professional NGOs or international organizations to rescue children from battlefields firstly, and provide them proper education through global volunteers. By this solution, it is possible to save them from threats of death and achieve goal of 'quality education'. Lastly, in case of child labor, we need to establish new NGO that rescues children from harsh workplaces and provide children with basic needs and systematic educational systems.

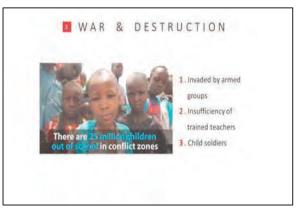




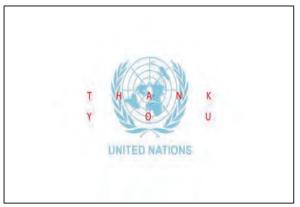






























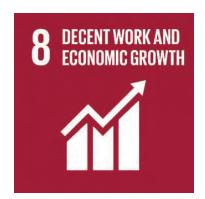








SDGS PRESENTATION - GOAL 8 - TEAM 8



TEAM MEMBERS

Chan Hwi PARK, Posung High School
Dong Hyeon KIM, Youngjong Middle School
Jong Ho YUN, Sosa High School
Bo Hyun KIM, Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Dayoung NAM, Chungnam Foreign Language High School
Seon Jin KWAK, Haneul Academy
ChanHyo Kim, Youngdong High School
JiHyun MUN, Chung Nam Samsung Academy

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'In East Asia, the necessity and possibility of economic unification have been suggested for a long time. Compared to the European Union, or regions such as North America and Africa where significant economic integration has been achieved, the FTAs adopted by many Asian countries including Korea are classified as the lowest stage in the economic integration theory.

Also, though the economic exchange between the major countries of East Asia, namely Korea, China and Japan is increasing consistently, their actual financial integrity remains at a low level. If economic integration in furthered between these nations, more profit will be gained. Out of the economic integration stages introduced below, which do you think is the ideal model to apply to East Asia?'

1. Introduction

Nam Dayoung, the first presenter, will first, begin by addressing the background and importance of our presentation. Economic exchange between Korea, China, and Japan is increasing consistently, but their actual financial integrity remains at a low level. If economic integration increased between nations, higher profits will follow. Economic integration stages consist of FTA, a Custom Union, Common Market, an Economic Union, and Single Market. The presenter will briefly explain each phases, then state concisely about why FTA is suitable economic integration strategy for East Asia economic relation.

2. Justification

In this part, the presenter 김보현 will precisely discuss why Korea economic relations with East Asia should be within the scope of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) instead of custom union. Custom Union- the critical feature of a common market, the extension of free trade

from just tangible goods-. However, Korea would be in a disadvantageous position in the level of Custom Union when it is with China, and Japan, since China could use this opportunity to form a powerful relations with US and lower Korean economic competitiveness. In addition, the level of FTA already has some uncertainness, so going over this phase should be proceed with heavy consideration.

3. Substance - 1. In the aspect of Economy

From here, the presenter 김동현 will prove why FTA would be the optimal economic integration level of East Asia comprehensive economic partnership. Without FTA, Korea trade system would continually be remained in the circumstance of uncertainty. Therefore, by proceeding FTA, Korea can avoid deficits by improving economy by increasing customer satisfaction, competitiveness, and employment rate.

4. Substance - 2. In the aspect of Diplomacy

The second substance- diplomacy will be discussed by the presenter 윤종호. 종호 will explain the benefit of holding a Regional Comprehensive Economic Market with China and Japan. By deepening Korea- China economic corporation, it could induce to reform and open North Korea- because North Korea has close relation with China-.

Therefore, institualization of economic corporation will lessen political conflict with North Korea and thus create a positive atmosphere between North and South Korea. Moreover, through RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) Korea can strengthen Korea's position in regional economic integration. Most importantly, proceeding FTA with East Asia, will establish institutional basis of peace and prosperity through the ripple effect on politics and security.

5. Substance - 3. In the aspect of Globalism

The last substance- globalism will be explained by 곽선진. 선진 will provide the viewpoint of macro version of FTA. Some are reluctant in opening Korea's market, because they worry that global market will reduce benefits of small business. However, FTA will be suitable in the aspect of commercial strategy, international politics, national agreement, thus, it is appropriate for Korea's strategy of economic relations in the future. Moreover, Korea should be able to draw a big picture to appreciate the flow of future global economy by opening its market and how FTA should be handled in the relations of Japan and China for the sake of prosperity of Korea's future.

6. Conclusion

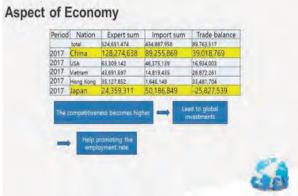
Last presenter 박찬휘 will wrap up our presentation by summarizing what previous presenters have said. Korea highly relies on China and Japan for both import and export and these two countries are important existences for Korea's economy. Therefore, despite little conflicts within three countries, there will be more of benefits than disadvantages. So, by slowly resolving problems, Korea will one day become a powerful country.





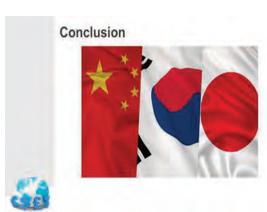
























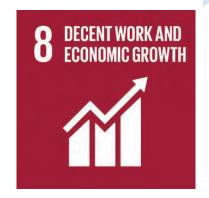








SDGS PRESENTATION - GOAL 8 - TEAM 2



TEAM MEMBERS

Minwoo PARK, Sejong Global High School
Jehyun KIM, Morak High School
Yoonsoo KIM, Brookschool
So Min PARK, Cheongsim International Academy
Jungwoo KIM, Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Ji Won PARK, Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School
Na Hyun PARK, Haneul Academy
Ha Lyun OH, Woosung High School

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'In East Asia, the necessity and possibility of economic unification have been suggested for a long time. Compared to the European Union, or regions such as North America and Africa where significant economic integration has been achieved, the FTAs adopted by many Asian countries including Korea are classified as the lowest stage in the economic integration theory.

Also, though the economic exchange between the major countries of East Asia, namely Korea, China and Japan is increasing consistently, their actual financial integrity remains at a low level. If economic integration in furthered between these nations, more profit will be gained. Out of the economic integration stages introduced below, which do you think is the ideal model to apply to East Asia?'

Our team's presentation was about SDG's 8th goal, decent work and economic growth. To say it more specifically it is about the economic integration among Korea, China, and Japan. Most of the European counties, America, and Africa countries are in progress on economic integration. However, although Korea, Chia, and Japan have a similar culture, they are sensitive in politics and history. The increase of trade between member states of economic union is meant to lead the increase of the GDP and better welfare, which is a main objective of economic integration. So it is hard to choose which progress we need for economic integration. The five integration steps are Free Trade Agreement, Customs Union, Common Market, Economic Union, and Single Market. As the level of integration goes higher, each condition is accumulated and developed. First, we thought that Customs Union was the right progress for East Asia countries. Below customs union progresses, they are having an interaction like one country. Because, Korea, China, and Japan are always competitive, it would be hard to reach a complete economic integration so we thought that these were too dangerous for three countries.

But, we found out that three countries did not have any union in economic part and FTA was on negotiation for several years. And this led us to the final conclusion, Free Trade Agreement.

During the preparing period, we thought about the need of economic integration, the benefit for having economic unification, economical reason for choosing FTA, why the other stage is

not fitting to East Asia union, and the problems we need to solve and the solutions for these economic, cultural limits.

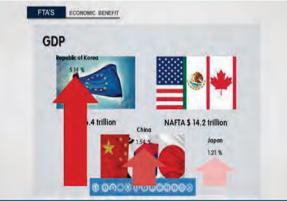
The reason for choosing FTA can have benefits for all the countries. Korea market can sell intermediate goods to China more effectively, and can grow technology based industries.

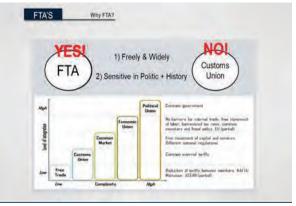
Chinese market can trade the production element and because they have many human resources they are able to sell their final product to Korea and Japan. In Japan, they can grow the manufacturing industries based on advanced technology such as automotive machine, which they are good at.

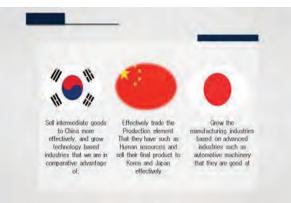
Next, we divided the problems we need to solve for having FTA into history and political part. China is at odds with Korea's history along the Chinese border through Northeast project. Japan also has problems with Korea about Japanese military sexual slavery. And because of the existence of North Korea, this also has political factors. In conclusion, for these kind of reasons we really prefer FTA to be an economic integration progress













SUSTAINABLE GOALS



















SDGS PRESENTATION - GOAL 13 - TEAM 1



TEAM MEMBERS

Dongjun KANG, Bugil Academy
Suyoung JEON, Yesan High School
Seungwan YOO, Cheongsim International Academy
Yujin JEONG, Iribuk Middle School
Minji KIM, Gangwon Foreign Language High School
Yewon LIM, Hanyoung Foreign Language High School
Jiwon LEE, Yatap High School
Hae In GO, Haneul Academy

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'Do you think it would be desirable, if human can really manipulate the climate just like they do in the movie? What could be advantages and disadvantages of such act?'

After given a topic and a question to make a presentation, our team had a chance to rethink about human actions and the impacts of our actions on climate. This part took almost half of our time for preparation. After sharing our thoughts with each member of the group, we reached a consensus that the question is slightly wrong. The question asks us if manipulation of climate is right or wrong. We think that manipulation of climate is not a matter of right or wrong, since our everyday actions effect the climate.

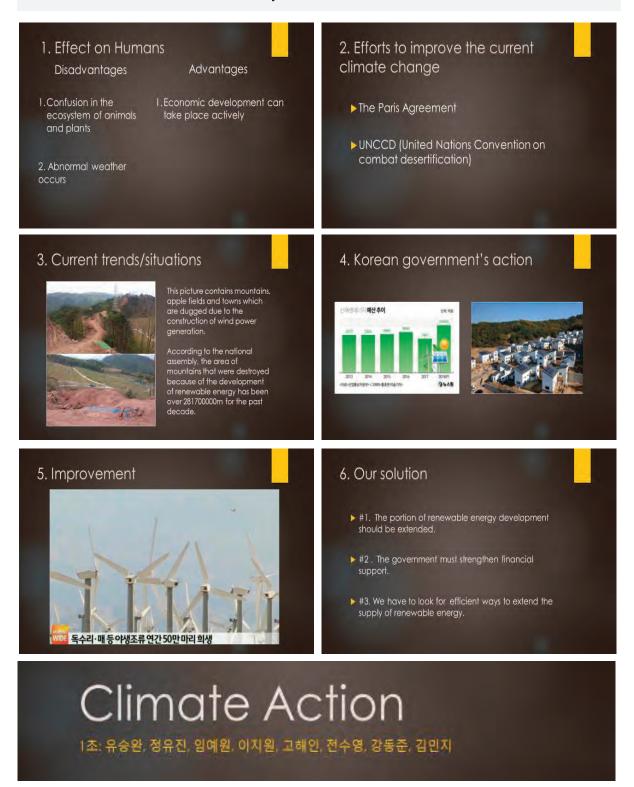
In a direct way, the use of spray destroys the ozone layer, and in an indirect way, we throw away trash, and this action pollutes the environment which causes climate. As you can see, our lives can't be separated from climate. The correct question to ask ourselves is 'What can I/ you / us/ our nation/ the world should do to minimize the effect on not just climate, but nature. So our team chose to figure out our solution for reducing climate change. To find our own solution, we first researched about the world's efforts to reduce climate change. After research, we have learned that the most well-known effort was investing in green energy such as solar, hydro, wind, geo-thermal and etc.

Out of many green energy systems, solar and wind sources were are most popular. So we researched deeper on how these popular trends work on Korea. Like other countries, Korea was also following the global trend.

From the research and preparation, our team realized at individualization is as important as globalization. As technology develops, both psychological and physical distances between others become shorter. This made us experience things that we couldn't imagine, but in a negative view, we became too dependent on each other. An example related to climate action would be the trend of solar and wind energy. After the Paris Agreement was signed more and more governments all over the world are investing heavily on solar and wind energy.

In US and Germany, which has big plains and relatively consistently mild weather, these new power systems do work. However in a country like Korea, which is full of steep mountains and has four seasons, the new power generating system is a failure.

We share information, invest on what others invest on. This kind of approach is not working properly. To maximize the efficiency of the investment, we first have to find what the most suitable solution is for our own country.

























SDGS PRESENTATION – GOAL 16 – TEAM 3



TEAM MEMBERS

Seung Doo BANG, Yesan High School Kyoungsoo KEUM, Gyeongnam Foreign Language High School

Seong Sik YUN, Seonggwang High School
Ye Seo KIM, Gwacheon Middle School
Yoo Ri CHO, Gimpo Foreign Language High School
Jimin HAN, Daewon Foreign Language High School
Ah Sol JANG, Woosung High School

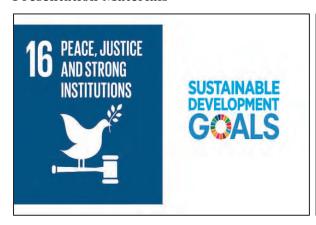
PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'Recently, it has shocked the world that teenagers are joining ISIS. ISIS has been criticized by the public globally because they have committed acts of brutality. For example, they release many videos of killing hostages and they launch teenage suicide bomb attacks. Furthermore, teenagers are still attempting to join the terror group ISIS from non-Islamic countries such as European countries, the US and even from South Korea as well. Why are teens joining ISIS? Give your own opinion and solutions with detailed ideas and examples.'

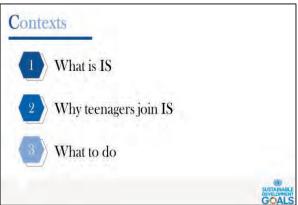
Terrorism is one of the biggest reason that makes UN hard to keep goal 16.

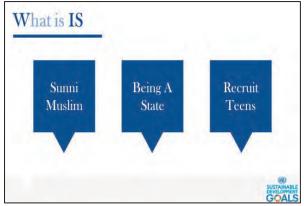
IS is Islamic State, a dangerous terror organization. Since their numbers are growing larger by recruiting teenagers from all around the world, we must take this as a serious problem and try to find solution to it. To prevent this problem, we will suggest the reason why teenagers join IS and solution to it.

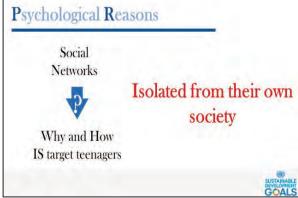
First, let's approach this problem in perspective of psychological problems. By SNS like Facebook or twitter, IS approach young people and get them interested in IS. IS targets teenagers since the brains in the age of 10-20s are malleable and the ability of reasoning, problem solving and planning is not fully developed. This mentally weak moment was the perfect opportunity for IS. To solve this problem, we should have psychological treatment and efforts. For example, as getting a cure, you should have courage to get along with peers and ask help from adults. It will be hard to decide, but these things will help you go forward.

Second, we will look at the aspect of economic reasons. IS is receiving massive profit and fortune in bad ways. No wonder they're unsurpassable for people seeking big fortune and power. IS use this fact who have unstable vision due to financial difficulties, are vulnerable to be material driven. This leads them to impulsively be deluded by lots of fake benefits IS promises. To solve problem in economical aspect, first we have to deal with the employment in teenagers. Teenagers who are poor and can't get a job gladly accepted IS's suggestion and joined in. Also, we can use UN programs created to help teenagers in financial difficulties. This program might help you to get to know about more jobs and wider views towards the world.

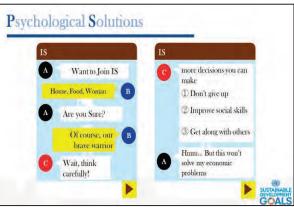


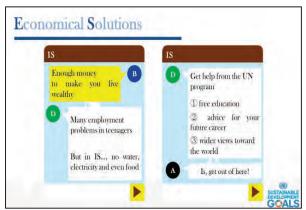


































SDGS PRESENTATION – GOAL 16 – TEAM 6



TEAM MEMBERS

In Gun HWANG, Haneul Academy
Ahin SEO, Dongsung High School
Hee Eun SHIN, Daewon Foreign Language High School
Boyeon LIM, Hanyoung Foreign Language High School
Mi Sung RYOU, Seocho High School
Seong Ah IM, Sosa High School
Kichan YOON, Ulsan Foreign Language High School

PRESENTATION TOPIC: 'Recently, it has shocked the world that teenagers are joining ISIS. For example, they release many videos of killing hostages and they launch teenage suicide bomb attacks. Furthermore, teenagers are still attempting to join the terror group ISIS from non-Islamic countries such as European countries, the US and even from South Korea as well. Why are teens joining ISIS? Give your own opinion and solutions with detailed ideas and examples.'

ISIS is a terrorist group, whose goal is to spread their Islamic ideology all over the world and make a united Islamic state. One surprising thing is that there are a large amount of teenagers who want to become a member of ISIS. In 2015, 'student Kim' from South Korea joined ISIS after contacting a member through his twitter account for one year since he uploaded a message which openly showed his will to join ISIS. So, why are teenagers joining ISIS?

The main reason of this situation is the concept of propaganda. ISIS is infamous for using propaganda in various forms to lure or even brainwash people into supporting ISIS. Propaganda videos of ISIS and their activeness on social networking services are how they approach and recruit teenagers. The fact that there are already many cases of teenagers finding their way into ISIS through social network recruitments can prove this point. There are two factors in this propaganda problem: individual and the society. The individual-society problems are interrelated so that they cannot be detached. This means that even if we solve a problem on one side there might be another factor that doesn't help out in the prevention of these teens going into ISIS. In short, teenagers are vulnerable to ISIS propaganda because they lack critical manners when accepting data and this is especially a problem when it is combined with them suffering from social factors such as wars or shortages of food and money.

The first solution is strengthening media censorship. Some people may express their concerns that freedom of speech can be violated when censorship is reinforced. However, spreading dogma which clearly violates the sense of morality is different from sharing sound opinions. However, media censorship cannot prevent ISIS related content completely because many of the banned contents are posted again simply by opening a new account.



So, it is necessary to devise and improve the current method of tracking down people and organizations that continuously close and reopen their accounts. Moreover, companies may be able to gain more information about the terrorist groups active online by using big data. In addition, the immigration of potential terrorists between countries must be regulated. Measures should be strengthened to prevent possible threats and terrors that may happen. Also, education on a global scale must be implemented by international organizations.

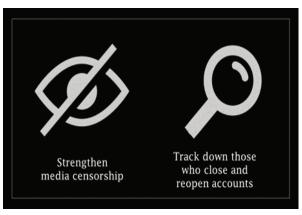
Through compulsory education at schools, young students will develop proper awareness towards ISIS, enabling them to counter-radicalize. While obligating the education procedure, one must be clear; countries' efforts and new treaties must be promised

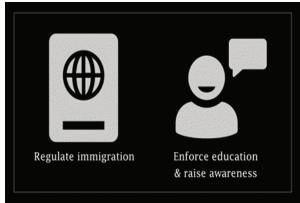
































YOUTH DECLARATION

On the last day of the forum, the participants drafted a youth declaration that embodies action plans and practical solutions to step forward towards achieving SDGs and identify their roles as a future generation. Youth declaration reflects youth's vision of sustainable development goals as future generation and their responsibilities in peace-keeping and highlighting cooperative practice SDGs among the world. To the end, the Declaration calls on authorities, international organizations, civil sectors and peers to step up to the plate on the on-going issues: youth participation and leadership; global cooperation; peace-keeping and sustainable cooperation; and economic cooperation in acheving 2030 agenda.















Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018

Youth Declaration on Sustainable Development Goals and Peace

Adopted in Incheon, Korea on 12 January 2018

We, young people from Korea, gathered here in Incheon, Korea on 9-12 January 2018 at the Academic Forum on Sustainable Development Goals and Peace, express our commitment to live in a peaceful society. In today's world, it is a demographic imperative to include us in working to achieve stability and security.

Call on International organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, associations, agencies, and the public including youth-led civil society to partner with us to ensure the implementation of the following action points:

- Ensure quality education for the youth in the international society, especially for those from low-income family, in the form of talent donation to guarantee nonexclusive education, and promote life-time learning
- Establish extra-curricular club that annually donates school supplies, musical
 instruments, etc., to development countries, encourage club members to constantly
 donate by holding global citizenship education.
- Have a deep conscious of the need of efficient solution for poverty all over the world, and find ways to utilize the use of resources which are currently wasted.
- Facilitate the UN and SDGs-related campaigns, global citizenship education, and activities consist of profound debates, discussions, and presentations to raise the awareness of the youth on the SDGs and to deepen degree of understanding on global challenges with an aim to actualize the accomplishment of SDGs

Above are the key requirements for a policy framework supporting youth participation in constructing sustainable future community. Local authorities, national governments, civil society and other actors, must take urgent measures to support the youth in preventing and transforming conflict, and build peace by implementing the action points.

As young people attending the 'Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018: Sustainable Development Goals and Peace', we commit to working together with all stakeholders in order to build peace around the world. We commit to monitoring the implementation of this declaration. The Forum concluded with participants determining the next steps by drawing up Youth Declaration 2018, and commitments needed for the way forward.





Hope to the Future Association Supports Sustainable Development Goals



VOLUNTEER ACTIVITY: SHOES OF HOPE

'Shoes of Hope', a Global Citizenship Education Project is a volunteer service program that aims to support the children in Africa without shoes or foot protection by sending sneakers with colorful drawings and hopeful messages. The Participants of AFUN attended a briefing to learn about the significance and aims of the project and drew colorful drawings related to global issues and the SDGS on white sneakers to deliver their warm messages to children in Africa.







About 6,000 shoes made from the project was delivered to elementary schools, education institutions, hospitals, and orphanages located in Juba area, South Sudan through a 40ft of container sent from Incheon on June 2017

Main Beneficiaries: Mercy Nursey, Mercy Primary School, Straight Link Centre, Straight Link Orphanages















FORUM OLYMPIC DODGE BALL TOURNAMENT

Forum Olympic – Dodge Ball Tournament was held at the 2^{nd} day of the forum to facilitate network opportunities between the participants.



















SDGs GOLDEN BELL COMPETITION

SDGs Golden Bell Competition was held at the 3^{rd} day of the forum to develop the degree of understanding and knowledge on 2030 Agenda and global issues that the UN and International Organization mainly deals with.































PARTICIPANTS' REFLECTIONS

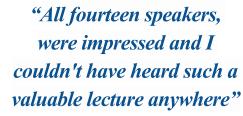


Seonjin Kwak, Incheon Haneul Academy

Thanks to the UN Academic Forum being held in our school, I was qualified to participate in it. I have long dreamed of becoming an international official, and dedicated myself to the practical struggle to achieve my great goal of creating a second Korea by helping developing countries. As fitting to the name of 'Debate', I could concluded the issue of SDGs Goal 8 through continuous discussion with my team members, and also as 'Forum', I was able to listen to various experts around the world.

I would like to describe this essay in two ways, the debate and the forum. At first, my team members and I was assigned 'Team PPT Topic' regarding <Goal 8. Decent work & Economic Growth>, and it was

'What stage of economic integration should the three East Asian countries do?' Because it was a topic I was interested in, so I explained many reasons why we should go beyond the FTA to the Customs Union, but I have to make concession, as various opinions were raised, ranging from the opinion that the economy should not be integrated into the opinion that the FTA





would adequate. Whatever the outcome was, I am very pleased and pleased to see that we have continued our discussion delightfully, acknowledging and criticizing each other through this forum, for I had little experience talking to people who were interested in the same kind of thing, especially my peers so far. I think I completed what I expected.

And second, I was really touched to be heard of lots of expert's speech. The two most impressive speech of them all were 'Joseph Lim', and

'Won-Soo Kim'. Joseph Lim gave me a glimpse into the interior of the U.N. By showing the Examples of classroom dispute mediation, I could realize UN's role in the international community and learned its' organizational structure and core goals. He did not stop there, but he left behind a consideration of the chronic problems of the United Nations. Moreover, Won-Soo Kim announced us UN's urgent problems like financing and he also said that we have to struggle for community though education. And I was totally moved when he said

"I served Korea Government past days, but now I serve humanity, global citizen, and whoever needs the voices." After hearing that, I decided that I would and should be an international official. It was a pity that I couldn't ask about the possibility of realization of my specific future plan because of time lack. Anyway, not only the two speakers, but all fourteen speakers, were impressed and I couldn't have heard such a valuable lecture anywhere. Through this forum, I could have confidence and passion about my dream. Thank you to everyone who gave me this honorable experience.







"I feel proud of myself for having to participate in the UN Forum, and will never forget the memories that I made for the rest of my life"

Dayoung Nam, Chungnam Foreign Language High School

As a student having a big interest in international organizations, I applied to this year's Academic Forum on the United Nations hosted by the Hope to the Future Association. Before few days I left my house to attend the Forum, I had some researches about the UN and the special lecturers that I would soon be able to see. During the research, I got to realize how prestigious the lecturers are, and it was more than enough to make me look forward to participating in the program.

The 4 days camp was more fun than I had expected. Above all, it was a great honor for me to listen to the lectures given by former UN Ambassadors, UN-related institution and International organization experts which definitely is not a common experience for other people. Though some of the lectures were based on topics that were slightly not of my interest, they also were meaningful because it helped me understand the pending issues of the international society better. Moreover, the lecturers were very passionate in giving us specific advice on how to study efficiently to become successful in the future generation, and also on what kind of core abilities are required to work in international organizations like the UN. In fact, I really appreciated the fact that there were so many things to learn about including the Sustainable Development Goals and Peace, and having time to think for myself about the practical solutions was also very valuable.

Another thing that I liked about was the team project. Although it took a bit of time, we were able to get along with each other pretty well. Becoming the leader of the team luckily, I first had a little hardship on leading the members properly especially when having a team discussion. However, the members followed my instructions well, and the way they respected each other made me feel more confident as the team leader. Also, despite the difficult topic that was based on one of the goals of SDGs which is

'Decent work & Economic,' we were able to prepare for the final presentation more smoothly with the help of our wonderful supporter. If I were to say shortly about our presentation, I would say that our presentation was pretty successful considering the fact that we had a lack of time to practice. And although I was not much satisfied with the presentation at that time, when I think about it now, I think the most important thing about the presentation was how much I got to learn during the process of preparing.



Throughout the project, I was able to broaden my knowledge in many aspects, especially in the international economy, and I was able to learn many new concepts and principles such as the stages of Economic Integration including the FTA. It was a great chance for sure, because if it had not been for the project, I wouldn't have known such things. I would lastly like to express my gratitude to the Hope to the Future Association for giving me the opportunity to have such a wonderful experience and grow internally. I would also like say thank you to the supporters for helping us out from the beginning to the end with care. I feel proud of myself for having to participate in the Forum, and will never forget the memories that I made for the rest of my life. Thank you.



Minji Kim, Gangwon Foreign Language High School

In only three days which seemed to be a bit long time before the Forum, I learned lots of things, felt various kinds of feelings and shared great ideas with my unforgettable friends. One of the lessons they gave which had deeply touched me was to always dare toward what I want to do sincerely, finding the thing I love and the thing I can do strikingly. This statement not only established my dream more firmly but also encouraged me. But to me, to be honest, what impressed me most about the life was the passion and

bravery of friends I met there. They had their own magnificent dreams made by themselves solely and were continually going forward their goals with perseverance. Then I looked back my past, asking to myself about the posture of me of old.

Well, I didn't whip myself, neither blame myself because I've been doing my best in my position. I felt proud of myself, and thankful to this event which made me able to ponder. Furthermore, as we became close, we became precious beings to each other. Especially with my brightness team members and our supporters I spent the time, been full of joy. Supporters, as seniors of life, gave me a lot of valuable advices too. On the last day, we all were reluctant to leave each other's. However, I'm sure that someday, we can meet again in a better place made by us.

"I felt proud of myself, and thankful to this event which made me able to ponder. Furthermore, as we became close, we became precious beings to each other"







Nahyun Park, Incheon Haneul Academy

I'm Nahyun, Park from Haneul Academy and I want to be an educational specialist. I decided to participate in this forum immediately after I saw the poster on the school board. For me, a soon to be a Korean high school third grader, this winter vacation is important to study. However, I applied for the forum with passion and interests towards UN and international organizations. The lectures 'Introduction to the UN and Sustainable Development Goals' by Joseph Lim and 'UN Career Development and Goals' by Yoon-Hee Hwang were impressive to me.

Through their lectures, I was able to learn more about the background of SDG's and its implications. We discussed the problems and issues of the UN, and I thought the reason why the United Nations is being criticized as ineffective is its unanimous decision-making structure and peace achieved by doing nothing. As I discovered the unexpected shortcomings of UN, I asked myself, 'What would be better structure for UN?' Through their lectures, I was able to learn more about the background of SDG's and its implications. We discussed the problems and issues of the UN, and I thought the reason why the United Nations is being criticized as ineffective is its unanimous decision-making structure and peace achieved by doing nothing. As I discovered the unexpected shortcomings of UN, I asked myself, 'What would be better structure for UN?'

"I improved the degree of understanding and professional knowledge on the UN, pending issues of the international society and my abilities in debating and in public speaking as a global leader"



Talking with the lectures, I learned about UNAI, the United Nations Academic Impact. It was instructive and informative to me. I could get information by asking questions about the works that UNAI do education higher and global citizenship education. I also asked about the process of developing educational programs with experts who majored in Educational Technology. Although she was in charge of marketing educational programs, she gave me as specific a response as possible.

Four days with 'Academic Forum on the United Nation' was a really valuable time for me. I improved the degree of understanding and professional knowledge on the UN, pending issues of the international society and my abilities in debating and in public speaking as a global leader. Especially, with this forum I promised myself to have a mindset 'I'll join them to improve the organization because I'm here'. I also set up a specific roadmap for my dream such as participating in UNAI Aspire. What I would like to say to the second participants is that this forum will surely help you to develop yourselves in many different ways.



Minwoo Park, Sejong Global High School

There are a lot of problems such as Terror, Poverty, Political or Racial Inequality in the world. To solve these problems, the importance of UN and International Organizations is increasing every year. But we don't exactly know about what they do. Generally teenagers do not have chances to get information about UN and International Organizations. So I wanted to participate in this forum so that I can get a lot of information and learn academic knowledge that we can't learn in school. Also we can improve

our ability such as wide perspectives about global issues through meeting experts and listening to other's thoughts. I participated in this forum with these reasons.

I really appreciated all of experts that gave us such great and useful lectures. All lectures were very impressive but if I choose only one thing, I will choose a lecture given by Yokoyama Kenji, who is a vice president of APU. What he said motivated my heart and it was practical information so we could easily sympathized with. His topic was 'Why do we have to study?" and he described this topic as a 'Sim City' which is a game that we can create our own city. He emphasized functions of education and said the best way of study is studying at school. Additionally he spoke of three things. First one was 'Rich Society in your brain'. We should imagine our own society in brains and to achieve this thing, we should study hard to improve our abilities.

"What he said motivated my heart and it was practical information so we could easily sympathized with" Second was 'Mind and Heart'. It is as important as study. There are a lot of people in the world. To understand what others say, we should learn communication skills. I agree with that. Listening to what others think, understanding and responding to them well is significantly important. Last one was the way of making a big heart. It is sharing our experiences. He said your story will heal you, and your story will heal somebody else. When you tell your story, you will free yourself, and you give other people permission to acknowledge their story as well. When I listened to this lecture, I thought that I can learn these three components in APU and there

are many students who have those three things in APU so now I am convinced of entering this school and I believe I can be a global leader who is every one's role model.

Overall, it was 'Better than Perfect' and such a great experience for me. I finally got all of things I expected before, which are knowledge, network and skills. So I can say that I am one of the excellent

participants in this forum. I think everyone will agree about that. I was surprised when we were conducting 'Golden Bell'. There were some questions that I already learned in Global Political class at school so I was happy. I am sure that what I learned at school and in this forum will make a beautiful harmony and help my future career. I want to thank all people who are related to this forum, especially 'Hope to the Future Association'. Your efforts will make us global leaders and change the world in a perfect way.







Jiwon Park, Haesung Girls' High School

When I applied for Academic Forum on the UN, I just wanted to listen lectures of many famous, great people who work for our universe society. However, now I feel much more things that I have expected. Several thoughts are wandering in my mind and I will write some of them.

First and the most important is my brilliant team members, supporter, and roommates. The major reason that I feel this sense of accomplishment on

this forum is definitely the people who were around me. We communicated, shared thoughts with fervor, and took care of each other. I served as a writer for my team, and I am sure that I did more work for my team than any other members - except our leader - but my work was not that hard due to the supportive team members who helped common works in passion. I really appreciate our team 'So-ol so-ol', supporter Ji Hyun Seok, and room no.536.

Second and indeed the kernel of the forum is wonderful lectures. Most lectures were delivered in English, even ceremonies, and all lecturers were remarkable. Since I had so much interests in UN SDGs, all subjects of lectures were fascinating. Also, the opportunity to get an answer for individuals' personal

questions was honorable. Especially, the lecture of Professor Joon OH was very impressive to me. Even I asked very complex theme, which is human nature, he gave me his own answer with delicate examples. I surely think this meaningful memory will be kept in my mind.

Participating on this forum was a great experience. I was able to feel my profound advance during this program. Four days may have been short, but the progress that the forum had, is not short. I am sure it is tremendous.

"Participating on this forum was a great experience. I was able to feel my profound advance during this program"





Sooyoung Byun, Sookmyung Girl's High School

As a third grader in high school, it may seem a bit odd that I still have an obscure idea of my desired occupation. The harder I tried to excel in various activities in school and out of school, the more confused I got. Yet, from my early experiences of living abroad in different countries such as Denmark, Serbia, and Turkey, I have come to grow interest in the diplomacy of countries and furthermore and the existence of international organizations.

As a member of our school's English newspaper club, I have come in contact with many current issues around the society and began to think what I would do if I were part of the United Nations and had to deal with international crisis. With the addition of having experienced volunteer work of translating traditional Korean folk tales in English for the children in developing countries, I decided I wanted to learn more about the United Nations and wanted to gain sufficient knowledge about other international organizations as well.

"I am so honored to have attended this 2018 Academic United Nations Forum on the SDGs as before I did not even know anything about the SDGs, nor could I have spoken aloud that I know anything about the UN"



I am so honored to have attended this 2018 Academic United Nations Forum on the SDGs as before I did not even know anything about the SDGs, nor could I have spoken aloud that I know anything about the UN. Not only was I able to meet so many well-known public figures and listen to their astonishing lectures that inspired me so much in many different directions, but I was able to make new friends from many different schools and regions. Only being in the daily cycle of home, school, and academy in Seoul, I never had the chance to meet so many students of my age from all over the country and have conversations with them on various topics including the SDGs. The group projects helped us bond with not only each other but also with our university student mentors and also listen to their thoughts on various global issues. All the programs did not let me down and were absolutely fascinating and so were the school and its dormitories.

If only I have any regrets is that 1) I wish I had known about such UN Forum programs held by the Hope to the Future Association earlier so I could attend similar programs several times now being a third grader and 2) I wish the mentors and teachers gave us the change to take a group photo or even personal picture time with Ambassador Joon Oh. I have been waiting all along the four days to meet him and ask him questions as I have had respect for him and his good will for a long time, but it was unfortunate that we were out of time at the end. I hope many other students apply for these types of programs the near future and I hope to meet Ambassador Joon Oh in the nearest future soon take a photo with him as a part of the mentor team of the Hope to the Future Association as a student of my dream university. I thank all staff and teachers of the Hope to the Future Association for such a wonderful opportunity.





Min Seo Shin, Sejong Global High School

My name is Shin Min Seo from Sejong Global High School. I am a participant for "Academic Forum the United Nation 2018". I am interested in children's educations and health. So my future dream is to work at UNICEF or UNHCR for children in all around the world. I am thinking of studying something related to health and medicine at the university. Also, I'd like to study pedagogy for children's education. I want to be professional in the specific field and to be part in UNICEF or UNHCR. Thinking about the way to make my dream come true, I came across to be a participant in this forum.

On the first day, I had an opportunity to meet UNHCR officer (Jane Williamson). She told us about what the UNHCR do and many the pictures of refugee camp with her instructions. While listening to her lecture, the book I read before 'La Faim Dans le Monde Expilquee a Mon Fils'. In this book, he describes the situation in refugee camps. In her lecture, for me, the situation in the refugee camp sounds so grave. However, when she told us about the support that UNHCR is giving, I felt a bit better to hear such a fortune things.



Every day before the dinner, we did a group work. Our team discussed about the UN SGDs goal number 1 and 2 which is no poverty and zero hunger. They gave us a two passage about and asked which side Korea should be more concerned about between Domestic Welfare and Foreign Food Aid. I claim that Korea needs to be more concerned about the Domestic Welfare more than the Foreign Food Aid. The reason why I think is in Korea, when we see the Korea underfed children's rate, the children who cannot have a proper meal are increasing. The Korea needs to think about the underfed children first.

"The Korea needs to think about the underfed children first. Furthermore, Korea's children's rate is decreasing. We need to protect our children so that they could live longer and make Korea future society develop"

Furthermore, Korea's children's rate is decreasing. We need to protect our children so that they could live longer and make Korea future society develop. On the other hand, the students who claim that Foreign Food Aids problem needs to be more concerned, with 10,000won, we can save only few children in Korea. However, for the children in underdeveloped county we can save many children. When we see the effectiveness, saving more children with same money is better. Overall, we had about 10lectures during this forum. We met, Joon Oh, the former president of Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, Ana Cristina Thorlund, the officer of UN ISDR,

Ji-sung Lim, the officer of WFUNA and more. It was honored to meet a people who works for the UN and I hope to be a person just like them in the future. The Q&A session was good for us to ask the things that we wanted to know which we cannot know it by ourselves easily. I want to join this forum next year, too. Not only the lecture was satisfied, but also meeting students interested in this field was good. It was a great opportunity to talk with student participants and share about our dreams and jobs too.



Ha Lyun Oh, Woosung High School

Hi. My name is Halyun Oh from Woosung high school and I'm going to be a 2nd grader soon. Before I start my reflection I want to thank to the 'Hope to the Future Association' and other associations and supporters for giving me a chance to attend this UN forum. First, my dream is to be a competent employee of multinational company or international organization, so I thought this forum would tell me specifically about what I should do in my future and know more about what UN is doing. And it did help me by hearing special lectures from UN and international organization experts.

It was hard for me to choose one session which was most impressive. First of all, I heard Oh Joon ambassador speaking in front of other countries about North and South Korea's situation before on YouTube and this really thrilled my heart. So before I attend to this forum, I hoped for the fourth day to hear his lecture. But, the first day's refugee lecture from Jane Williamson... Actually this lecture kept remaining in my mind, and also influenced in my future dream. In my ordinary times, I was always keeping interest in refugees. Among those issues, I saw the picture of a young Syrian boy dead in the shore, while he was crossing

"The Korea needs to think about the underfed children first. Furthermore, Korea's children's rate is decreasing. We need to protect our children so that they could live longer and make Korea future society develop"

the ocean to move to another country. After that I dream to work for the international organization to help those people. So, 'Humanitarian Assistance and Refugee Issue' lecture was really impressive to me. I did not know Korea was accepting the refugees and there was an association called UNHCR that can help them. But, after the forum, I correctly knew what I should do. I really want to thank Jane Williamson and in the future I also want to have a chance to work in UNHCR.

The most enjoyable activity was the 'Golden Bell Quiz Competition on SDGs'. This Golden Bell helped me to know correctly and remember some key topics about SDGs. And the Golden Bell session made our team more cooperative and more intimate with each other. Moreover, the friends that I made from this forum were really special. I've never met some friends far from U.S., Busan, or other cities but it was a unique experience to make friends all over our country. Also, the team final presentation session made me learn more about why we need SDGs. Our team's topic was about decent work and economic growth and the economic integration between Korea, China, and Japan. It was fascinating to learn and share ideas that I never talked about it before and giving a presentation to others was a bit tensed but I felt proud of myself after finishing it.

Before I attend this UN forum, I did not know what SDGs really meant and the lower organizations of UN. I was just interested in worldwide issues and wanted to talk about these topics more professionally. But after the forum I realized more specifically about what UN and other agencies like WFUNA, UNAI, TCS, UNISDR, were doing for the world. Forum helped me to learn about the part that I've never studied and made me know about the skills global leaders should have. It was such an honor to attend as the first participant of the 'Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018'. Lastly, to the students who want to work for international agencies and are hesitating whether to participate in this forum I just want to say 'GO!' This forum would change your future and the breadth of thinking.





Yein Jung, Myungduk Foreign Language High School

First, I would like to thank Hope to the Future organization for giving me this amazing opportunity to participate in the AFUN. Interested in UN since middle school, I longed for more knowledge about UN and its main goals, SDGs. This forum was a perfect venue to learn more about SDGs, the basic function and pillars of UN, and how one could work for UN. It was also effective in promoting leadership, teamwork, and communication skills through group presentations.

"The most crucial factor that made this forum successful is renowned and prestigious lecturers. It is very difficult to invite these inspirational leaders for a lecture at school, or in fact, at any other place"

The most crucial factor that made this forum successful is renowned and prestigious lecturers. It is very difficult to invite these inspirational leaders for a lecture at school, or in fact, at any other place. Therefore it was a very rare opportunity, maybe once-in-a-lifetime chance, to participate in these lectures. All the lectures were full of new information and hopeful messages to future youth leaders. The most impressive lecture was Joseph Lim's lecture on SDGs, which was a very informative and descriptive lecture on SDGs and how UN works, with a realistic criticism of UN. His presentation was very clear and easy to understand.

Another crucial factor is that this forum encouraged many students to think about their future careers. There were many students at the age of 19 at the forum who had to think deeply about their careers, and I am quite certain that this forum contributed to solving their dilemma. My dream is to become a diplomat and help the world become a better place to live. However, before coming here, my dream was kind of abstract and I doubted all the time whether this career would be a good fit for



me. Through this forum, I can now definitely say that I want to become a diplomat. I got more confidence about myself and my competence, and I also learned a lot about what paths I could take to become a diplomat. I would like to finish this writing by strongly recommending this forum to other youth leaders. This was the first AFUN, and it ended on a successful note. Every student and every lecturer could gain something from this forum. It has a unique significance in the sense that it encourages all students to aim higher, to dream a future where one plays a critical role in the new world where everyone is happier. It is evident that hundreds of leaders will grow and mature from this forum. I hope that this forum continues next year as well. As the WFUNA ambassador emphasized, through this forum we could change 'right' into 'might' and 'might' into 'right.'



Min Joo Cho, Mokdong High School

During the Academic Forum on the United Nations, I heard a myriad of lectures which were all beneficial for me. Among all of the lectures, one of the best lecturers was Joseph Lim. He is the partnerships officer from WFUNA, the World Federation of the United Nations Associations. During his lecture, I could accurately know how the UN was established, their primary goals, and the reality of working in UN.

Since we're in a UN academic forum, he thought we should know about how the UN was first established. After the World War 1, a couple of countries wanted to achieve world peace so that they made an association called the League of Nations. However, they failed and World War 2 occurred. After this, the same countries that participated in the League of Nations made another association with the same goal, which is what we call the United Nations. In fact, the countries which took main role in establishing the United Nations are the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom, the winners of World War 2.

After explaining the main information regarding the United Nations, he started to talk about the ineffective elements in UN. This is the most vital reason I chose Joseph Lim's lecture most intriguing. While most of the other lecturers talked most about the benefits of working in UN, or how to get in there, what they do, Joseph concentrated on the inefficiencies occurring in UN. This felt very fresh to me as I never imagined of hearing the drawbacks of UN. He told us that we shouldn't expect an organization with doing crucial jobs or conduct business fast. This is mainly

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because the UN is an institution which works based on 'consensus.' Every decision set in the UN must make a perfect consensus to all of the countries participating in it. If any single one country rejects the decisions, the countries need to find another point of compromise and again go through the procedure of assessment. Also, he said that UN has a weird organization structure so that works don't go around efficiently. Finally, UN tries to achieve peace by doing nothing. It might seem a little far-fetched but it's true because the UN is reluctant to make drastic actions towards actions. If they make drastic actions, that might cause more agony or chaos.



It was a meaningful opportunity to participate in the forum. Before taking part in this forum, I was worried because I lacked information about UN. However, there was no need to worry. During the forum, I learned so much about UN that it would be helpful in my future life. Also, I got the chance to think about my career once again. Thinking about my future, not only me but all of us, I wanted to make Earth a better place to live for everyone. It was such a precious memory that if I have the opportunity to participate again, I indeed will.







Hello. I am Hanjeong Choi who participated Academy Forum on the United Nations this time. I'm at Gangwon Foreign Language High School English Department.

My dream is to work in an international organization. I participated this forum to know more about my dream and get close to it. I learned more about the international organization by listening to vivid stories of diplomats who served in the

current office, as well as many lecturers who have represented Korea on the international stage. I also learned a lot about sustainable development that was the theme of the forum. Oh Joon, who worked for the Korean mission to the United Nations, spoke passionately about the United Nations, sustainable development goals, and values that global citizens should have.

It was the great experience since I have always admired him. And it was also valuable to talking about the field of interest and discussing international issues with friends who have same dream as me. Thanks to Hope to the Future, I had very GREAT time. Thank you.

"I learned more about the international organization by listening to vivid stories of diplomats who served in the current office, as well as many lecturers who have represented Korea on the international stage"











Seungwan Yoo, CheongShim International Academy

The main reason I applied for this Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018 was to broaden by knowledge on the UN and to get answers about the questions I had related to finding the right balance between welfare and economic development. After the forum I have earned more than I expected.

I didn't just learn about the basic concepts, principles, guidelines

about UN and their work, but also learned and realized the importance of forming relationship with others, and sharing and providing information to others. Also, the lectures and the activities I did on the forum made me think about my dream again.

"By just watching the news focusing and thinking about global issues, we often miss out on people we can easily help who are just around us"



From all the programs that we went through, the most useful and interesting activity was listening to a lecture on refugees by a Human rights Protection Officer Jane Williamson. For me, her lecture stood out because of two reasons. First, because of the personal experience she shared while giving her lecture and second, because the career path she took actually made

me think deeply about my future career. Before listening to her lecture, my dream was rather vague. It was just to be a worker at migration related international organizations like UNHCR or IMO to help refugees settle into new environments. After listening to the lecture, my dream became more concrete. While Ms. Williamson mentioned about her experience as a field agent for UNHCR, it struck me that working as a field agent is the dream job that I was searching for. I have always read about the inefficiency of foreign aids to the refugees and wanted to change how the aids work. Field agent is the perfect way to start. To understand what the problem is, we have to actually experience how the problem grew, and where it started. Field agent is prefect for this job.

Also, after the lecture I have learned the importance of looking around myself. As we look at the news, it shows us stateless people from all over the worldwide. The Syrians, the Burmans are the most well-known example. Koreans including me donate money and volunteer to help these people. But what we miss the Korean stateless people. By just watching the news focusing and thinking about global issues, we often miss out on people we can easily help who are just around us.





Ye Won Lim, Hanyoung Foreign Language High School

Attending the academic forum on the UN was a great opportunity for me in various aspects. It helped me expand my understanding and knowledge about the roles, functions and the significance that the UN holds and its impact to nations around the world.

Furthermore, I was able to hear lectures from people working in different fields in the UN which provided me an experience to communicate with them. As I hope to work in the UN in the future, this short exchange helped me develop my dreams even further.

Given the chance to speak with them separately after the lecture, I was able to ask questions that I had held to myself on education and climate change. Not only were the lectures provided by the forum amusing but so were the activities that the staffs came up with. Drawing on sneakers planned to be sent to children "As I hope to work in the UN in the future, this short exchange helped me develop my dreams even further"

without shoes in South Sudan and participating in the Olympic games and golden bell contest was enjoyable as well. To add on, participating in this event gave me the chance to make new friends from different provinces in Korea. As a high school student, opportunities like this is rare which is another reason why the academic forum on the UN will be an unforgettable experience throughout my life.

I sincerely appreciate the Hope to the Future Organization for launching this forum to provide students a chance to expand their understanding of global issues around the world, about the UN and the chance to form new relationships with others. Overall, I was very satisfied with the academic forum on the UN and would definitely recommend it to other students.





Dong Jun Kang, Bugil Academy

Beginning from the Jan. 9, 2018, I have attended to a UN Forum regarding the SDGs. Before beginning, yeah, I was just hanging with my friends in my school, Bugil Academy. Nothing really mattered because my exam was done and we were in a middle of a so called "party".

All of our class was just enjoying the moment. Then our homeroom teacher came and dropped a handout regarding this forum. Since I was always interested in MUNs and activities on UN, I decided to apply for it. After

all, my application passed and I just held on for the actual participation. Back to Jan. 9 2018, I got on a subway and went to KNDA, I was the first to arrive there. The arrival was due 2:00 and I have arrived there like in 12:30. I was just watching some fun videos in my phone just waiting for the entrance. 1:00, all of us entered a lecture hall.

Everybody except me seemed to have a close friend from their own school. I literally had nothing to do and just waited for the opening ceremony to start. Around 2:00 everyone sat on chairs around a postit written 1 ± 1 . I was taking part in 1 ± 1 . Here comes the biggest challenge from the whole conference. Ambassador Cho came. He probably has been a

"All members of Group 1 were so united and became perfect partners and friends in the same time."

exceptional person among the fields of diplomacy and his experiences was outstanding. However, he was talking about same thing for about one and a half hour, it was super boring.

Mentioned before, I was 1 조. We weren't really getting along with each other so well in the first day. However, 전수영, 고해인, 유승완, 김민지, 임예원, 이지원, 정유진, all members of 1 조 were so united and became perfect partners and friends in the same time. It was a great time in UN Forum regarding the SDGs. I just hope the sustainable from SDGs becomes the adjective for our prolonged relationship. Thank you.







Photo: https://news.un.org/en



SUPPORTERS' REFLECTIONS

Yoonha Chung, Yonsei University

Before joining AFUN, I felt distant whenever I thought of UN and SDGs, because I had no chance to hear from experts in my daily life. However, what I liked the most about the forum was that I was able to meet many great UN and SDGs experts in one place.

Besides, I thought joining the forum especially as one of the "supporters" was such an attractive opportunity, because I was not only able to learn what I did not know from several experts but also share what I already knew to young students at the same time. Such two-way interactions were so much meaningful to me.





Chessy Kim, Kwangwoon University



I am Chessy Kim - a senior student at Kwangwoon University majoring in Corporate Communication. I am very delighted to have had the opportunity to be part of 2018 United Nations Academic Forum in planning, marketing, organizing, and moderating.

In every step of the forum, I could really feel that the forum is elaborately designed to help and guide the participants from educational perspective to network aspects.

Each and every participant I have interacted with has expressed how they could develop their knowledge in SDGs and related issues of the international society through this program, and how remarkable experience it was to meet not only UN Institution experts and Ambassadors, but also many other likeminded colleagues that share the same professional interests.

For me as well it has been an honor to learn directly from officers who play the highest role in each field, and most importantly, mentoring the participants as a student staff member has been truly pleasurable. They really inspired me with their intellectual curiosity, passion for learning, and tremendous enthusiasm.







Yeji Kang, Yonsei University

I am interested in helping others within my abilities. Therefore I've been volunteering by translating letters from English to Korean and Korean to English in World Vision and Compassionate for a few years. In addition, I am currently working as a member of the cultural department in an on-campus organization called Yonsei Global. I find it interesting to plan a program for students and to meet and communicate with new people. So I thought this program would correspond well with my interest in international organizations and international conferences, as well as helping high school students to have a meaningful and enjoyable time.

I participated as a mentor, but for those 4 days I was able to learn a lot while I was hanging out with my new young friends who are as well passionate about the future as hard working. The best part of this program were the lecturers who work in various fields. Unless you personally know someone who works directly in an international organization, it's hard to get a glance of the inside of the organization. However, as those who work for the international organizations came during those days I could gain a lot of information that would normally be hard to acquire. It was also a meaningful time to me as I could listen to the opinions of distinguished lecturers about the various events.

The second thing I liked about this program is that I was able to interact with a variety of people through 4 days of conference. I had a great time to meet as well supporters as middle and high school students, from different regions and schools, to share their dreams about the future. We could give each other feedback and in the process I could reflect upon myself. I was also able to grow a bit with those friends through sharing our passion and listening to lectures with enthusiasm.



Of course all the lectures of this forum were really wonderful and it was a great honor to have been able to participate in this program. However if I had to pick out only one lecture, it would be the lecture of Joseph Lim from WFUNA as it was a really impressive lecture to me. The reason for my choice is not only based on my participation in the lecture as a moderator, but the lecturer explained contents that would have normally been boring and hard to understand. However he could convey them in an interesting way. As for example, he questioned us "how to prevent fights in a classroom without teachers"? It is similar to the circumstance at the Security Council in the UN. I usually thought that the UN issues are goals that can't even be compared to my situation but I realized through the lecture that they are not that far apart. Therefore I'm sincerely impressed by Joseph Kim's lecture. As I now feel more connected with the UN issues.

Jong Ho Lee, Seoul National University



Greeting! This is LEE JONG HO who is majoring geography in College of Social Sciences, Seoul National University. It was my great honor to serve as the youngest administrative staff at AFUN (Academic Forum on the United Nations) 2018, hosted by Hope the to Future Association.

While completing primary education and secondary

education in Qingdao, China for 19 years, following my respectful parents' business, I eagerly participated in Model United Nations conferences; I started from the position as the administrative staff, press, delegate, chair and secretary general at the end. After I came back to my homeland Republic of Korea, I found that AFUN 2018 focuses on my favorite topics: Sustainable Developmental Goals and Peace. Thus, for the sake of recalling nostalgia and learning new information, I applied for AFUN 2018 without any hesitation.

Without any doubt, such participation and experience that I got exposed to ultimately enabled me to broaden perspective toward the world by understanding sustainable developmental goals and peace in terms of economic, political and social aspects. Moreover, such a great opportunity was provided for me to have social interaction with students ranging from middle school to university; those activities include playing dodge ball, participating in SDGs Golden Bell Contest, and discussing how to submit effective resolutions and youth declaration forms.

Frankly, out of countless number of speeches made by UN experts, including keynote speech (Role of the UN and New Challenges), Introduction to the SDGs, nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, speech about humanitarian assistance and refugee made by Jane Williamson from UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council) moved my emotional baggage. Serving as the protection officer, she emphasized the importance of protecting human rights regardless of different countries and cultures.

While listening to her heart-hardening speech, I was astonished to the fact that more than 20 million people exist as the refugees across today's world. From that period, I deeply understood how every UNHRC members try their best to provide happiness to those refugees in the expense of their blood and sweat. Hence, I do believe that speech made Jane Williamson inspired me the most.

Lastly, I feel pleasant of obtaining an invaluable grant right to apply for adolescent UN Training Program, holding in New York, the United States. Dear future AFUN participants, participating AFUN will definitely enable you to magnify viewpoint toward contemporary society. Influential UN experts from UNHCR, WFUNA (World Federation of United Nations Associations) and other organizations with great lectures and career talk concert will lead you to be aware of your dream occupation and contemporary issues regarding sustainable development goals and peace. Thank you all and I hope we can see at AFUN 2019!



Da Hye Yoon, Tsinghua University



From the first day we arrive at the National Institute of Foreign Affairs, till the day we left Haneul Academy, I learn a lot through this Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018. It was not only about study Sustainable Development Goals, but also about teamwork and creating new idea with each other. When I first met my 8 students at the National Institute of Foreign Affairs, I wanted to get close to the students quickly, but it was hard to break the ice with the students. However,

arriving at Haneul Academy, we ate dinner and talked together and became close naturally. On the first day, I was satisfied with looking the students sharing each roles from team building activities. Afterwards, we watched a video of children in African poverty nations. There were students whose tears gathered during drawing shoes activities. Although it was really freezing day but all students cooperated well and I felt so graceful for it.

On the second day, I learnt a lot of new things through some lectures. I have been interested in human rights, the lecture conducted by Won-suk Choi from the foreign office was really impressive for me. After the lectures, I was happy to see the students going to have a dinner together. In addition, the students got closer, they co-operated each other and prepared for the final presentation by themselves really well. I felt worthwhile for it. They were not nervous and presenting all the contents they prepared hard during final presentation on the last day. I was like "what if I was at their age? Would I be able to pull all schedules off like them?" and I was so proud of them. The time flew like an arrow during last 4 days. I learnt and felt a lot of stuff during this period. To be honest, I have been thinking negatively about myself and value as I am graduating soon. However, I took encouragement from the lectures which are really useful and students' positive energy and attitude. This will be well known to the students.

Soonyoung Lim, University of Notre Dame

It was a great pleasure to participate in the Academic Forum on the United Nations. Although I was there to help high school students learn, I myself learned a lot, especially during the lectures. I worked as a part of the documentation team. My job was to listen to the lectures carefully, take down key points of the lecture, collect key points written by other university supporters, and put them together to an organized format. As I organized the summaries of all lectures, I could see how all lecturers from different international organizations serve



for one purpose—making the world a better place—with their own individuality. It was also a lot of fun leading high school students. I didn't know when I was a high school student, but looking from a college student's view, they have a bright future ahead if they use their time well now. I am glad that I got to help these potential kids learn about international issues and widen their perspectives beyond school work. I wasn't particularly thinking of working for international organizations before, but after listening to the lectures, I found more interest in serving for the international community. Ambassador Joon Oh concluded his lecture saying that we are just a small part of this big universe. It is often easy to think that I myself is everything, but in fact, I am just a small part. I realized it is very meaningful to serve for the cause of the entire world, rather than to serve just for myself or my family.

STAFFS' REFLECTIONS



Sol Kim, Intern at Education Department

"The most important thing that I have learned from the forum is 'Responsibility"

As an intern at Hope to the Future Association, 'Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018' was so precious and meaningful experience to me. The event was the first time that I work as a Secretariat staff. I realized how much efforts put into this one forum. From the preparation, all the steps were challenging but we devoted ourselves to make this forum successful.

Since young, I have been interested in international affairs and diplomacy. I have participated in various activities regarding international affairs such as 'WFUNA Supporters', 'UNICEF volunteering', and so on. I have also attended many international conferences, and forums such as '2016 UN DPI/NGO Conference', '2017 Korea-LAC Future Cooperation Forum'. Through these experiences, I could develop a profound degree of understanding of the global pending issues and could understand how UN works.

The forum is organized perfectly for those who are interested in working in UN and who want to know more about UN and global issues. Especially the forum focused on 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Peace', it was a really good experience for me as well to improve professional knowledge on the SDGs.

For the forum, I have participated in organizing the overall forum programs, and especially there are 4 main tasks that I have done. First, I planned and managed all the 'Team Activities' programs. They were 'Forum Olympic' and 'Golden Bell Quiz Competition on SDGs'. I came up with the ideas while thinking 'How can we give students time for refresh and review on what we have learned?'. Forum Olympic was conducted as a format of Dodge Ball Tournament and male students should protect female students. Many students enjoyed the games and they were very excited. Second activity program was Golden Bell Quiz. Each team solves the questions and the team who gets the most points wins. My team members and I prepared all the questions related to the lectures, UN, SDGs, and global issues. Students discussed together to get the right answers and brought up the knowledge that they learned from the lectures and handbooks. These two activities made the participants cooperate together and feel more comfortable in the forum.

Second, I managed all the university students supporters and participants. Since each supporters member has a role to take charge in each team, we had to allocate the supporters to each team. Everytime we had some notifications to announce and there were many tasks that each team has to work out, so I had to deliver those tasks clearly to supporters as well as students. We had to move on based on the schedule, but there were always unexpected changes. In those situations, my job was to communicate



well with participants, supporters, and other HQ staffs, so I could not easy up myself throughout the four days.

Third, I moderated 'UN Career Development and Goals: Young Leaders from International Organizations and NGOs'. There were three presenters from International Organizations and I had to introduce their biography and what works those organizations do. I researched the information and practiced to speak clearly and confidently. Being a moderator requires not only confidence but also flexibility. When there is more time left or when time is out, the moderator should control the time smoothly by communicating with the audience and presenters. Through this experience, I developed the skill to well-communicate in front of the people.

Lastly, I planned and organized the final report of the forum. After the forum ends, it is really important to draft a final report. It can show our accomplishments and histories. I translated contents in English, inserted photos, summarized lectures, and so on. There were many lectures, final presentations, team activities, reflections, and surveys, and our job was to gather and organize them neatly. I could develop the organizing skills in English written documents through this work.

Through these experiences, I could develop not only professional knowledge on the UN and international issues but also other skills including communicating skills, problem-solving skills, organizing and managing skills. The most important thing that I have learned from the forum is 'Responsibility'. To make the forum successful, our members' responsibilities were the most important component. Each member worked with that mind and I also did. I think this was key to successful forum. I met so many good people and inspired by students, supporters, my colleagues, and presenters who have great passion and sparks in their minds. I hope to meet you again in global stage and wish you all the best for your next journey!





Chan Young Kim, Intern at **Education Department**

Attending and listening to the lectures from prestigious experts had enabled me to shape my shallow knowledge on the United Nations.

Participating in the 'Academic Forum on the United Nations 2018 – Sustainable Development Goals and Peace' which 'Hope to the Future Association, the NGO Representative at United Nations Department of Public Information(UNDPI)' designed to offer numerous undoubtedly great opportunities for teenagers who are willing to work at international organizations has brought me a remarkable view on planning my future career.

I could have this valuable opportunity since I have been doing an internship at 'Hope to the Future Association'. From the planning stage of this academic forum until the last session of this academic forum, I have had various roles. At the very beginning stage, I was not so sure whether I would make it since I had not experienced every single duty I had during this academic forum, nonetheless, I could have learned many valuable things while doing my duties.

The very first thing of my duty was to plan and manage forum curriculums, mainly organizing lectures by UN high officials and former UN ambassadors. It was sincerely my pleasure be connected with UN officials that I've been respecting through this great opportunity.

Here comes my second duty. At the planning stage, one of my roles was to translate official documents, especially brochures. On top of that, I could draft emails to contact partners and sponsors like UN-related Institutions and International Organizations as well. It widened my knowledge of writing so far since I could have learned very important principles of writing official documents.

The third role and the biggest challenge I had from the beginning to the end of this forum was to moderate UN Career Development session as a representative moderator since I thought I was an introvert person so that it would be impossible to moderate a session in front of a lot of audiences. Moreover, this session was conducted as a talk so it needed more interactions between speakers and audiences so the moderator's roles were extremely important. Nonetheless, with a lot of help from my colleagues, I could be well-prepared to moderate this session and I finally could make it as well.

Throughout this forum, one of my biggest duties was to be the main interpreter and to treat VIP guests from UN institutions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University with the protocol. One of my memorable moments through this role was to treat Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University's vice president 'VP. Kenji Yokoyama' with protocol since I have been preparing for admission to Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. He, 'VP. Kenji Yokoyama', gave me precious advice that I can't hear from anywhere and offered words of encouragement as well. This role has left me an indescribably precious memory. Lastly, my fifth and the very last role throughout this forum was to manage one hundred participants and university staff members during this four-day forum. It has



enabled me to learn how important it is to set clear guidelines when conducting a large function and let me learn the processes of conducting large events from the very beginning stage until the end.

Additionally, attending and listening to the lectures from prestigious experts had enabled me to shape my shallow knowledge of the United Nations. I had always been thinking what the United Nations does in our global society is so abstract that there will be nothing changed through their work, however, I could have realized what efforts they have been making to deal with numerous rising global issues and to eradicate various types of discrimination and also could have learned how important their efforts are to make this world better.



With many valuable lectures and activities, our very first "Academic Forum on the United Nations" has done and it has remained one of my most treasured memories. Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to all the participants and also would like to express my sincere gratitude to the president and all the staffs of 'Hope to the Future Association' who let me have this greatest opportunity. Additionally, I would like to express my gratefulness to all the university staff members who had shown their greatest efforts throughout this forum even amid my struggles. I hope this forum to remain as a warm memory to everyone.

























ANALYSIS

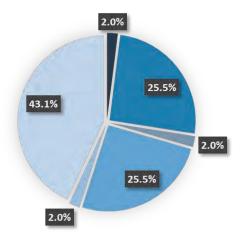






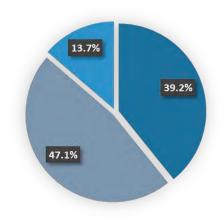
Satisfaction Survey

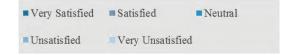
Q. How did you first hear about the forum?



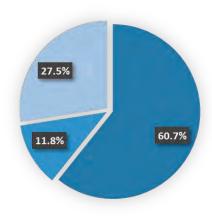
- Notifications on HFA website by participating TP program
- Online (Facebook, Blog, Café, etc.)
- ■E-mail
- Recommendations from friends or acquaintances
- Offline Poster
- Recommendations from principal or teacher

Q. Are you satisfied with the forum in general?



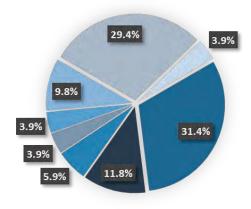


Q. Are you willing to work in fields related to UN, and international organizations?





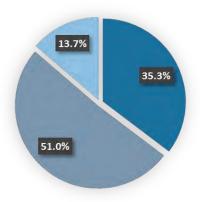
Q. What is your field of future career?



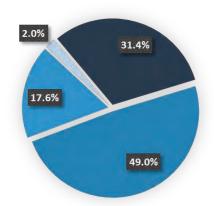
- ■International Organizations and NGOs
- Field of Diplomacy and Administration
- Field of Management and Marketing
- Field of Economy
- Author and Journalist
- Specialized job (Law, Medical etc.)
- Not Decided yet
- Etc.



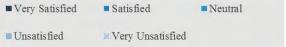
Q. Are you satisfied with the lecture sessions?



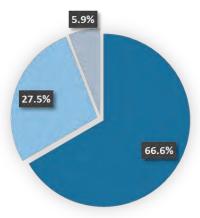
Q. Are you satisfied with the team discussion and presentation on the SDGs?



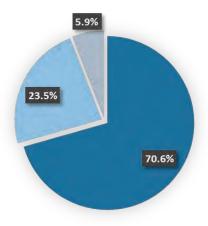




Q. Are you satisfied with the venue (Main hall of Incheon Haneul Academy)?

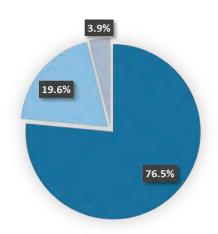


Q. Are you satisfied with the meal service?

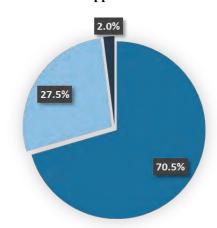




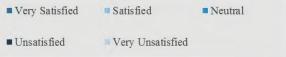
Q. Are you satisfied with the dormitory?



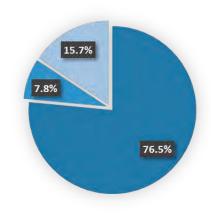
Q. Are you satisfied with the staffs and supporters?



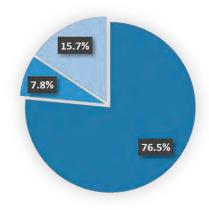




Q. Are you willing to participate in the forum again?



Q. Are you likely to recommend the forum to a friend?



Yes	No	Not Sure	Yes	No	Not Sure
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Satisfied Points and suggestions on the team discussion and presentation.

- It was a meaningful experience to make a presentation in English with team members.
- I was able to develop a degree of understanding on the SDGs through team discussion and presentation.
- I was able to actively exchange ideas with each other, and they could improve teamwork skills
- The topics of the presentation dealt with very academic and professional issues, so I gained deeper knowledge on SDGs and UN.
- The presentation session would have been better if we hand more time.

Satisfied Points and suggestions (Overall Forum)

- Participants could learn how to work in UN through various lectures from UN experts, UN-related institution experts and could enabled them to think about their fut ure career once again.
- The forum enabled the participants to obtain multi-faceted perspectives and establis h direct experiences with the professionals.
- Most of the sessions were conducted in English which made participants improve t heir English skills.
- Please provide more discussion sessions.



Reference: news.un.org/en/story



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Jung A Chelsea PYUN	Program Officer, Education Program Team		
Sol KIM	Intern, Education Program Team		
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Jimin HAN	Daewon Foreign Language High School		
Seo Young WHANG	Daewon Foreign Language High School		
Ahin SEO	Dongsung High School		
Yu Kyeong NAM	Mangpo Middle School		
Yein JUNG	Myungduk Foreign Language High School		
Jehyun KIM	Morak High School		
Yoon Ji CHOI	Morak High School		
Min Joo CHO	Mokdong High School		

Na Yeong KWAK	Bakmun Girls' High School
Chan Hwi PARK	Posung High School
So Jung LEE	Yongmoon Middle School
Ji Hye YANG	Puil Foreign Language High School
Dongjun KANG	Bugil Academy
Sang Kyun NA	Bugil Academy
Seodam YOON	Bugil Academy
Hyeyoung KUK	Bugil Academy
Min Seo JUNG	Seokchon Middle School
Mi Sung RYOU	Seocho High School
Gaeun KIM	Sunhwa Arts High School
Seong Sik YUN	Seonggwan <mark>g High Scho</mark> ol
Sunil KANG	Se Kwang High School
Min Seo SHIN	Sejong Global High School
Minwoo PARK	Sejong Global High School
Seong Ah IM	Sosa High School
Jong Ho YUN	Sosa High School
Sooyoung BYUN	Sookmyung Girl's High School
Ye Jin LEE	Anyang Foreign Language High School
Jiwon LEE	Yatap High School
Dong Hyeon KIM	Youngjong Middle School
Kyoung Yong KIM	Yesan High School
Eun Se Sang JO	Yesan High School
Suyoung JEON	Yesan High School
Seung Doo BANG	Yesan High School



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Ah Sol JANG	Woosung High School
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Seon Jin KWAK	Haneul Academy
Na Hyun PARK	Haneul Academy
Hae In GO	Haneul Academy
Ji Hye CHOI	Bakmun Girls' School
Sol DO	Haneul Academy
Eunji HWANG	Jeonbuk For <mark>eign Lang</mark> uage High School
Seungwan YOO	Cheongsim International Academy
So Min PARK	Cheongsim International Academy
Jooyeon SON	Chung Nam Samsung Academy
JiHyun MUN	Chung Nam Samsung Academy
Dayoung NAM	Chungnam Foreign Language High School
Boyeon LIM	Hanyoung Foreign Language High School
Yewon LIM	Hanyoung Foreign Language High School
Jiwon PARK	Haesung Girls' High School
ChanHyo KIM	YoungDong High School



ORGANIZATION – HOPE TO THE FUTURE ASSOCIATION

Status NGO Representative at the United Nations Department of

Public Information (UNDPI)

Youth Education Programs and Sponsor Programs supporting

the United Nations and its works, Global Citizenship Education Development, and Sustainable Development Goals(SDGS) in

both domestic and international level

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Program

Hope to the Future Association (HFA) is a non-profit organization registered to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. HFA has acquired the status of an associated NGO with UNDPI in June 2014. HFA is deeply committed to supporting youth around the world. Our core value is sustainable support, voluntary participation, international partnerships, and empowering youth.

Main Programs

www.hopetofuture.org

(1) UN Headquarters Training Program in New York and Geneva

- Youth UN Training held at the UN Headquarters in Geneva and New York
- Attending Lectures by UN High Officials and International Organization Experts including the Secretary-General of UNEP and the President of General Assembly
- Build Professional Knowledge on the SDGs and Global Issues that the UN mainly deals with
- Discussion with the UN Ambassador of the Republic of Korea

(2) International Model United Nations - 'YMUN & YMUN Korea'

- On February 2018, Hope to the Future Association and the Yale MUN Secretariat signed an official MoU and agreed to a collaborative partnership on organizing YMUN Korea
- Participating in International MUN Competitions as the Selected Korean Representatives and Delegation of Hope to the Future Association
- Attending Prior MUN Training by UN Ambassadors and experts from International Organizations

(3) SDGs English Contest - 'Global Leadership Excellence Challenge (GLEC)'

- English Speech and Essay Competition under the theme of SDGs and Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament
- Participants: Elementary 5th Grade University Students from domestic and abroad

(4) Donation Campaign for Children in Africa - 'Container of Hope'

• Sending 40ft long container filled with translated English books, shoes, school supplies gathered from donation campaigns raised by students



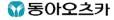
ORGANIZATION – SPONSOR ORGANIZATIONS



www.iskms.com



www.gm-korea.co.kr



www.donga-otsuka.co.kr

SM Corporation

SM Corporation operates and manages consigned dormitories of foreign language high schools, private high schools, international schools, universities, and other training centers. It provides professional services based on accumulated know-hows with high level of credibility. SM Corporation is one of the biggest sponsors of UN Training program organized by Hope to the Future Association.

GM Korea (General Motors Korea)

GM Korea is South Korea's third largest automobile manufacturer and a subsidiary of General Motors. It has five manufacturing facilities in South Korea as well as a vehicle assembly facility in Vietnam. In addition, GM Korea provides region and brand-specific vehicle assembly kits for assembly by GM affiliates in China, the United States, Australia, Germany, India, and Brazil. It produces vehicles and kits for Chevrolet, Holden, Opel and Buick that are offered in more than 150 markets on six continents.

DongA Otsuka co. ltd

Dong-A Otsuka Co., Ltd. manufactures and sells soft drinks and health foods. The company was founded in 1979 and is headquartered in Anyang, South Korea. Dong-A Otsuka Co., Ltd. operates as a subsidiary of Otsuka Holdings Co., Ltd. DongA Otsuka has broadened its reputation as a health oriented beverage company since its establishment in 1979. While POCARI SWEAT has lead the Korean sports drink market for 30 years, OronaminC and others brands are also building up the health drink market.





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