

Voting Result:

IN FAVOUR 128
AGAINST 9
ABSTENTION 35

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IN FAVOUR 128
AGAINST 9
ABSTENTION 35

**THE 12TH UN HEADQUARTERS TRAINING
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND DIPLOMACY
FINAL REPORT**

Aug 3 - Aug 13, 2018

제 12기 유엔 전문가 교육
한국대표단 결과보고서

This report, revised and edited by the Hope to the Future Association, contains the work of 31 students of Korea, who participated in the intensive training sessions at the UN Headquarters in New York from August 3, 2018 to August 13, 2018.



**HOPE TO THE FUTURE
ASSOCIATION**
UN DPI Associated NGO

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**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**



12TH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS TRAINING

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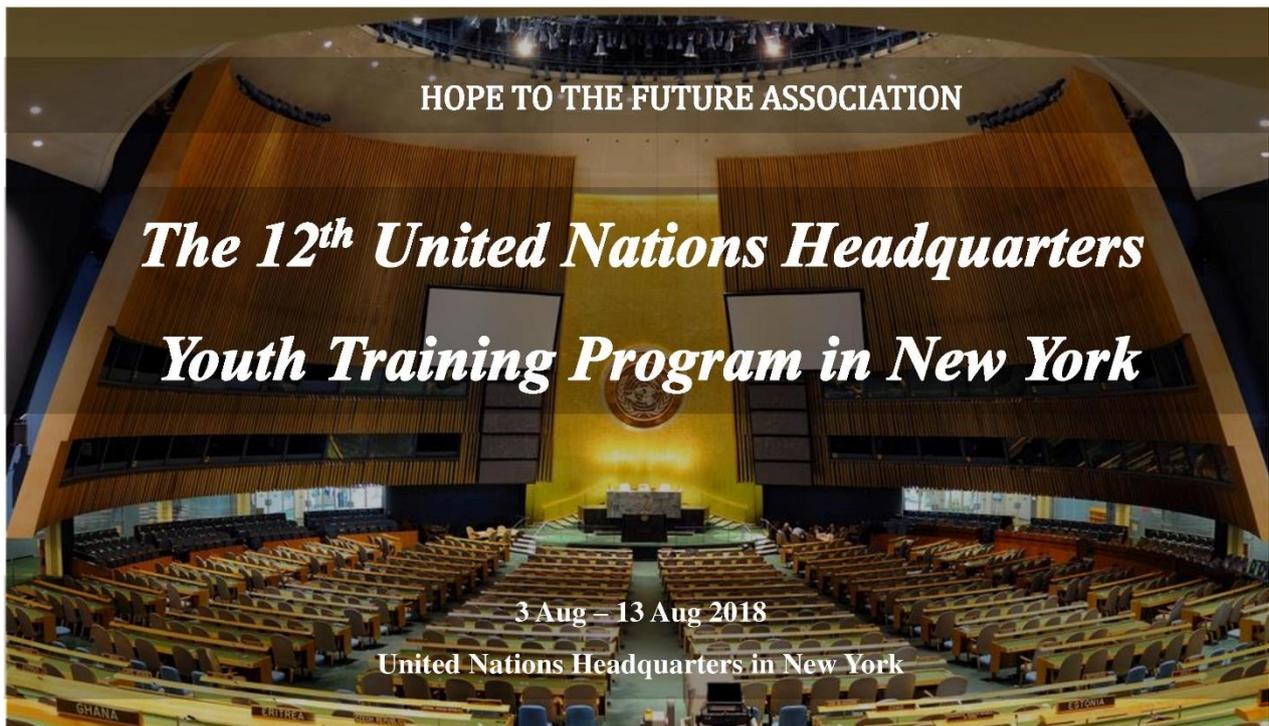
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2018 UN Training in New York provides an opportunity to students to examine how well the United Nations carries out its stated aims to maintain international peace and security, protect human rights, deliver humanitarian aid, promote sustainable development, and uphold international law.

In addition, students learn about not only the United Nations but also South **Korea's relationship with the United Nations** as they build professional knowledge on pending issues of the international society.

●————— **Program Introduction**
'The 12th UN Headquarters Training'

UN Headquarters Training is a professional pedagogical training program customized and developed for the youth to provide an intensive training at the UN Headquarters in New York.



Hosted by Hope to the Future Association, UN DPI associated NGO, the program mainly focuses on the UN's agenda, Sustainable Development Goals, and global matters dealt by the UN and the member states.

Having UN high officers and experts with direct experience in the international organization as the main speakers, the program aims to promote better understanding on the global issues and develop multi-perspectives on the UN. The training also provides direct networking opportunities with the UN officials, NGO representatives, and the UN diplomats.

'The 12th UN headquarters Training' was organized from the 3rd of August to the 13th, 2018 at the UN Headquarters in New York with 31 youth representatives and university staffs selected from across the country.



Jin-Hoan CHOUNG

President of Hope to the Future Association

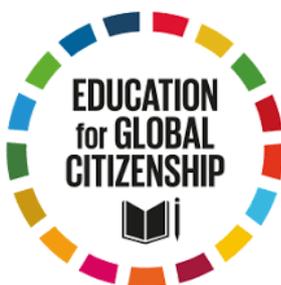
**Greetings! I am Jin-Hoan CHOUNG,
the President of Hope to the Future Association.**

It is my great pleasure to welcome you as participants of ‘2018 UN Headquarters Training.’ The program is specifically designed to foster global capability and promote global competitiveness of the Korean youth.

In today’s world, the international mood of South Korea has changed after President Moon and the North Korea’s Kim Jong-un agreed to end hostile actions and work towards reducing nuclear arms at a summit meeting in April 2018. Accordingly, the students should learn about South Korea’s position relative to the UN and gain knowledge about human rights, peace and security, and SDGs to better understand South Korea as well as the international world.

This program, which is being held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, guides students to develop their own point of view and helps broaden the perspectives through discussions, debate, and briefings. In this 2018 summer program, participants had a meaningful discussion with the Deputy Permanent Representative Chull-Joo Park regarding the relationship between Republic of Korea and the UN, Korean diplomacy, and foreign policy at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the UN. The participants also attended briefings from International organization experts and had meetings with the UN high officials including the officer from UNFPA, which enabled them to obtain multi-faceted perspectives and establish direct experiences with the professionals.

Participants were able to develop a profound degree of understanding of the global pending issues and the UN agendas at the 12th UN Headquarters Training Program. We hope experience of UN training program functioned as a cornerstone for broadening the perspectives and established the critical point of view through discussions and presentations with other students from diverse backgrounds. In this regard, the program has provided a solid foundation for the participants to gain academic knowledge and has facilitated opportunities to communicate with participants from around the world with an ultimate goal to construct a cooperative horizon among the youth.



“In August 2018, Hope to the Future Association organized ‘2018 UN Headquarters Training’ with focus on human rights, peacekeeping, migration, gender equality, counter-terrorism, and SDGs. In addition, students were introduced to a session on UN Careers and had the opportunity to listen to a briefing by ambassador at Permanent Mission of Republic of Korea, Japan, and Uganda to the United Nations ”

We hope this 10 days of a program to be the meaningful experience to all of the participants and to be the great opportunity to step forward towards their own dreams. Thank you.

Jin Hoan Choung

Advisors of the 12th UN Training Program

Head Advisor



Jin-Hoan Choung

President and Head Director,
Hope to the Future Association

Special Advisor



Chang-Beom Cho

Advisor, Hope to the Future Association
Vice President,
World Federation of United Nations Associations

Program Officer (PM)



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Program Assistant,
Hope to the Future Association



Joo Hyun Lee

Intern,
Hope to the Future Association

University Staff



Sol Do

Hanyang University



Min Sung Kim

Trainees of the 12th UN Training Program

Seorin Kang
Hangaram High
School



Minseo Kim
Muwon Middle
School



Hye Ji Seo
Hana Academy Seoul



Jaeyoung, Yu
Baek Seok High School



Juyeong Kim
Yangchung Middle
School



Subin Cho
Hana Academy Seoul



Hanbi Choi
Seoul Dongmyung
Girls' High School



Hani Kwak
Haneul Academy



Sangjin Lee
Hana Academy Seoul



Keon Yang
Kyunghee High
School



Seeun Gweon
Cheongshim
International
Academy



Jiwoong Yoo
BIS Canada



Minsu Kim
Hwanil High School



Sumi Kim
Hana Academy Seoul



Minseo Jung
Seokchon Middle School



Soyun Ha
Gwacheon Foreign Language High School



Kyeongmook Lee
Korean Minjok Leadership Academy



Yu-Na Baek
Chunghyun High School



Dahee Choi
Hana Academy Seoul



Jinhyung Chae
Kyunggi High School



Kyu Cheol Kim
Yongsan High School



Nayeong Kwak
Haneul Academy



Dodam Kim
Hana Academy Seoul



Sumin Cho
Sookmyung Girls' High School



Minhyung Kim
Gwacheon Foreign
Language High
School



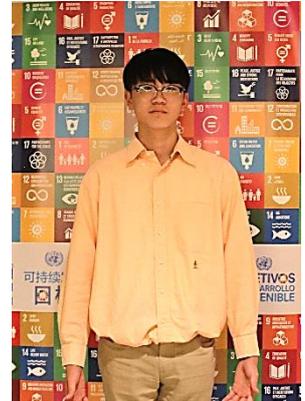
Seohyun Yoon
Myungduk Foreign
Language High
School



Yoonse Kim
Hana Academy Seoul



Min Gyu Lee
Korea International
Christian School



Sojung Lee
Yongmoon Middle
School



Seungyeon Lee
Daewon International
Middle School



Barang Hong
Ulsan Foreign
Language High School



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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.



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?

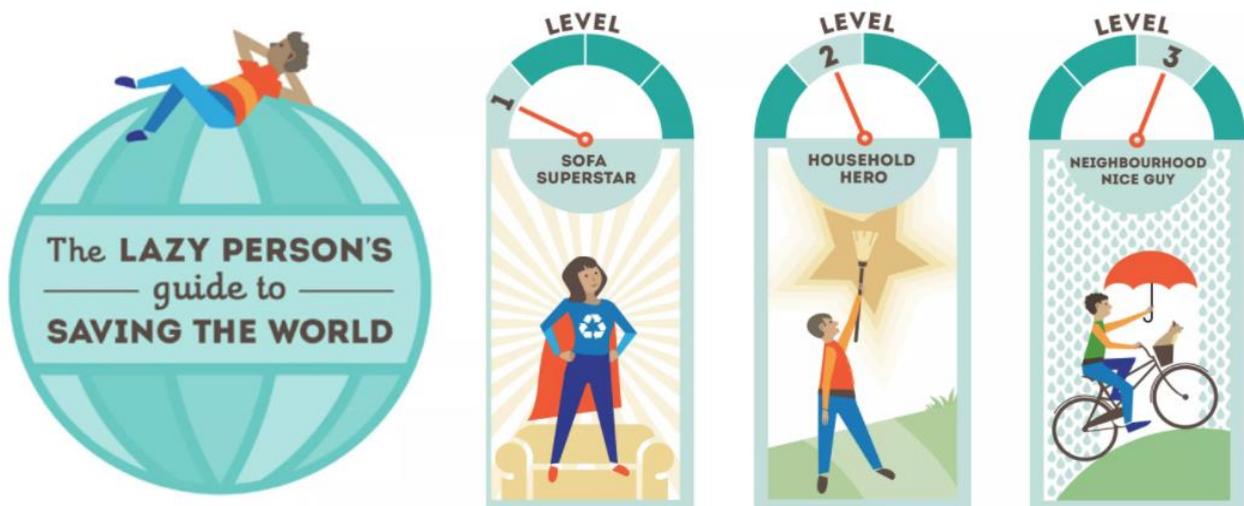
The UN’s official SDGs website encourages all people to take action through a guidebook *“The Lazy Person’s Guide to Saving the World.”* According to this guide, there are three levels, which you can accomplish in order to participate in achieving SDGs.

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 Curriculum

UN Headquarters Training Program is a higher education program that students receive education from UN Officials at the UN Headquarters in New York. The program aims to promote research, information and education about the goals of the Charter of the UN and the work of the UN System. It also aims to transfer specialized knowledge and information.

Theme (1) Visiting Ivy League and Meeting with the Current Student

Date		Schedules
<p>Aug 3 Day 1</p>		<p>Arrive at JFK Airport</p> <p>Columbia University Campus Tour</p> <p>Discussion with Columbia University Student</p>
<p>Aug 4 Day 2</p>		<p>Yale University Campus Tour</p> <p>Discussion with Yale University Student</p> <p>American Museum of Natural History Tour</p>
<p>Aug 5 Day 3</p>		<p>Princeton University Campus Tour</p> <p>Discussion with Princeton University Student</p> <p>Metropolitan Museum of Art Tour</p>



Theme (2) United Nations Headquarters Training Program

Date	Schedules
<p><i>Aug 6</i> <i>Day 4</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Lecture by OHCHR • Sustainable Development Goals Lecture by UN • New York UN Headquarter Guided Tour
<p><i>Aug 7</i> <i>Day 5</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Session: Permanent Mission of Uganda to the UN • UN Careers Development Session by UNFPA • Sustainable Development Lecture by UN DPI • Peacekeeping Lecture by PKO
<p><i>Aug 8</i> <i>Day 6</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Session: Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN • Migration Lecture by UN Migration Agency • Gender Equality Lecture by UN Women • Counter-Terrorism Lecture by CTED
<p><i>Aug 9</i> <i>Day 7</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Session: Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the UN • Special Session on the UN: Global Challenges and Multilateralism by Ambassador Chang-Beom CHO
<p><i>Aug 10</i> <i>Day 8</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team Final Presentation on the UN and the SDGs • The 12th UN Training Program Completion Ceremony • The 22nd Youth Assembly Opening Ceremony
<p><i>Aug 11</i> <i>Day 9</i></p>  <p>The Youth Assembly at the United Nations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Assembly Workshop and Seminars on Global Agendas





I. Briefings at the United Nations Headquarters in New York 2018

- 
- **Peacekeeping Operation**
 - **United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee**
 - **Sustainable Development Goals**
 - **United Nations Women**
 - **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**
 - **United Nations Migration Agency**
 - **Humanitarian at United Nations Population Fund**
 - **United Nations Department of Public Information**
 - **Sustainable Development**

UN Headquarters Speakers List



www.ohchr.org



Human Rights

**Office of the High Commissioner for
Human Rights (OHCHR)**

NENAD VASIC



UNITED NATIONS

www.un.org



Sustainable Development Goals

United Nations

MELANIE PRUD'HOMME

Communication Specialist



careers.un.org



UN Careers

Humanitarian at United Nations

Population Fund (UNFPA)

ARASU J.

Program Specialist



UNITED NATIONS

www.un.org



Sustainable Development

**Department of Public Information for
the United Nations (UNDPI)**

FELIPE QUEIPO

Information Officer, NGO Relations and
Advocacy



UNITED NATIONS

www.un.org



Peacekeeping

United Nations

KEISHA RUKIKAIRE

Public Information Officer



IOM • OIM

www.iomi.int



Migration

**International Organization
for Migration (IOM)**

TOLU OLUBUNMI

Special Appointee



www.unwomen.org



Gender Equality

UN Women

SHARON GROBEISEN

Spanish Communications and Media Officer



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE

www.un.org/sc/ctc



Counter-Terrorism

United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTED)

MATTIAS SUNDHOLM

Executive Directorate



World Federation of United Nations Associations

www.wfuna.org



Global Challenges and Multilateralism

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

CHANG-BEOM CHO

Vice-President



overseas.mofa.go.kr/un-ko/index.do



Korea and the United Nations

Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations

CHULL-JOO PARK

Deputy Permanent Representative



Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations

www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/



Japan and the United Nations

Permanent Mission of the Japan to the United Nations

KOSUKE AMIYA

Counsellor



newyork.mofa.go.ug



Uganda and the United Nations

Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations

PHILIP OCHEN ODIDA

Deputy Head of Mission



United Nations Peacekeeping

un.org/peacekeeping

Hana Academy Seoul, Subin Cho

Hangaram High School, Seorin Kang

Seoul Dongmyung Girls' High School, Hanbi Choi

Seokchon Middle School, Minseo Jung

BIS Canada, Jiwoong Yoo

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING

A step toward the peacekeeping in a right way

A step toward the peacekeeping in a right way

Hana Academy Seoul, Subin Cho
Hangaram High School, Seorin Kang
Seoul Dongmyung Girls's High School, Hanbi Choi
Seokchon Middle School, Minseo Jeong
BIS Canada, Jiwoong Yoo

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- II. What is peacekeeping?
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- III. Why do we need peacekeeping?
 - A. Promoting human rights
- IV. Essence of peace and peacekeeping
 - A. UN peacekeeping
 - B. Contradiction among the Ideal and the reality



Various perspectives about the definition of Human rights and Peace

- Justification
- What we want so we assure others
- Empathy of human societies
- Human characteristics of belief in sympathy

1. JUSTIFICATION

"Peace will be sustained if existing justifications aren't conceded."

2. What we want, so we assure others'

"If I don't live in peace, I can't leave in peace."

3. Empathy of Human Society

"'Social empathic abilities' led to world peace by further developing and expanding 'human rights ideology'."



What is peacekeeping?

“ An active maintenance of the international truce but in specifically, using military forces ”



Other ways of peacekeeping - Policy

- Politic
- Religious

#PEACEKEEPING

Significant in terms of;

- ❖ protection of civilians
- ❖ gender
- ❖ military affairs
- ❖ rule of law
- ❖ civil affairs
- ❖ environment.

Peacekeeping of UN

The associated organizations

1. UN WOMEN
2. UNHCR
3. UNODA
4. WILPF
5. HIAS
6. ICBL



Traditional



Multidimensional



UN Peacekeeping Troops

Principles of the peacekeepers

- Impartiality
- Consents of the parties
- Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate




The General definition of Human rights

A right that is believed to belong justifiably to every person





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 - A. Justification
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 - C. Empathy of Human Society
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II. What is Peacekeeping

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 - A. Alternative Peacekeeping
2. UN Peacekeeping
 - A. Organizations Associated with the Global Peacekeeping
 - B. Peacekeeper Troops

III. Why do we need Peacekeeping?

1. Promoting Human rights
 - A. What are Human rights
 - B. Significance of Human rights

2. Human rights abuses

- A. Discriminations
- B. Refugee
- C. War

IV. Essence of Peace and Peace-keeping

1. UN peacekeeping
 - A. Focused on superpowers
 - B. Difficulty in balancing both protecting the troops and keeping the mandates.
2. Contradiction among the Ideal and the reality

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I. What is peace?

1. Various perspectives around peace

A. Justification

The American Revolution and the French Revolution led to the spread of "enlightenment." The Revolution of France was a civil revolution and the American Revolution was a war in which the United States established itself as a free (nation). The claimed equal rights under the British Cognition Rules and expressed antipathy to the existing order.

The era of Napoleon, who appeared and swept Europe after the Civil Revolution, was influenced by Enlightenment. It led to the development of nationalism in many parts of Europe, and this nationalism soon developed into national totalitarianism. Enlightenment is an idea aimed at breaking the existing order and reforming society, and has led to nationalism and totalitarianism at other times in history. Nationalism, and idea that was a result of the French Revolution, aims to form a nation-based state.

The government under totalitarianism has the right to control and interfere with the people's lives based on the argument that individuals only have (the right to exist). This phenomenon has become seen as a negative idea because it was expressed in the wrong direction in light of current values such as Nazism and fascism in Germany and Italy. But at that time nationalism and totalitarianism had a valid logic to persuade people.

After World War I and II, the benefits of 'nationalism' and 'totalitarianism' were not seen, and they became somewhat aware of the risks. Totalitarianism became the culprit responsible for the World War, which resulted in the loss of the lives of millions of individuals. Nazi Germany and fascist Italy, which were defeated in World War II, have paid restitution for their parts in causing the war, and naturally 'totalitarianism' has become a dangerous concept in modern times. After the Great War that took countless lives, the 'world human rights declaration' of human choice has become a modern thought.

Thus, the view that "human rights are causes" means that ideas that many agree with in today's era of peace are 'human rights' and that the cause that leads the world by changing times is a completely different cause than human rights.

“Continuing the current world order and peace will be proof that the cause of human rights ideology will not go away.”

B. What we want, so we assure others’



History shows that peace in the region is hard to maintain without any military forces on either side. This was demonstrated by China’s Chun-Chuk War, the 5th or 10th Generation, Japan's last empire, and the confrontation between Greece and the Orient. But if you look at the unified Chinese Empire or the unification period of the Mediterranean by Rome, it was a time of peace within the same sphere. The Roman period of peace by these powers is called Pax Romana.

The history of the world goes through modern times and goes through imperialist times. The end of imperialism was World War I and II, and the end of the World War II was announced when the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima, Japan. However, we all became wary of nuclear weapons, which are too powerful for us to handle, and so we tried to limit their possession and use around the world. On the other hand, peace is now protected by these nuclear weapons (Pax Atomika). If a country uses nuclear weapons as a means of attack, another nuclear weapon would be used as a means of retaliation or defense. As a result, that no one would use nuclear weapons for fear of total destruction of both sides. This leads to a stalemate which in turn brings about peace to the state of force.

Since force is the last resort of conflict resolution, the extent to which force is not available - to which all mankind dies - is to fail to protect one's human rights without protecting the rights of the other. In a way, human rights thought is becoming more necessary in this age of peace through fear of annihilation

“If I don't live in peace, I can't live in peace.”

C. Empathy of Human Society



Human societies have gone through the history of social evolution, not animal evolution. Human society is a society in which classes still exist, but there were times when there was no sense of respect among the classes or classes. There were times when the upper classes did not respect the lower classes, when slaves or slaves were treated horribly, did not share their pain, and there was no respect for their



lives or bodies. In these times, the people were the property of the higher class, and the existence of the nation was also at the level of determining who the higher class would be. However, with the development of civil society and the spread of the idea that the entire nation is the owner of the nation, responsibility for the community and respect for life and property of the individual developed together. Human beings have evolved from 'social empathy' as before.

There was a clause in the ancient law that said, "If you kill people, you will be sentenced to death." It is not logically wrong to execute the same perpetrator in return for killing a person. But if you look at the current provisions of Korean law, there are no clauses that can control people's lives. What is the reason? Wasn't it because he thought that life expectancy, which is more important to him than anything else, would be considered important to an equal human being? The ability to enter the other party's position based on one's own circumstances or experience, and to understand the other's position, the right to be established as a human being by developing such empathic abilities into the legal system.

“Social empathic abilities” led to world peace by further developing and expanding human rights ideology.”

D. Human characteristics of belief in 'sympathy'

The human characteristic that distinguishes us from other animals is that social ideas dominate us. Humans share ideas and seek consent. And when social thought consent prevails, it becomes social thought, forming a bond between humans. And the bond determines the group. The state is also a group of such bonds.

The human community is now a 'globalized' era that began with a clan society and went through tribal states, monarchy, and imperialism. The group has grown. Small clan societies and tribal countries also needed the ability to unite communities, and religion and beliefs have worked in history. Even now, the community functions as a group, based on religion in each country, or on some "wish" or "thinking." This phenomenon can be seen as a characteristic of humankind that sympathizes with "Sang-seung."



The present world is a gathering of countries that form each bond. This world is now a group. The idea of human rights is a system of mourning that dominates the world. It is a common theme in which people around the world can gain sympathy while each country has its own ideas. For the first time ever, a group of human beings, who have only tried to survive as an individual group, formed a communal bond with world-class ideas. Just as the nation remains well within its own values, the world will be able to maintain peace with a sense of solidarity within the agreed notion of 'human rights' like a nation.

“This global bond will contribute to peace in the world, as has been the case with many of the 'commercial systems' that functioned in the nation.”

II. What is Peacekeeping?



Peacekeeping could be defined in various terms. The official definition according to the google dictionary is an active maintenance of the international truce but in specifically, using military forces. However I believe that the term is not only about military forces but is about protecting the global peace from violence which could come in forms such as policies, diplomatic compromising and other ways. The prejudice about peacekeepers with forces aren't what peacekeeping fully is. Peacekeeping will be successful only if the citizens

During the cold war, the meeting between members of the Security Council resulted in few resolutions to mandate peacekeeping operations. In this period, the veto powers of the P5 was used often since the end of the Cold War. Also, the astatic relationships between states and the never ending risks of communication between the two superpowers, Russian federation and the states, kept UN from doing peacekeeping activities. Every single operations need to fulfil the main three principles that will be explained later one; impartiality,

consent and limited force. The UN organizations considered these three principles seriously so the victims could also be aware of those rules. These principles were consolidated gradually during the cold war, and the peacekeepers were also the first ones to actually follow the rules that they've made by themselves.



1. General Peacekeeping

A. Alternative peacekeeping

Enforcements are not the only way to protect the human rights and the global peace. There are many other alternatives that does not use violence. Peace could also be achieved by the hands of the citizens.

a) Media

Harry S. Truman mentioned that people couldn't obtain all the facts and information with only one newspaper so that's why we should read more than an information to get unbiased information. But media also have vital responsibilities for the peacekeeping. During the past histories, media had contributed to the violence of the communities. For example, Hitler used media to cause hatred toward the social minorities. In Rwanda, the radio broadcasting station, RTLMC began broadcasting the motivations to pick up blunts and attack the group that they call the cockroaches. Like this, media was the main key that political persons, rebellions used to motivate other people for violence. It is and it will be the biggest factor that move the complementary discussions.

Media, on the other hand wouldn't be always assisting the bad guys. The status quo is such a vulnerable thing to the media due to the media as the citizen's daily bases. We could use this for our own to change the mindsets of the citizens. According to the representative of the UN DPI Keisha Rukikaire, peacekeeping could be achieved by education and like this, enforcement is not inevitable. People could use the social network services as the tool to education. Since media did a big role to violence, it is time to use this in the opposite way.

Media is also significant in the changes in the complementary discussions. Complementary discussions are the arguments of the majority of the society. Since majorities of the world are able to have access to the

media services or the social network services. So the complementary discussions are vulnerable in terms of media so we could change the perspectives of the communities.

b) Policies

The policies that could build up peace will be another way to solve the peacekeeping problem without forces. Policies made will be significant in terms of protection of civilians, gender, military affairs, rule of law, civil affairs, and environment. Policies are made up to promote peace, such as the policies like anti-terror bill which was made after some major terrors in the status quo.

The policies don't have to be political. In order to prevent the religious crisis or terrorism such as ISIS groups which has goals based on their religions, the policies could be regarding about religions. Every citizens have an equal rights to their own religion.

It doesn't have to be always building up new laws but regulating the laws and consolidating things. I things go wrong even though the government has the according policy, the governments should strengthen it, it should be modified more into more solid laws that could forbid the acts of right abuses.



2. UN Peacekeeping

A. Organizations associating with the global peacekeeping

a) UN associated organization

There are many global organizations that relates with peacekeeping, SDGs. Like the UNICEF, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UNHCR, OHCHR, etc. are also associated with promoting human rights and peace. More about the organizations are explained in the following paragraphs

① Sexism - UN Women

UN Women is a UN associated organization that promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women. It supports UN member states to set a global standard for gender equality and make a vision of the SDGs related to women and girls a reality focusing on four priorities. Leading women to participate in and benefit equally from governance systems, helping women to have income security, decent work and economic

autonomy, *giving all women and girls a life free from violence* and assisting women and girls to have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience.

② **Refuge - UNHCR**

UNHCR or United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is the UN refugee Agency that operates with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.

③ **Etc. – UNODA**

UNODA is an office of the UN secretariat that promotes nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, strengthening of the disarmament regimes in respect to other weapons of mass destruction, chemical and biological weapons. It also tries to promote disarmament efforts in the area of conventional weapons especially landmines and small arms, which are often the weapons of choice in contemporary conflicts.

b) Separate peacekeeping organizations

① **Sexism - WILPF**

WILPF or the Women's international League for Peace and Freedom is a non-profit, non-governmental organization. It works to bring together women under different circumstances including political views, philosophical and religious backgrounds who are determined to study and to take action in preventing wars, bringing permanent peace and uniting women worldwide who oppose oppression.

② **Refuge - HIAS**

HIAS founded as the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society is American nonprofit organization that provides humanitarian aid and assistance to refugees. It works to help refugees who are suffering in the consequence of war or conflict rebuild their life in safety and dignity.

③ **Etc. - ICBL**

The international Campaign to Ban Landmine is a not-governmental organization whose stated objective is a world free of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions and help mine or cluster munitions survivors to be respected and live a fulfilling life. It was formed in 1992 with 6 organizations which had similar interest including Human Rights Watch, Medico International, Handicap International, Physicians for Human rights, Vietnam Veterans of the America Foundation and the Mines Advisory Group consent to cooperate on their common goal which was to eradicate antipersonnel landmines.

3. Peacekeeper troops

a) Way of peacekeeping

① **Traditional peacekeeping**

UN peacekeeping operations were originally considered to contain and manage inter-state wars which had the potential to become global conflicts. The three types of traditional peacekeeping are observation, interposition force and transition assistance. Observation missions are the most basic missions which basically observe and report the situations of places undergoing a conflict to arouse awareness of how serious the conflicts are.

Interposition Force is an operation conducted to keep two opposing military forces apart in the immediate aftermath of conflict while peace is still in progress which requires interposition of an impartial force, the establishment of buffer zone and consistent monitoring of the agreement. Transition assistance is a type of operation intended to support the country to make a peaceful conditions and a sustainable political structure after a civil conflict or struggle which it attempts to end violence, foster the environment in which the population can return to a normal life.

② Multidimensional peacekeeping

On 2012, in UN's 2068th resolution the security council has for the first time adopted a focus in multidimensional peacekeeping which recognized the importance of multidimensional peacekeeping and stressed that peacekeeping activities should be conducted in a manner that facilitates post-conflict peacebuilding, helped prevent a relapse into conflict and assisted progress towards sustainable peace and development after the EU's delegation to Pakistan. Currently the UN's multidimensional peacekeeping operations include facilitating the political process, protecting civilians, assisting disarmament and reintegration of former combatants, supporting the organization of election, protecting and promoting human rights and assisting in restoring the rule of law. Out of the many multidimensional peacekeeping operations that are on act today peacekeeping is one of the most important peacekeeping operations that more than 95% or the peacekeepers are mandated to. This type of operations existed even in the mid-1990s in places like Rwanda and former Yugoslavia where the peacekeepers were under the circumstances to protect the civilians who were frequently the main target of the assault in those places. In consequence the Security Council placed the protection of civilians on its agenda and developed a resolution to strengthen the role of the peacekeepers of a patron of civilians. Although this operation of protecting civilization has long been continued it is a still a challenging mandate. The troops that the UN can deploy is relatively less compared to the size of the territory and population. MONUSCO, for example has 17,000 troops deployed yet operates in a country with a population more than 82 million people spread out over more than 2.3 million square kilometers. This is compounded by the fact that many countries lack in infrastructures and local services. As a result, these operations require careful planning to protect the vast civilians, ensuing of the host government and the international community and the population's understanding the peacekeeper's importance as well as their real limitations.

b) Principles of the Peacekeepers

Peacekeeping has three principles; Non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate, consent of the main parties, and the impartiality. None of the principles aren't for the peacekeeper themselves but for the universal stabilization.



Not using of force is significant for the process of peacekeeping since peacekeeping shouldn't be the tool as enforcements. The UN peacekeeping operation should only use military forces for the very last factor to defend the peacekeeping troops. Even though the troops are armed, they aren't for engaging to the enemies first, according to Arasu J. from UNFPA, using the weapons during the peacekeeping missions are certainly rare for the organization. Also the international organizations, peacekeeping troops need the consent of the parties of the nation or the government. Rarely, there are cases with the nations that denies the troops and the organizations to enter their countries. But this is usually when the government itself is involved in enforcement problems. In this case, surrounding countries, NGOs, and other organizations keep try to get the entrance permission and assist the nations in need of help.

Impartiality is extremely vital principle as the global organization. International organizations or the NGOs shouldn't take sides in the conflicts. The peacekeepers shouldn't be biased but neutral. Peacekeepers only assist the victims of the conflict and associates with the government to end the situation without the usage

of force. Impartial could be a good, just referee of the world that sometimes penalizes the infractions of the community. All of these three principles are important as the oath for this.

c) Peacekeepers' human rights abuses

UN peacekeeping activists have responsibility to provide peace and sustain safe and secured conditions all around the world. But recently, there was a huge astonishing news about UN peacekeeping. UN peacekeepers gave drugs, money and foods and demanded sexual costs to the people in developing countries. From 2004 to 2016, there were about 2000 cases of sexual crimes against the peacekeepers. About 300 of these cases were juvenile offenses. This case shows the irresponsibility of the peacekeeping troops. According to Keisha Rukikaire from the Public Information Officer at United Nations mentioned that she is extremely ashamed of those major crisis that was caused among the peacekeeping troops. But this couldn't decide the whole troop's characteristics by only a few did those immoral things. In some perspectives, the citizens didn't have a chance to defend themselves from the sexual abuses by the soldiers since they were the ones who protect them.

III. Why do we need Peacekeeping?

United Nations could also state the ultimate goal of the sustainable development goals is maintaining the peace. But the goals did not mention about the reason why we need the peace to be promoted in the society. It might be too obvious for the world that why we need to keep the ongoing peace. However, acknowledging the reasons would be certainly necessary for the community to be motivated to participate on the programs. The reasons are shown in the followings.

1. Promoting Human rights

Promoting human rights has a pretty short history since the end of the World War II. According to the laws, fundamental human rights should be protected in terms of individual and states the corresponding obligations of the government for the protection of the freedom and rights of the groups and individuals.

A. What are Human rights

There are few definitions that we would like to present. One is the general definition that we could easily google it. And the other definition is our and the world's opinion and the perspectives, theories about the human rights.

a) General definition

The definition of human rights is one of the most important roles in modern society. As there are several issues that are going on world widely, the world should be aware and should be obligated of the issues and help people from all of them. Diversity roles of peacekeepers make it easier to solve these various issues. If the international issues keep going, it will give negative influence to other countries and make the situation worse. The general definition of the human rights are a little vague which is a right that is believed to belong justifiably to every person according to the dictionary.com

B. Significance of Human rights

The significance of human rights would be recognized by the community as humanitarian rights are varied. In case of discriminations such as sexism and racism, these problems started to decrease in the society as the fatalness of these discriminations were realized by the world by few people. The promotion of the humanitarian rights would be vital in such perspectives. As the previous statements show, the human

rights are what all people wants to get respected so that is the reason why people respect the rights of other people. That is certainly right argument since we actually need for our own, too.

2. Human Rights Abuses

A. Discriminations

There are diverse discriminations in the world. On the grounds of race, age, sex, etc., people treat differently on people. Above all, sexism and racism are the most influential discrimination. It affects most of the people all around the world every single day. Peacekeeping by the United Nations is a role held by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations as “a unique and dynamic instrument developed by the organization as a way to help countries torn by conflict to create the conditions for lasting peace” It is distinguished from peacebuilding, peacemaking, and peace enforcement although the United Nations does acknowledge that all activities are “mutually reinforcing” and that overlap between them is frequent in practice. UN peacekeepers are responsible not only to stop war between two or more country but also solve matters regarding such problems which is invisible, sexism and racism.

A-1. Sexism

Over the centuries, the problems regarding gender equality have surely improved, but there are still women and girls who are treated unequally all around the world including developed countries. I understand that it has traditional and cultural influences on it, but the issues regarding sexism should be achieved clearly. Here is an example of sexism which is really serious. In Japan, Tokyo medical school had cut women’s test scores to exclude female students. Shinzo Abe, the prime minister, has made a priority of creating a society “where women can shine” but women in Japan still face an uphill battle in employment because of the severe discriminations on them. One of the Japanese women referred that “Women are pitied if they don’t, but Japanese women who are married and working and have kids end up sleeping less than anybody in the world. To now hear that even our skills are suppressed makes me shake with rage”, “My enemy wasn’t my parents, but all society itself” This case made a large number of women angry, not only Japanese women, but also women in all over the globe. Besides this case, there are a lot of incidents related to gender equality. Sexism is an invisible issue, but it is strong. It tortures a lot of people in invisible way.

B. Refugee

The problems regarding refugee is being a huge another problem globally. Refugee crisis can refer to large groups of displaced people, who could be either internally displaced persons, refugees or other migrants, the incidents in their country of origin, or to problems while on the move, or it can refer to problems in the hosting countries after arrival involving large groups of displaced persons, asylum seekers or refugees. An unprecedented 68.5 people around the world have been forced from home. Among them are nearly 25.4 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18. There are also an estimated 10 million stateless people who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement. One of the biggest issue is about refuge facility in the Pacific island of Nauru, Australia. British daily Guardian has revealed a report on 8000 pages that there was human rights abuses such as assault, sexual abuses, and self-harm suffered by refugees from Nauru camps. Most of the cases of sexual violence were regarding children, especially girls. In July 2014, a girl, less than 10 years old, was sent to an adult where she was stripped and raped. Also, a male security officer told girls to increase their shower time from the original two minutes to four minutes, with the intention of seeing a girl taking a shower. One of the pregnant women told to the Australian government to take care of her child since she didn’t want to raise a child in that dirty environment, the Australian government has called it “the most unconfirmed claim.” I do understand both of the situation they are now facing, but it is such a problem that can hardly be solved. The government all around the world should definitely find a way to solve this problem

in a peaceful way. Both sides have to be considerate to another and try to understand each situation and improve this dilemma. Actually in Korea, there are a lot of people who thinks receiving refugees are bad and feels unfair for them, but since we are living in one globe, we should search a new win way to achieve this critical matter.

C. War

a) Aftermath of World Wars (Usage of the Atomic bombs)

The effect of World War was the beginning of an era defined by the simultaneous rise of two superpowers. The Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States of America. At the end of the war, millions of people were dead and millions more homeless, the European economy had collapsed, and much of the European industrial infrastructure had been destroyed. The Soviet Union, too, had been heavily affected In response, in 1947, U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall devised the "European Recovery Program", which became known as the Marshall Plan. Under the plan, during 1948–1952 the United States government allocated US\$13 billion (US\$142 billion in 2017 dollars) for the reconstruction of Western Europe.

IV. Essence of Peace and Peacekeeping

1. UN peacekeeping

A. Focused on superpowers



Peacekeeping operations never seemed to be a problem out of the many UN programs that are in progress. However, over the past decade it has revealed serious flaws, limitations and weakness. The first problem is that the power source of the UN's peacekeeping operations are mostly the global superpowers. While this could be an advantage for the UN as with powerful substitutions the UN could

operate bigger missions, relying too much on those strong countries and giving them too much authority could be dangerous. For instance, there is a possibility of the permanent members of the Security Council; U.S., UK, France. Russia and China to abuse their veto power. From the lecture about peacekeeping from Ms. Keisha Rukikaire I asked a question about under what circumstances the permanent members of the Security Council could deny the permission to let the peacekeeper troops to operate in certain places. The first and the two reasons that she gave me were very typical however, the third answer was quite out of my expectation. She answered in the third reason that the countries who are a permanent member of the Security Council could use their veto power which are meant to make peace keeping operations efficient and effective just for their country's gain when they shouldn't. In addition the budget of the peacekeeping operations are mostly funded from the world's superpowers such as the United States, China, Japan, Germany and France and even if one of these countries cut down or stop their fund it could cause a huge effect on the peacekeeping operations. For instance, for the past few years the United States as the largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping operation has been paying more than 25% of all the budget however, in 2018 they

announced that they will cut down their budget which is expected to greatly reduce the range of possible operations.

Difficulty in balancing both protecting the troops and keeping the mandates. Another problem is that the UN peacekeeping troops are having a difficulty in balancing both protecting the troops and keeping the mandates of their mission. Of course it is almost close to impossible to make any hostilities.

But the tragedy that happened in the region of South Sudan in 2015 was a great incident which showed a limitation in UN peacekeeping act. IN the region of South Sudan there was a refugee camp that held thousands of displaced people who needed protection from violence. However, one morning attackers who were wearing the SPLA uniforms abruptly broke into the place and killed civilizations and burned the areas sheltering people. Meanwhile, instead of stepping in to protect the civilians the UN peacekeeping forces were dragging their heels before engaging with force despite their unambiguous mandate was to protect civilians under threat of physical violence.

B. Not solving essential dispute problems

International conflicts are one of the biggest problems that can damage world peace. Because conflict creates war and war is directly linked to refugees and hunger. Therefore, sending troops to halt when fighting breaks out could be a blow to a fragmentary situation, not a solution to the conflict. The fundamental problem cannot be solved.

Usually, the cause of 'conflict' is deep-rooted. So even if you've escaped a fragmentary situation, the possibility of a collision is always open. We don't call it a 'peace zone' for areas where there is a good chance of war. You should always live in suspense because you don't know when peace will break.

If we are for world peace, we should try to solve the fundamental problem.

2. Contradiction among the Ideal and the reality

According to Keisha Rukikaire, enforcements aren't always necessary for promoting the peace. The idealism of peacekeeping is like this; no military interventions, peace by the citizens. But the reality contradicts the ideal and the current status quo. In the recent movies, Solomon Lane mentions "The greater suffering, the greater peace". This isn't fictional in the real world as we feel that first step of the peace and promotion of the human rights was the usage of the atomic bomb during the World War II.

V. Solutions and Recommendations

The solution for the first problem:

While the veto power is needed for the permanent members to make a reasonable choice I believe there should be an organization that examines the use of the veto power if it is reasonable or not and the budgets should be allotted more diversely that currently so that the even a country decides to cut down their budget the UN wouldn't be hit hard by it.

The solution for the second and the third problem:

The UN has been adopting multidimensional peacekeeping and as the diversity has been broadening I believe that what the peacekeepers need right now is trust and support instead of sharp criticizing of the mission they have failed.

VI. Q&A Session

Q. I think UN is perfect in the view of humanity and moral perspectives. But if the world is not in PAX-ATOMICA, do you think if the values of UN could still be respected?

A. No. Definitely not. Fear can't ever control people. Understanding cultural background circumstances and trying to make peaceful relationships through conversation is more essential and effective.

Q. Under what circumstances can the members of the Security Council deny the authorization of the deployment of UN peacekeeping troops?

A. The reasons are diverse but the major reasons could be the rejection of the country that is engages in the conflict, lack of troops and finances and the permanent members of the council vetoing the operation.

Q. How can the UN help countries that refuses the entrance of the UN?

A. For the most part of the cases countries accept some times of other UN operations rather than peacekeeping however, if the country denies all UN operations there is no way that they can enter the country.

Q. Can the UN peacekeepers participate in a combat?

A. While the main mandate of the peacekeepers are protecting civilians in cases like the DRC where rebellion is threatening both the government and the civilians the UN peacekeeping troops can participate in the combat.

Q. How do you think about the peacekeeping troops that have done sexual abuse to the civilians while in a operation.

A. It is a great shame and stain that will never fade away. But I hope people don't judge the peacekeeping troops just because of small incidents as there are also many troops who participate in operations with great means to contribute to world peace.

Q. How does the UN peacekeepers solve the fundamental problems of a conflict?

A. The UN peacekeeping operations also have a focus in political negotiations that tries to figure out and solve the causative problems.

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Participant Reflection

Hangaram High School, Seorin Kang

It was my first time visiting New York and the headquarters of United Nations. I had an experience that I will never forget for about 10 days. Before coming to New York, I just thought that we are simply touring the headquarters of United Nations and visiting Ivy League Universities. But it was a specialized program, and I think it will be the experience and education that I would never get in the future. It was such a meaningful and worthy memory.

Our team had a research about the topic UN Peacekeepers. At first, I have no idea what UN peacekeepers were and what they do. I just thought that they help countries at war. Though talking and debating with the team members every night in the conference room, and through researching, I realized that they serve missions for people all around the world and they also work to solve invisible issues sort of like sexism, and racism. I was impressed at what UN Peacekeepers do to eliminate and reduce conflicts between two or more countries, and the effort they do for the world peace.

I learn that there are problems that the organization have to overcome, for example like the news about them involved in sexual crime and that they have abused their reputation but the United Nations did not have any punishment, I still appreciate their work.

Our team really worked hard for the presentation, and for the final report we had to submit. I was a student who had less interest in these topics such as human rights and migration, etc. than other students. So it was hard for me to understand the topics we had learn at the Headquarters of United Nations. I tried really hard during the Training program to get more and more information about the problems all around the world recently. Though coming to the United States, I learned a lot of things that I couldn't learn at Korea.

When going back to Korea, I would definitely find more information about the global issue and continuously get interest in Sustainable Development Goals that every country have to achieve on and on. Listening to the lecture of amazing people in Headquarters of United Nations, I had a feeling that education is the most important thing that everyone should obligatorily have, and get, including the people in developing countries.

There has to be a right education for the children, the future generations, as well as adults. The government and United Nation should definitely work hard to make policies regarding this matter. Wrapping up the Training Program, I feel so sorry about the memory and the experience that I had here in New York City.

I will definitely miss all the things I feel, saw and listened for about 10 days. Also, if I have a chance to come here again, I will come without the hesitation. I loved everything here.



BIS Canada, Jiwoong Yoo

It was an honorable opportunity to visit the United Nations' headquarters and attended in the lectures of the representatives of the various organizations about peacekeeping. Attending in this wonderful experiences, I learned a lot of information about peacekeeping, importance of the human rights, how do defend and prevent the terrorist attacks, and many other things.

However during these, the most important factor that I learnt is teamwork. Our team had to prepare for the presentation and the report in terms of peacekeeping. No matter the result or the individuals' efforts, it's not important to make only one teammate do the whole thing. Team efforts are the factors that makes the result better, and qualified. Also this will be applied to the world. Promoting peace, human rights, and doing peacekeeping aren't only about one person's endeavors, but the whole world. The global populations should work together so the world could modified in a better way.

Seokchon Middle School, Minseo Jung

The experience I had over the past 9 days was I guess one of the most meaningful experience I had in my life. Through the lectures I could really enhance my interest in global affairs and learn about our importance as the next generation to lead the world. Out of many great lectures one of the best lectures was the lecture from Ms. Tolu Olubunmi about migration. Migration especially illegal migration and refugees has been a great issue for the global society and after I saw our people's perspectives and attitudes toward the refugees in Jeju island I felt the need to learn more about the refugee problems and this lecture was a great experience for me to do so. Her personal experience about migration and her enthusiastic attitude toward solving refugee problems really motivated me to be a diplomat like her. Also, her answers to my questions really helped me broaden my perspectives about refugees. In addition, the final report gave me an opportunity to further increase my knowledge about what's happening around the globe, acknowledge the importance of diverse perspectives and was able to step further to my career as a diplomat.

Human rights are another myth. When discussing human rights, when it comes to books and news, it is often difficult to agree on whether human rights should be respected. We can rank human rights by ranking them in each country. This means that each country has a different level of awareness and level of human rights. So is it also right to enforce the last state by human rights standards in the first place? Political calculations make it more difficult to interpret. One issue in Korea recently is the policy on refugees arriving on Jeju Island. It is right to accept refugees' human rights and help them settle in our society, but it is not easy to make decisions due to political difficulties. This is common not only in Korea but also in Europe, which is considered a developed human rights country. Why can't you make such a natural decision on human rights? But even I can see that it is hard to agree with one side. People around the world, including me, do not fully understand and agree to the Declaration of Human Rights. Until I came to the U.N. education, I had no confidence in human rights. I was so unsure that I participated in education with the desire to 'get over me' to a more collective mind.

In human history, there was a 'grand cause' that encompassed groups. The Chinese emperor's authority, papal infallibility, neoclassicism, nationalism, totalitarianism, communism, and democracy can be seen as the cause of the group's unity and continuity according to each region and society. However, the cause is sometimes replaced by something completely different as society changes and times change. This logic can be thought of as 'human rights are one of the 'reason's causes' along the course of history, so it can be replaced by other ideas at any time.' In other words, it is possible that 'universal human rights' may no longer exist. This raises questions about the human rights ideology that is now taken for granted and the sustainability of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which has been around for a little more than a decade. I went to New York hoping to resolve these suspicions a little bit through this activity.

In conclusion, I think I achieved that goal through my activities at the United Nations. "What is the time, Pax Atomika" for the time to respond with Keisha Rukikaire, the secretariat of the United Nations (UN DPI) to find its own UN Department of Public Information for the United Nations?

As I was concerned, it seems true now that human rights are only a 'reason'. However, it is a very unusual cause in human history. It is different from persuading the times and local groups such as totalitarianism or nationalism. The current "human rights ideology" is the first cause in the history of the 40,000-year-old human race to embrace humanity around the world. Therefore, human rights cannot be compared on the same page as causes that led some other groups. Also, the modern sense of the people of the world will not just sit back and see so that 'human rights' as a cause disappears from history. The current claim of the Human Rights Initiative can be seen as a kind of luxurious philosophy made in a nuclear-powered peace state. In other words, it was a gift from Pax Atomika. On the other hand, it is an unstable cause maintained by such an uneasy peace by nuclear weapons. But now you may think of it as an era of 'peace by human rights' where 'for human rights' nuclear weapons cannot be used. Therefore, the more the world sympathizes with the importance of human rights, the more peace can be maintained.

If North Korea and the U.S. go to war with nuclear weapons, they will probably be able to annihilate, and the United States will suffer a partial blow. But if the U.S. were to wage a nuclear war with North Korea on a proportional strike, it would be a resurgence of the totalitarian idea that it already thought was dangerous, as it would abandon some of the damaged people. Now our world is not only driven by the danger of the fall of mankind, but I think a nuclear war that deviates from the consciousness of the people of the world is impossible. The basis of this global consciousness is human rights.

Through understanding the activities of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, it seems that it has convinced myself of my own doubts about the idea of natural human rights. This will help us find a

fundamental answer. I remember Keisha Rukikaire's words from the United Nations Information Agency. "We will certainly make sustainable progress, and there is no further retreat in human rights thinking." I was able to sympathize with him after I finished my UN activities, and I felt that not only I but also my world should share positive discussions and study.

We have yet to find a clear answer to a problem related to human rights in our society. Much discussion will be needed to answer to the above-mentioned refugee problems, illegal residency issues, and North Korean human rights issues. At least, however, our world recognizes the idea of celestial human rights as its mainstream philosophy in the present day, and it is clear that it is the cause of the present. It will be an important reference to finding a solution. However, human rights should not be misinterpreted as 'weak people's own'. Then the world may not develop. Thus, for sustainable development that does not reach the limit, an agreement on human rights at a level that the world can agree on must be continued.

Through the U.N. activity, I was able to meet many people from all over the world and feel the power of globalization. And I came to think that the power of a small man named "I" could also affect the history of mankind. One cause lived for hundreds and thousands of years. The "Cheonbu Human Rights Initiative" and "Assignment Human Rights" that attract people from around the world are now 70 years from the date of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and 14 years from the establishment of the U.N. Among the emperors of China, the royal family of Han was a good cause for over 400 years. We are now in the first step toward the 'respect of human rights.' And history works, but not everyone is leading. The current pace of human rights development in our country is remarkable. Through this training, I hope to become a leading country in the world not only in the world's leaders, cell phones and cars, but also in the 'universal human rights.'

Seoul Dongmyung Girls' High School, Hanbi Choi

This time, I visited New York and UN headquarters for the first time. Before this experience, I had little interest in global problems. However, after I had educated in UN and had lots of valuable experiences, I was able to know how seriously I had no interest to global society's issues. From now on, I felt that I should think about what I had learn and never forget it. Our team's topic is peacekeeping. When to a lecture I knew how not peaceful the world is and I should make a small move for takes to find peace in order to maintain peace that is hard won through. Also, as there are people in world who strive for peace for others, I hope that no one is disappointed and struggle with their own reality. Lastly all our efforts should continue until the day when peace comes around the world.



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE

Counter terrorism

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Yangchung Middle School, Juyeong Kim,
Gwacheon Foreign Language School, Soyun Ha

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Unresponsive Terrorist Incident	The Three Main Terrorist Groups	About CTED	What Korea does to prevent terror	Solutions to prevent terror



01 Unresponsive Terrorist Incident



-  9,11 terror attack in September 11th, 2001
-  During 1972, München Olympic → Palestinian Terror group, 'Black September'
-  demanded the release of 234 Palestinian prisoners
-  all died due to failure of the West German police



02 Three Main Terrorist Groups

-  1. Taliban (Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan)
▶ purpose : for the construction of the Islamic Republic
-  2. Al- Qaeda (militant Sunni Islamist multinational organization)
▶ purpose : for the expansion of Islamic influence
-  3. ISIS (Islamic State)
▶ purpose : to unify South Asia & Europe to establish Islamic State





03 About CTED


Intensify
the ability
of
UN


Prevent
terrorist act


Established
after
9 / 11


Consists
of
forty experts
in areas

03 About CTED

 UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE (CTED)

-  CTED requires cooperation as well as partnership between organizations
: IOM, OHCHR, UNCHR
-  Develop close connections with organizations and counter terrorism mechanisms


UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE



03 +
Taking Actions

📍 Actions each country take part in countering terrorism (Ex. France & United Kingdom)

- ▶ US decided to eradicate weapons of mass destruction
- ▶ Canada proposed to give the spy agency greater powers after the attack of Islam
- ▶ France & UK tightened its anti-terrorism legislation last fall



04
What Korea does to prevent terror

📍 ROK is try to conduct counter terrorism cooperation

- ▶ focusing on strengthening international law enforcement
- ▶ establishing a system to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

-most governments regards terrorism as a criminal act that cannot be justified by any reason or cause.



05
Solutions to prevent terror

< Why is it so hard to prevent terrorism? >

- Terror incidents are rare
- Terrorist groups are not alike
- Assigning responsibility is tough

➔ 4 PILLARS

05
4 Pillars

UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Pillar 1 Addressing the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism	Pillar 2 Preventing and Combatting Terrorism	Pillar 3 Building States' Capacity and Strengthening the role of the United Nations	Pillar 4 Ensuring Human rights and the rule of law
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05
Solutions to prevent terror

- 📍 How to Minimize Terrorist Group Growth
 - ▶ the prevention of economic growth
- 📍 How to Minimize Terrorism Damage (before terror occurs)
 - ▶ prediction system like RAHS
 - ▶ Reinforce notification systems such as emergency disaster letter



Conclusions



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I. Introduction to CTED

1. The History of CTED



How was the CTED made? - At the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States, the United Nations Security Council established a plan called resolution 1373. What this resolutions ought to do is to obliging all states to aid in for terrorist activities, deny financial support and safe haven to terrorists and share information about groups planning terrorist attacks. To revitalize the Committee's work, in 2004 the Security Council adopted a plan named Resolution 1535, creating the CTED (Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate) to provide the CTC with expert

advice on all areas covered by resolution 1373. This is the process how CTED was made.

2. Cooperation with CTED

The partners of CTED are the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the World Bank. The Committee and CTED also maintain good working relationships with a number of other international, regional, and sub regional organizations, including the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union, the League of Arab States (LAS), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). CTED is developing connecting close with other forums and centers such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), regional counter-terrorism mechanisms, and institutions to have sufficient implementation for resolutions.



3. Main Activities of CTED

Consensus adopted The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006 which forms '4 pillars'. Followings are the contents of each step in '4 pillars'.

- Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
- Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
- Measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations
- Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism

This strategy, '4 pillars', is made to make national, regional and international put more efforts to counter terrorism. These steps include a wide array of strengthening nations' capacity by preventing terrorism and making UN's counter-terror activities more actively.

4. Countries that joined in CTED

There are 15 countries in the CTED; Bolivia, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States. These countries engage in this action for countering terrorism and develops methods for sufficient implementation in terms of the resolutions by the CTED. So, they focus on strengthening international law enforcement, establishing a system to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, countering the financing of terrorism and improving the environment to share information. As a result, most governments regards terrorism as a criminal act that cannot be justified by any reason or cause.

II. Lecture from UN counter terrorism session



1. Why is it so hard to prevent terrorism?

First is because Terror incidents are rare. For example, the United States has experienced fewer than 25 terrorist attacks. At the same time, there are about 13,000 homicides and 360,000 robberies every year in the United States. Even essential groups like al-Qaida have committed relatively few attacks. The GTD shows al-Qaida has been responsible for only 59 assaults over its entire lifespan and only five crimes since 2008. The fact that terrorism is so rare means that we have limited ability to do statistical analysis and reach general policy conclusions. Also, second, not all Terrorist groups are alike. Terrorist organizations are incredibly diverse which make generalization even more difficult. On the other end of the spectrum are highly organized groups that persist over time, have a well-defined system of command and a stable leadership while others are small groups that have a lack of concentrated power. Lastly, Assigning responsibility is tough. Attributing responsibility for a terrorist attack is often ambiguous or impossible. There are often civilians and other kids that are trained since they were young. There are also innocent people engaged in these terror affairs, causing difficulties in assigning responsibility. These are the reason why preventing terror is hard. So there are four pillars from UNCTED to resolve this problem. In the CTED in UN, the Consensus adopted The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006 which forms '4 pillars'. This four pillar includes addressing conditions to prevent the spread of terrorism, the measures to prevent and

combat terrorism, also the measures to build states capacity to prevent and combat terrorism. This strategy, '4 pillars', is made to make national, regional and international put more efforts to counter terrorism. These steps include a wide array of strengthening nations' capacity by preventing terrorism and making UN's counter-terror activities more actively.



Mattias Sundholm, Executive Directorate at UN Counter-Terrorism Committee

2. Acts of countering terrorism

Nowadays, a lot of terrors are occurring worldwide such as 9/11 and Boston terror. Since the terror incidents are in the midst of rapid globalization, terrors have been happening more than before. For example, there is the terror that occurred during 1972 Munich Olympic, Palestinian Terror group, 'Black September', demanded the release of 234 Palestinian prisoners detained by taking 11 athletes hostage, but all of them died due to failure of the West German police. As more and more terrorist incidents occur such as the example adduced, it is becoming difficult to respond to and prevent attacks. Therefore, anti-terrorist groups under each government and international organizations are working together to prevent terrorism. So, these organizations are working together to prevent terrors and hamper the terrorist groups from growing their influence. There are numerous terrorist groups anonymous and anonymous around the world, but we will going to slightly introduce the three main terrorist groups which are threatening the world peace. First is Taliban, which is Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.

Their purpose is for the construction of the Islamic Republic. They have overthrown after the American-led invasion of Afghanistan in December 2001 following the 911 attacks. Second is Al-Qaeda, which is a militant Sunni Islamist multinational organization founded in 1988. Their purpose is also for the expansion of Islamic influence. Third, there is ISIS, which is the largest terror group nowadays. Their goal is to unify parts of South Asia and Europe to establish Islamic State. The activities of ISIS include the massacre of civilians, murder of hostages, infantry, and long-term trafficking. Because when these groups do a terror, the damages are serious, there have been established many organizations such as CTED.



CTED is a subordinate organization of CTC which is an organization that works to intensify the ability of the member states of the United Nations to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions. The CTED was established after the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States. What does CTED do then? CTED mainly consists of approximately forty experts in areas such as legislative drafting, the financing of terrorism, border and customs controls, police and law enforcement, and refugee and migration law. Moreover, it urges states to cooperate to prevent and suppress terrorist acts and bring their perpetrators to justice. CTED cannot work alone for the aim, which is eradicating any means of terrorism. This means that CTED requires cooperation as well as the partnership between organizations. The partners of CTED are the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and many other organizations. CTED is developing connection close with other forums and centers, regional counter-terrorism mechanisms, and institutions to have sufficient implementation for resolutions.

So, what does each country take part in this action of countering terrorism? In the U.S in 2004, they decided to eradicate weapons of mass destruction. This means that they eradicate any weapons that could be used by a terrorist organization against the United States. In Canada, after the attack by Islam, they established a plan to give Canada's spy agency greater powers to disrupt potential attacks and also broaden the ability of the organization to go after possible suspects. Furthermore, they enacted the law to prevent the proliferation of these weapons of mass destruction. In addition, the French and the U.K government tightened its anti-terrorism legislative laws because of concerns in that the number of terrorism is increasing day by day. This included measures like banning travel that is predicted to be terrorists and creation of new offenses and new punishments for terrorists believed to be acting alone. Then what does our country engage in this act of countering terrorism? According to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, they are trying to conduct counter-terrorism cooperation focusing on strengthening international law enforcement, establishing a system to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, countering the financing of terrorism and improving the environment to share information. As a result, most

governments including the Korean government regards terrorism as a criminal act that cannot be justified by any reason or cause. So cooperation within the global community is needed and is vital for the progress in terms of world peace and security which is one of the pillars of the United Nations.



Delivering a Thank You Letter to Mr. Mattias Sundholm after Briefing

Furthermore, the head of CTED told us that as the technology is developing nowadays, the tech is also used in terrorisms in order to combat the countries or people who are victims. Drones, of course, could be one of the way of killing the innocent people. Furthermore, since there are lots of messages on the Internet advocating terrorism and terrorist organization, any member states can say that the Internet should be shut down, but this is not the solution about terrorism. He highlighted the goal of education- making the children to think upright is the most important thing. He also mentioned the problem of discrimination caused by terrorists. Nowadays, there are a lot of terrors occurring, and especially, religious terrorist groups such as ISIS are committing serious terrors. So, it can be quite logically impossible for an ordinary person to think that the terrorists are extremists- because of that, a particular religion person can take a rude approach to another religion. Therefore, it is important for religious leaders to look at these situations, approach them from different perspectives, and voice them and actually do so in the United Nations. Furthermore, he insisted that we need to remember that the greatest victims are Muslims and should not forget that other religions also had such persecutions. And he mentioned it is CTED's role to involve in the state of the country in the terror situation as possible as they can. In addition, he also revealed the problem that children often join the terrorist groups because of various reasons including money. Children that think the only way to earn money is to join a terrorist group or that engaged in a terrorist act, for example, a boy witnessing their sisters being assaulted, have no choice but to join the terrorist group because of terrorists' force. For example in Boko Haram, young girls are being used in suicide terrors and to achieve terrorists' own goals. ISIS's goal is to create an Islamic state focusing on youth by brainwashing people. For example, book <Haram> targets students and another terrorist group, and Al-Shabaab targeted campus and universities. The solution that he referred to is educating people. An educated person is the most efficient way.

Countering other people is educating especially women and children - effective because they have the ability to judge.



III. Overall Evaluation, Limitations and Ways of Improvement

1. Limitations

In the recent years, terrorism has been more devastating and more common all around the globe. There are statistics that show this devastating results: 49 gone in the United States, 44 gone in Turkey, 292 gone in Iraq, then another 37, another 12. Terrorist groups often take advantage of young adults whose financial and environmental situations made them incapable of being educated. Since the terrorists dominate the areas of terrorism like in Afghanistan and Syria, there are lack of mechanisms to ensure the rights of civilians in areas of terrorism and to aid in proper resources and education to civilians in terrorist areas. Also the effects of media is dominant in these areas since only one broadcasting system exists in these areas; therefore, it is likely for people to rely on these sources and embrace bad ideology. These bad ideology can result in bad decisions by these local people in terrorist areas, resulting in devastating results to repeat and to repeat. This repetition of these results is a serious problem going on in terrorist areas and there should be complex mechanisms to solve these problems.

Also, privacy is a serious problem that blocks the way to establish methods of countering terrorism. There were incidents that social media acted as a main mechanism to spread thoughts to terrorism and became a main culprit in terms of countering terrorism. Facebook was used actively for this aim; however, the problem was that the privacy of these social account had to be kept by social network services by Facebook. They implied that the privacy of these accounts has to be kept even in the instances of countering terrorism. Even though people urged to disclose these signs of messages in the account, these social network services like Facebook rejected to open these accounts. Thus, privacy has also been a main culprit in countering terrorism. Also, the most important thing is that the criteria of terrorist is ambiguous since perspectives of these terror is diverse. Some could see this act as a devastating terrorist attack or a heroic rebellion in these areas.

Therefore, it is hard to classify these people whether they are a hero or a terrorist. However, there are mechanisms to classify these acts of terror. The United Nations enacted criteria to qualify terrorist acts.



2. Ways of improvement

After the session, our group members thought about the better solutions that can prevent terror from happening and can protect the victims. As the represent of CTED has mentioned, educating people is the best solution to prevent this problem. Along with the methods of dealing terrorism the government should regularly educate people on the dangers of terrorism and how the ideas of these groups are wrong. But this solution does not directly help victims in a short term of time, which is the reason why we thought of solutions that can remedy the shortcomings.

So what should we do to minimize the growing development of these terrorist organization? For instance in ISIS, we have to eradicate the means of gaining the profit of these organizations. To be specific, we should block the passage and way to achieve the benefit and enhance their economic conditions by establishing the business through valuable -antique collector. Furthermore, we should make prevention of travel to places where there are high chances of terrorist organizations to be stationed at.

To establish a way to minimize Terrorism before the terror occurs, we should have predict systems like RAHS, which is program that utilizes big data for analysis. Also, a terror alarm system should be enhanced in that they can be means of saving lives just like Emergency disaster letter. Terrorism is a sudden occurrence anywhere, anytime, but our country is too complacent about it. Thus, we need to raise our awareness about terrorist issues and also broaden our perspectives as well as our knowledge regarding countering terrorism. Without these factors, we believe that the ideal future concerning countering terrorism is impossible.

So, therefore, we need to concentrate our efforts on cooperating as well as communicating with each other in the global society.

IV. Summary of the Session

Nowadays, a lot of terrors are occurring worldwide such as 9/11 and Boston terror. Since the terror incidents are in the midst of rapid globalization, terrors have been happening more than before. For example, there is the terror that occurred during 1972 Munich Olympic, Palestinian Terror group, 'Black September', demanded the release of 234 Palestinian prisoners detained by taking 11 athletes hostage, but all of them died due to failure of the West German police. As more and more terrorist incidents occur such as the example I adduced, it is becoming difficult to respond to and prevent attacks. Therefore, anti-terrorist groups under each government and international organizations are working together to prevent terrorism.

These organizations are working together to prevent terrors and hamper the terrorist groups from growing their influence. There are numerous terrorist groups anonymous and anonymous around the world, but we will going to slightly introduce the three main terrorist groups which are threatening the world peace. First is Taliban, which is Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Their purpose is for the construction of the Islamic Republic. They have overthrown after the American-led invasion of Afghanistan in December 2001 following the 911 attacks. Second is Al-Qaeda, which is a militant Sunni Islam multinational organization founded in 1988. Their purpose is also for the expansion of Islamic influence. Third, there is ISIS, which is the largest terror group nowadays. Their goal is to unify parts of South Asia and Europe to establish Islamic State. The activities of ISIS include the massacre of civilians, murder of hostages, infantry, and long-term trafficking. Because when these groups do a terror, the damages are serious, there have been established many organizations such as CTED.



CTED is a subordinate organization of CTC which is an organization that works to intensify the ability of the member states of the United Nations to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions. The CTC was established after the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States. The September 11, 2001 attacks, also referred to as 9/11 were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda against the United States on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001. The attacks killed

and injured over 8000 people, and caused devastating damage to infrastructure and property. So, the CTC is assisted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), which carries out the policy decisions of the Committee, conducts expert assessments of each Member State and facilitates counter-terrorism technical assistance to countries.



What does CTED do then? CTED mainly consists of approximately forty experts in areas such as legislative drafting, the financing of terrorism, border and customs controls, police and law enforcement, and refugee and migration law. Moreover, it urges states to cooperate to prevent and suppress terrorist acts and bring their perpetrators to justice.

CTED cannot work alone for the aim, which is eradicating any means of terrorism. This means that CTED requires cooperation as well as the partnership between organizations. The partners of CTED are the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and many other organizations. CTED is developing connection close with other forums and centers, regional counter-terrorism mechanisms, and institutions to have sufficient implementation for resolutions.

So what does each country take part in this action of countering terrorism? In the U.S in 2004, they decided to eradicate weapons of mass destruction. This means that they eradicate any weapons that assist in the development, proliferation or use of a weapon of mass destruction that could be used by a terrorist organization against the United States.

In Canada, after the attack by Islam, they're proposing to give Canada's spy agency greater powers to disrupt potential attacks and also broaden the ability of the organization to go after possible suspects. Last fall, the French and the U.K government tightened its anti-terrorism legislation because of concerns about the growing number of terrorism. This included measures like banning travel that is predicted to be terrorists and creation of new offenses and new punishments for terrorists believed to be acting alone.

Why is it so hard to prevent terrorism? First is because Terror incidents are rare. For example, the United States has experienced fewer than 25 terrorist attacks. At the same time, there are about 13,000 homicides and 360,000 robberies every year in the United States. Even essential groups like al-Qaida have committed relatively few attacks. The GTD shows al-Qaida has been responsible for only 59 assaults over its entire lifespan and only five crimes since 2008. The fact that terrorism is so rare means that we have limited ability to do statistical analysis and reach general policy conclusions.

Also, second, not all Terrorist groups are alike. Terrorist organizations are incredibly diverse which make generalization even more difficult. On the other end of the spectrum are highly organized groups that persist over time, have a well-defined system of command and a stable leadership while others are small groups that have a lack of concentrated power. Lastly, Assigning responsibility is tough. Attributing responsibility for a terrorist attack is often ambiguous or impossible. There are often civilians and other kids that are trained since they were young. There are also innocent people engaged in these terror affairs, causing difficulties in assigning responsibility.

These are the reason why preventing terror is hard. So there are four pillars from UNCTED to resolve this problem. In the CTED in UN, the Consensus adopted The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006 which forms '4 pillars'. This four pillar includes addressing conditions to prevent the spread of terrorism, the measures to prevent and combat terrorism, also the measures to build states capacity to prevent and combat terrorism. This strategy, '4 pillars', is made to make national, regional and international put more efforts to counter terrorism. These steps include a wide array of strengthening nations' capacity by preventing terrorism and making UN's counter-terror activities more actively.

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Participant Reflection

Incheon Haneul Academy, Hani Kwak

It was so meaningful for me to study more about one subject and ask for more information about Counter-Terrorism. Before I listened to the lecture, preparing for the lecture, we have studied a lot about counter-terrorism. At first, counter-terrorism was unfamiliar to me. Even though there were a lot of terror in the world and know many terrorist group like ISIS but we were not well prepared for the terror. Korea didn't joined in UNCTED, so we had not have a lot of information about that institution. So for listening to the lecture, I learned lots of things that I have concerned about it. Asking him about RAHS which is program that made for predict terror by big data, we got information about internet and security that cannot be found by searching.

And also while preparing presentation, me and my group members make up the order to tell others more about counter-terrorism. Introducing about terror cases and reaction, we explained UNCTED and what we should do. I was nervous about talking in front of people for the first time, but I was proud of myself finishing this presentation with my group members after it was over. For this, I have learned counter-terrorism with human rights and peace that we should keep in the world. Also, I want to tell more about terror and counter-terrorism to others in Korea to be more careful about terrorism in my country too.

Hwanil High School, Minsu Kim

I was not interested in Counter terrorism. I learned a lot and felt as I searched through the Internet after listening to the lecture. Terrorism is a sudden occurrence anywhere, anytime, but our country is too complacent about it. Thus, we need to raise our awareness about terrorist issues and also broaden our perspectives as well as our knowledge regarding countering terrorism. Without these factors, we believe that the ideal future concerning countering terrorism is impossible. So, therefore, we need to concentrate our efforts on cooperating as well as communicating with each other in the global society.

Hana Academy Seoul, Sumi Kim

Every time when I watched the news on CNN, I wondered if there was any organization to protect victims of terrorism. Therefore, I was very relieved to learn that there is an organization that protects victims and prevents terrorism. However, I thought that it would be better to have further improved policies- since there is no direct prevention policy against terrorism in CTC. It was also the first time I noticed that there was a terrorist organization under the Korean government. There was also the acting rules in the event of terrorism in the official website of the anti-terrorism agency, but I was embarrassed because they didn't publicize the information to the public. I also thought that South Korean government should notice that terrorist attacks can happen anytime, anywhere- so they, the South Korean government, should be prepared for the attacks.

By this lecture, I could know more about terrorist attacks and think about the solutions of it. Furthermore, it was a great time in the United Nations, and I hope that I can come back to United Nations as an International civil servant in ILO. I really loved the lectures I heard, and this was an opportunity to me to get closer to my dream. Again, thank you for United Nations and Hope to the Future for the great opportunity. I wish that that I can meet all the head of the organization as a worker in the future.

Yangchung Middle School, Juyeong Kim

Countering terrorism is one of the challenge faced by the entire humanity. The thing I learned that these problems like countering terrorism takes a collective effort to make changes. Countering terrorism has been a main barrier preventing progress in terms of enhancement of quality of life. Realizing these problems and establishing methods to solve these problems are vital for people who have a eager desire to make a happier

planet. As we worked on this project, we learned a lot of things in terms of countering terrorism. We raised awareness a lot of terror organizations like the CTED and many pillars that are the fundamental basis of countering terrorism. We also broadened our knowledge and perspectives in coping with terrorist organizations, giving me a new vision to establish sustainable peace in this globe.

The most important thing besides this is that I learned to communicate freely and cooperate without difficulties by working on this project together. Thus, this teamwork enabled us to show great consequences in the presentation as well as this report. Lastly, by getting educations by one of the prominent experts in their field of the United Nations, I thought one thing in mind. Humanity is confronting this enormous barrier right in front, which are the challenges of us. We have to solve this problem by dividing our economic wealth in this society where economic gap between the rich and the poor is high, and also we should broaden educational, medical, and other access to basic necessities. Lastly, these changes might seem overwhelming to people and also the future generations. However, concentrated cooperation and the will to change the world will result in a happier, better, more sustainable future.

Gwacheon Foreign Language School, Soyun Ha

I know that there were lots of terrors in the world which had serious damages such as the Munich massacre in 1972 and the September 11 attacks in 2001, and I knew that institutions preventing terrors are essential to reduce the damages. However, before I decided to listen to the counter-terrorism lecture, I didn't know the institutions such as CTC or CTED at all. I didn't realize the seriousness of terrors because there have been no big terrorist groups in Korea so I haven't experience any damage of terrors. However searching information about CTED and listening to the lecture, I learned and realized a lot. Now that the meaning of borders is vague, a terror in a specific terror is not the problem of the only nation, but the problem of the whole world. I believe even though Korea has not had big terrors in history, the government should get attention on terrors and CTED. Foremost, I think the most important things to do is Education to reduce terrorist acts. Because terrorists take many children to use in achieving their own goals and children are easy to be used, so children education is the key to solve the problem of terrors and I learned it only now. Also, I thought I should do something I can do to prevent terrorist acts such as at least, being interested in terrors.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Hana Academy Seoul, Dahee Choi
Baek Seok High School, Jaeyoung Yu
Kyunggi High School, Jinhjung Chae
Muwon Middle School, Minseo Kim
Chunghyun High School, Yu-na Baek

"There is no 'Plan B' because we do not have a 'Planet B.' We have to work and galvanize our action."

Ban Ki-Moon,
Eighth UN Secretary General



01. Introduction of SDGs

Dahee Choi

What is SDGs?

17 Sustainable Goals
set by United Nations in 2015

"Transforming our World: the 2030
Agenda for the Sustainable
Development"



MDGs vs. SDGs

10 Major Differences

1. Zero Goals
2. Universal Goals
3. More Comprehensive Goals
4. Addressing THP Goals
5. Inclusive Goal Setting
6. Distinguishing Hunger and Poverty
7. Funding
8. Peace Building
9. Data Revolution
10. Quality Education



MDGs vs. SDGs

1. Zero Goals
MDG targets -> "half way"
SDGs designed -> "Statistical Zero"

6. Distinguishing Hunger and Poverty
MDG -> Hunger with Poverty goals
SDGs -> Poverty separately from Food and Nutrition Security



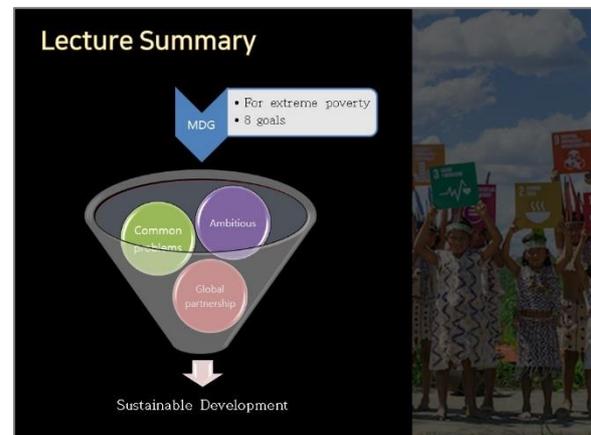
The 17 Goals and 3 Pillars



02. Analysis of the presentation

By Melanie PRUD' Homme

Jaeyoung Yu



Realization

Build on the success of the MDG

Not only for developing country

An essential step in establishing where we are now

Bring our collective vision closer to reality




03. Efforts to put SDGs into action

Minseo Kim, Jinhung Chae

Social SDGs

background- social problems occurred




What efforts to put

United Nations
MDG merged hunger & poverty
- Divide hunger & poverty

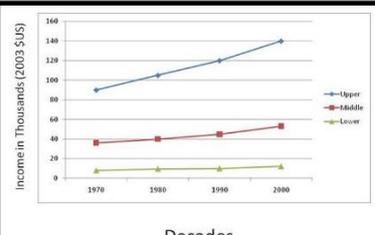
implementing 'zero hunger project'

Individuals
- Focus on inward gender inequalities
open minded
be aware of gender stereotype



Economical SDG Goals

Background
Economic problem
ex : gap between rich and poor



Decades	Upper	Middle	Lower
1970	~100	~30	~10
1980	~120	~35	~12
1990	~140	~40	~13
2000	~160	~45	~14



Efforts to put

UN
Finding jobs for developing countries by offering technologies



Individuals
High participation in economic activities
ex: consumption, workplace



Environmental SDGs



- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production
- 13. Climate Action
- 14. Life Below Water
- 15. Life on Land




04. Conclusion and possible efforts

Yuna Baek



Lecture on the UN Sustainable Development Goals by Melanie Prud' Homme from United Nations

I. Backgrounds of SDGs

1. What is Sustainable Development Goals?

The Sustainable Development Goals, which is also called as SDGs, are a collection of 17 global goals which is set by the United Nations in 2015, after finishing the millennium goals simultaneously. The SDGs are called formally as "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." That has been shortened to "2030 Agenda." Since the international society is seeking for the change of the global society. The goals are abroad and interdependent, yet each has a separate list of targets to achieve.

With 193 nations in United Nations, UN is working hard for achieving all 169 targets, would signal accomplishing all 17 goals. The SDGs are divided into 3 pillars, which are economics, environment, and social. So the SDGs cover social and economic development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, global warming, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice etc.

2. The differences between MDGs and SDGs

There are 10 big differences between MDGs and SDGs, which are 'Zero Goals', that MDGs were planned to succeed each goals by measure of half, and to the goal of ending hunger and poverty, with similar proportional goals in other fields. However the SDGs are designed to finish the new 17 goals by 2030, to get to a statistical "zero" on hunger, poverty, preventable child deaths and other targets. Also, SDGs have more 'Universal Goals'. The MDGs were planned as 'rich donors aiding poor recipients', which means that MDGs were focused to the developing countries. However, since these goals are also the problems of all countries regardless of the economical level, SDGs are targeting every country globally.

The 8 Millennium Development Goals



Thirdly, it has ‘More Comprehensive Goals’, that there were 8 MDGs, and the High Level Panel recommended 12 Goals, and the Open Working Group final report recommends 17 ‘Focus Areas’ that go beyond the symptoms of poverty, to issues of peace, stability, human rights and good governance. With these specific goals, it will undoubtedly make the global mobilization around these goals more difficult, but everyone would agree that the complexity of sustainable global development was not fully represented by the MDGs. And that’s the background how the United Nations came out with the new 17 goals. Moreover, SDGs is ‘Addressing the THP Goals’, which means that since there are quite a number of goals in SDGs, the United Nations divided these

goals into 3 pillars, which are economics, environment, and social, with the ‘Inclusive Goal Setting’.

The MDGs were chosen individually, but SDGs were chosen inclusively with considering the 3 biggest goal of the United Nations, which are ‘Development, Human Rights, and Peace & Security’. Furthermore, the SDGs are ‘Distinguishing Hunger and Poverty’, after the delegates and people in UN have been learned about nutrition after learning the issues with MDGs. Since finishing the Millennium Goals, the SDGs treat the issue of poverty separately from Food and Nutrition Security.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



II. Effort and Solutions for Sustainable Development Goals

1. Social Goals

Among the three pillars, there are some of the solutions and efforts that we've found out through researches and the UN Session. First of all, in the pillar of Social, there are eight goals, which are no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, reduced inequalities, working for peace and justice with strong institution, and lastly participating for the goals. For succeeding these goals, UN put efforts by dividing hunger and poverty. UN focused on decreasing poverties, and to decrease poor lives UN implements zero hunger project. Participations individuals can focus on plan 5, 10, gender equality. Individuals can decrease gender inequality by having open minded and being aware of gender stereotype.



2. Environmental Goals

Also, there are 4 different goals in environmental part, which are climate action, protecting the underwater creature, responsible consumption and production, and also considering about the lives on land. Due to realize these goals, UN should work on persuading the nations to be participated in the climate actions and the conferences, also educating the people how severe the environment is. Individually, since the problems are causing due to the tremendous usage of plastics and disposable materials, everyone need to try not using these in order to reduce the pollution. Furthermore, the companies and Non-Governmental Organizations should work on reducing the CO₂, reducing the usage of fossil fuels. The governments should also legally put restrictions on the companies in order to reduce their energy usage.



3. Economical Goals

SDGs in economic pillars are “Affordable and clean energy”, decent work and economic growth”, “industry, innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, and clean water and sanitation” To put efforts on SDGs, UN tries to find job for developing countries by offering technologies. Since developing countries have abundant resources and environment, it has large potential for economic growth, but lack amount of technologies actually restrict countries for economic growth. Providing technologies toward developing countries would be very effective solutions. Individuals are recommended to have high participation in economic activities such as having active consumption and going to workplace.

III. Brief Summary of the Presentation

During presentation, she first mentioned three pillars in SDGs. SDGs are divided into three pillars, economic, social, and environmental fields. She talked about sustainable development summit. In 2015, SDGs, have been summit. She emphasized that it took lots of time for summit and a celebration after SDGs have been adopted. By talking about MDG, which has been proceeded from 2000 – 2015.

Main difference between SDGs and MDGs is the point that SDGs especially focuses on climate change. Climate change is occurring everywhere, every country, all over the world. Lastly, she mentioned about individual’s participation, and highlighted that everyone have enormous roles to play. No matter what job it is, even it isn’t related with working in international organization, she told that everyone has obligation to put efforts on SDGs and has enough ability/ potential to contribute for SDGs.

IV. Sustainable Development Goals in Republic of Korea

1. Introduction

Among the 17 goals, Republic of Korea is concentrating on specific four goals, which are goal number 4 quality education, goal number 10 Inequality, goal number 16, Peace for Justice and Inclusive Society, and the environmental goals.





2. The efforts for realizing the goals in Korea

Korea is actively focusing on quality education, which is the number 4 plan of SDGs. There are main roles for quality education in Korea. Quality education is divided into four main educations. Four main educations are “early education, occasional education, lifelong education, and lastly global citizenship education.” Especially, forth education, global citizenship education is an education Korea suggested and pushed ahead. Global citizenship education is an education people from different social / cultural background get interest and find solutions to reduce barriers. Education is aiming hope to future, and especially is proceeded toward teenagers.

Korea is also focusing on inequality, which is the number 10 of SDGs. To be frank, inequality is unable to be disappeared, but what Korea is doing is maximizing is loosening inequality. Detail efforts Korea is putting on is handling digital divide as social issue. By keep mentioning and discussing if digital divide reduces inequality, or preferably strengthens inequality

For goal number 16 ‘Peace for Justice and Inclusive Society’, the Korean government is working hard for getting rid of the corruption in the nation. There are several laws for preventing the public officials of decomposing by giving each other the bribes. Which is firstly ‘The law of Young-Ran Kim’ which is limiting the amount of money given to teachers, public workers, and involving every people who are in relationships of looking into their own interests and benefits.

Although the Korean citizens do not consider the Korean government as working really hard for solving the problem of decay, but the United Nations chose Korea as the country as working hard for solving these problems which other countries also need to try.

Additionally, Korean government is working on solving the environmental problems, especially on reducing the usage of disposable materials and plastics. The most important policy of this government is that they are demanding the cafes to not use the plastic cups for the customers, who are staying at the cafes for more than 10 minutes. So the cafes which are not offering the mug cups to the customers, have to pay fine to the government since the government is processing the goals toughly due to the global pollution and global warming is on the way. In conclusion, although the result of this policy is not sure, the point is that people are doing efforts with the policies which government is working on in order to be participated with the SDGs.

V. Q&A Session

Q. MDGs merged poverty and hunger. But SDGs divided hunger and poverty. What is the reason, background and effects of distinguishing poverty and hunger?

A. She first told about history of MDG. When agenda was adapted in 2000, goals putting together were thought through, and vague. She believes that there are differences between poverty and hunger, but these two plans are actually connected together. She also mentioned about meeting in UN. Every July countries in the world meet in headquarter and review how goals are being proceeded and member states all set criteria for each goal and looks at the data to check completeness of goals, however since criteria for poverty and hunger is different, it was the reason why hunger and poverty has been divided.

Q. Among the SDGs, working for the climate change seems it need a lot of countries to be participated and it's easy to be solved if the nations are involving since there are quite clear solutions. However, since there are some of the countries who are quitting from participating the climate regulations due to nationalism and enhancing their own economics it has possibility getting hard to succeed the SDGs. My question is about any persuasion for convincing other countries to be involved working together for SDGs (especially working for the climate change)

A. She first talked about 193 members in Un (Especially working for the climate change) Since each countries need their own mandates, even though some of the countries are not participating in the climate action, because the SDGs are created by the generals of each government, it wouldn't stop the movements of solving climate change.

Q. Since the interdependence among countries are increasing, what is your opinion about the globalization in terms of sustainable development goals?

A. She said, as globalization is being proceeded, the gap between rich and poor is getting worsened. However, she said, since gap between rich and poor is one of social, international issue, it could be an opportunity for sustainable& economic development and international cooperation. Social problems is actually difficult to handle and not a good phenomenon, but sometimes it can be opportunity.

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Participant Reflection

Hana Academy Seoul, Dahee Choi

“Reflecting on the [Millennium Development Goals] and looking ahead to the next 15 years, there is no question that we can deliver on our shared responsibility to put an end to poverty, leave no one behind, and create a world of dignity for all.” This is a quote from Ki-Moon Ban, in September of 2015, when UN presented their ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ beyond the Millennium Goals which had prolonged for 15 years from 2000. Today, Mrs. Melanie gave us information with the wonderful speech, about the SDGs and discussed the questions that we’ve asked related to the topic.

First of all, the most impressing part of the SDGs was that UN concluded the due date of the goals by 2030 due to several reasons. Since there are seventeen goals, which are more than two times comparing to MDGs, it requires a quite long time in order to succeed these goals and if there’s no death line of the goals, then the countries and treaties might be too relaxed since the goals are too ideal to realize it perfectly. So these are the reason why they established their plan to succeed the SDGs in 15 years from 2015. Furthermore, before I visited United Nations, I thought SDG is just a symbol of UN, and there are no specific efforts on these since there is no news about the sustainable goals’ efforts being held by the countries or the major organizations. However, after listening to the presentation of Mrs. Melanie, it seemed obvious that United Nations was working really hard based on the sustainable goals.

Moreover, since the Sustainable Development Goals are the base of the works in United Nations, every seventeen goals is conjunctly connected in pillars of Human Rights, Poverty, Economics, and also Environments. This was really impressing for me because I realized that the seventeen goals were involving almost every part of human lives which are the three pillars. However, it also seemed that it would be quite hard for the nations and United Nations to succeed in every goal in SDGs since these are quite vague and ideal for countries which are concentrating on developing their own economics.

So, with underlying circumstances, about the question ‘Among the 17 goals, it seems that working for climate action needs the most participation of nations around the world. However, due to nationalism or selfish countries, some of the countries are quitting the conferences and climate actions, then how would we persuade them?’, the speaker answered that even though there are some countries who which are hesitating to be involved in the actions, since there are a lot of people who are involved in the world-wide issues, it wouldn’t be a severe factor of declining the passion of United Nations and the organizations who are working really hard for the goals.

Lastly, since the SDGs represent the works in UN holding these days, profoundly learning about these was meaningful for me. Therefore, the presentation gave me a big opportunity to learn profoundly about the Sustainable Development Goals, which was just a symbol of UN for me before I came here. I really appreciate to United Nations, Hope to the Future Association, and Mrs. Melanie for giving me a chance for going step forward to my future dream.

Muwon Middle School, Minseo Kim

I was interested in SDGs for a long time, and especially plans related to poverty and hunger was very interesting because my dream is to work in WFP. By listening presentation about SDGs, I thought it would be great chance to know more details about hunger and since SDGs has become our team’s representative theme, I wanted to use this special chance efficiently. MS. Melanie Prud'Homme, Communication Specialist at the UN proceeded presentation.

The most impressive part among her presentation was when she talked about individual's participation. She told, no matter who you are, even you are student or don't work in international organization, every people have their own things to do. For example, to put efforts on SDGs – environment pillar, you can recycle, reduce using plastics. The special point I felt toward her presentation was concrete. General presentations actually give abstract and vague examples, but differently giving us specific example, it made me understand better and I thought I should put lots of efforts toward SDGs.

After her presentation and I asked a question and could get answer that made me clearly understand, I asked “Since MDGs merged poverty, hunger and SDGs divided hunger and poverty, I would like to know the reason, background and effects of distinguishing poverty and hunger.” The answered helped me a lot. She first told about history of MDGs. When agenda was adapted in 2000, goals putting together were thought through, and vague. She believes there are differences between poverty and hunger, but these two plans are actually connected together. She also mentioned about meeting. Every July countries in the world meet in headquarter and review how goals are being proceeded and member states all set criteria for each goal and looks at the data to check completeness of goals, however since criteria for poverty and hunger is different, it was the reason why hunger and poverty has been divided. The question was actually what I was very curious and since my dream is to work in WFP, and WFP had to divide their roles to put an effort for hunger and poverty individually, I could know clear answers for dividing roles in WFP. I think SDG is related with every organization and issue, and by presentation, I believe interest toward SDG will become deeper.

Kyunggi High School, Jinhyung Chae

We had more time asking questions than listening about the lecture. My question was “Will the students in developing country learn the same subjects like the ones in the developed country or will they be taught different content to make themselves to have a better place to live?” To be really honest, I did not get a clear answer to my question. It was too bad I didn't get a good answer. I was quite curious about it. There are 17 different goals in ‘Sustainable Development Goals.’ I wanted to know more and learn about “Quality Education”. Obviously my question was about ‘Quality Education’. I hope to get a clear answer some time. We have been informed about the basic reasons of why SDGs was founded, about what SDGs is. They said by the year of 2030, the world will be different. They sounded really confident on changing this planet to a real clean, healthy, active place to live. It has different 17 goals, but there are 169 targets to achieve. To be honest, I'm not sure if it's realistic. There are just too many homeless people all over the world. One of the goals in SDGs, Poverty, I wonder how the United Nations are going to find a solution for everyone that are homeless or more. Before ‘Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there was Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We have got some few examples and information about MDGs. Like MDGs had only 8 goals, on what things that has a similar objective or the advantages of ‘Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs).

Baek Seok High School, Jaeyoung Yu

It seemed somewhat profound when I first heard the name "sustainable development.” I thought it was about making the problem last for some years, not just for a while. What I just said was right. But the words, ‘for some years’ was wrong. It was for 15 years from 2015 to 2030, the world was going to ‘end’ the world's problems, much bigger than I thought simple. But when I realized what the U.N. was trying to solve, it was a collection of global issues that we could easily come up with, and so the public could easily approach them.

Sustainable development is the next step in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that have mainly solved problems in developing countries from 2000 to 2015. To compare the two goals, MDGs have primarily solved the problems of developing countries, and if they have eight goals to solve hunger and

poverty, SDG, is that leaders from around the world are gathered to make sure that 17 major problems and 169 detailed goals that "commonly solved" by developing and developed countries.

It seems that the goals that I was interested in the most were the two goals; Quality education for goal 4 and Gender equality for Goal 5. Goal 4 aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities. This Goal focuses on the acquisition of foundational and higher-order skills at all stages of education and development; greater and more equitable access to quality at all levels, as well as technical and vocational education and training (TVET); and the knowledge, skills and values needed to function well and contribute to society. Goal 5, is that empowering women and girls to reach their full potential requires that they have equal opportunities to those of men and boys.

This means eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including violence by intimate partners, sexual violence and harmful practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). Ensuring that women have better access to paid employment, sexual reproductive and reproductive rights, and real decision-making power in public and private spheres will further ensure that development is equitable and sustainable.

SDG was enough to attract my attention as it was a matter of deep depth set by global leaders. The content itself was interesting, but I especially liked that it would guarantee the lives of future generations without harming them. My dream is hotel management manager, not affiliated with the United Nations, but the reason I became interested in the United Nations was originally interested in SDG, implemented by the United Nations. So, if there are activities that can help at my fingertips on SDG issues, I will be happy to participate in them



SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) is a concept that was introduced in the global age to create a world where many people can live the least happiness. It is aimed at solving problems in the economic, social and environmental dimensions created by human's desire for development. Its ultimate goal is to make the Earth a planet where everyone can live a good life together.

Before participating the program, I was relieved simply because I was 'conscious' about the problem of poverty and equality but I didn't know how to actually solve and face it. The reason why I came to the America was because I had a personal goal to listen to various opinions and find answers to whether I response t hese challenges with my personal efforts. After attending a lecture, I thought that if the 17 goals UN's sugg ested are not separated from each other. That is, if one part is solved step by step, other areas can be solved under its influence. For example, efforts to resolve gender inequality can force people to look for other ele ments of 'inequality', which can lead to the attention of educational inequality.

To achieve UN's goals, it can be divided into national and personal measure. I believe that the nation need s to encourage these responsibilities not only to national responsibility, but also to encourage citizens to feel responsible, either systematically or cognitively. For example, the state is to create a number of organiza tions that can realize sustainable development through sufficient sponsorship and encourage citizens to im prove their awareness, such as textbooks and posters. Not only national efforts but also personal efforts are needed for sustainable development, especially for me. I decided to refrain terms that contain the inequalit y of gender and stop using the plastic cups in cafe and saving water when I wash my face or brush my teet h. These little efforts will change the citizenship and it will affects state, nations and the whole world. I sho uld be careful for my habits that related with SDGs to deal with the global challenges as a global citizen.





Cheongshim International Academy, Seeun Gweon

Hana Academy Seoul, Hyeji Seo

Kyunghee High School, Keon Yang

Korean Minjok Leadership Academy, Kyeongmook Lee

Hana Academy Seoul, Sangjin Lee

UNITED NATIONS WOMEN AND GENDER EQUALITY

UN Women

SDG 5 : Gender Equality

Group 4 / Se Eun Kwon, Kyeongmook Lee, Sang Jin Lee, Hye Ji Seo, Keon Yang

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- 1 Gender Equality
- 2 UN Women
- 3 Q & A
- 4 Solution
- 5 Lesson

What is Gender Equality?

Flow of Sexual Discrimination

So What Should We Do?

Work and Priorities

1. Lead, participate in, benefit from **governance systems**
2. Income **security**, **decent and proper work**, **economic autonomy and independence**
3. Free from all forms of **violence**
4. **Sustainable peace and resilience**, benefit from prevention of **natural disasters and conflicts**, **humanitarian action** [1]

Historical perspective

Created in **July 2010**

Four previously distinct parts of UN system, focused on gender equality and women's empowerment:

1. Division for the Advancement of Women (**DAW**)
2. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (**INSTRAW**)
3. Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (**OSAGI**)
4. United Nations Development Fund for Women (**UNIFEM**) [1]

STATUS QUO

SPOTLIGHT ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

1 IN 5 WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15-49, reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period.*

WOMEN 47% MEN 6% Homicide victims worldwide intentionally killed by an intimate partner or family member**

49 COUNTRIES have no laws specifically protecting women from domestic violence.

37 COUNTRIES exempt rape perpetrators from prosecution if they are married to or subsequently marry the victim.

*Data are latest available from UN Women and UN Women's Global Study on Women's Security. **Based on data from 2010-2014. Source: Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Data Dashboard. Based on a sample of 100 countries across all regions. Women's Security and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Data Dashboard.

3 Q&A

Definition of Gender LGBTs

Sharon Grobeison Migration

Feminism OHCHR

Two biological sexes Geneva Human Council

4 Solutions

- Awareness

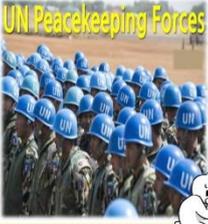
- Build **Confidence** of Girls and Women
- **UNDPI**
- Give proper **value** to women's work
- "Unstereotype Alliance"



4 Solutions

Cour Pénale Internationale
International Criminal Court

+ UN Peacekeeping Forces




4 Solutions

- Education

Improve the education system of ...

YOUTH	MOTHERS	EMPLOYMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbooks to foster human rights • free primary education 	Empower mothers to protect... 1) daughters 2) and their rights	Allow women to become independent

4 Solutions

- Partnership with Sustainable Development Goals

1 NO POVERTY 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 
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4 Solutions

- Partnership with Organizations



4 Solutions

- Communication

~~Demand~~

4 Solutions

- Communication

How can we help you?

4 Solutions

- Technology

Drones
HIV / AIDS vaccine

Toilet
Sanitation for young girls

Water Taps / LifeStraw
Ensure clean water

*OVERALL: Enhance the quality of lives through **establishing basic infrastructure** and the **implementation of technology**.*

5 Lesson

- SDGs' interdependences
- UN
- Individual effort
- for the better world





With Sharon Grobeisen, a Spanish and Media Communication Officer at UN Women

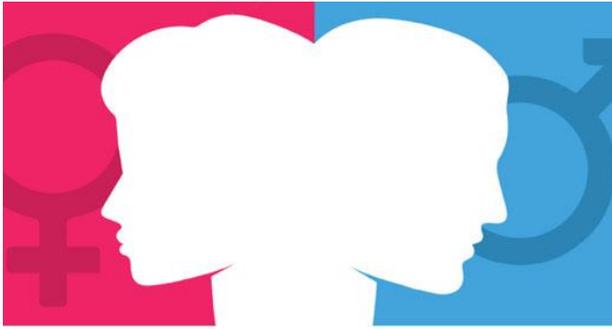
I. Background

1. Gender Equality

Gender equality is defined as all genders having equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. Also, it takes into account the interests, needs, and priorities of each gender. (UN Women)

In the prehistoric era, as agriculture, farming, and ranching started and continued to be civilized, the relative position of men and women moved in a direction of patriachism. As time passed, as a concept of universal human rights began to form, this patriachism started to change, and the world began to pay attention to women's rights, which had not been treated well in the past. In the 20th century, women's movement became active than the past, and women became able to exercise more rights. Despite having achieved institutional accomplishment such as women's suffrage, gender equality is still a serious problem. Although men and women have fair and equal rights under the law, there are still problems of gender discrimination in our daily lives.

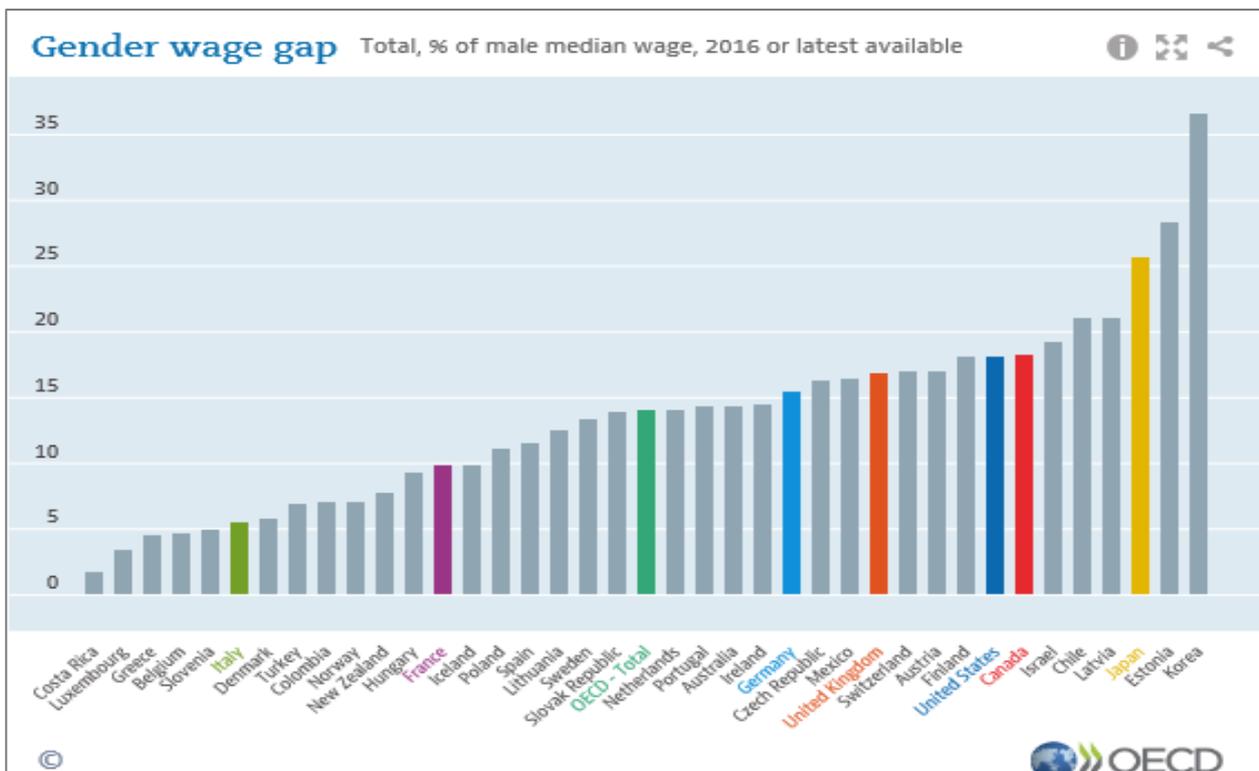
Gender inequality does not occur in certain parts of the society, rather it happens in the world at large. This kind of discrimination befalls along with various types of social phenomenon. Thus, every human tends to pursue the equity of both men and women. Since this problem would never be solved by only a few countries, the whole global community needs to stick together. Now is the time, and it needs to be addressed urgently. This issue is widely recognized by the United Nations, as Gender Equality is a part of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals that the UN has established in order to create a better world by 2030. One of the agencies of the UN, the UN Women aims to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women worldwide. This is how UN defines gender equality:



“While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.”

(SDGs - the United Nations)

This data from OECD shows how there are still many countries that have a wide wage gap between the two genders.



II. About UN Women:

1. Works and Priorities

UN Women is an institution dedicated to accomplish gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women was founded to accelerate progress to meet their needs worldwide. UN Women supports states of the UN as specifying some global criteria for achieving gender equality, and cooperates with local governments and civil communities to design and set legislations, policies, and strategies. These activities must be needed to make sure the standards are efficiently conducted sincerely benefit women and girls.



It works globally to achieve one of Sustainable Development Goals, 'Leave No One Behind,' and stands with women's equal and righteous participation in all concepts of life, focusing on four under strategic priorities

- 1. Women lead, participate in, and benefit equally from governance systems*
- 2. Women have income security, decent and proper work, economic autonomy and independence*
- 3. All women and girls are free from all forms of violence*
- 4. Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from prevention of natural disasters and conflicts, and humanitarian action*

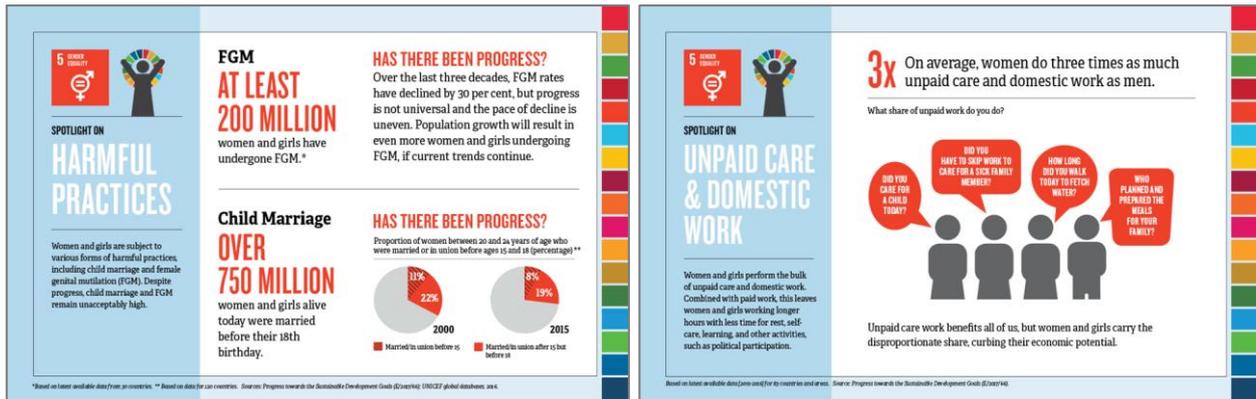
III. Historical perspective

For many years, the UN have faced great and serious challenges including inappropriate funding and no single expertise to lead and conduct UN activities on gender equality issues in its efforts. In July 2010, UN Women was created by General Assembly. Its real name is the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In doing so, states of the UN took some historic path in accelerating the Organization's purposes. Creation of UN Women came to pass as a part of the UN reform agenda, bringing resources and mandates for greater impact together. It merges important tasks of four previously distinct parts of the UN, which focused exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment.

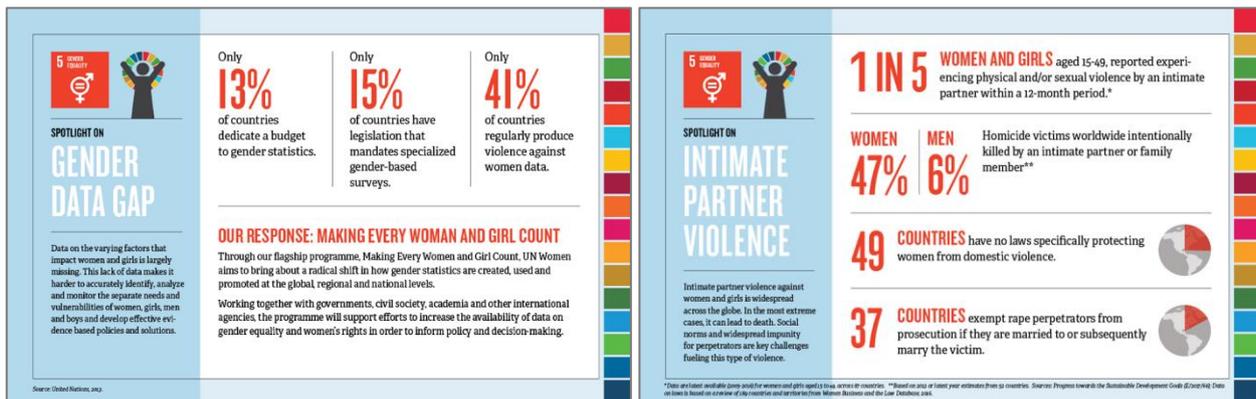
Following departments are the institutions of UN before UN Women created.

- 1. Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)*
- 2. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)*
- 3. Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI)*
- 4. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)*

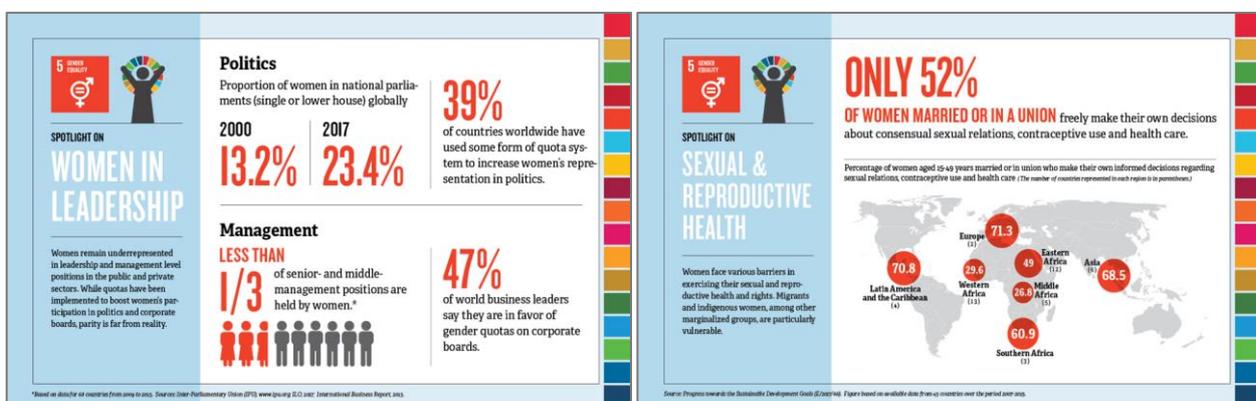
IV. Status Quo



If you look at the picture on the left, you could see FGM, which is Female Genital Mutilation. At least 200 million women and girls have undergone FGM. Moreover, over 750 million women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday. Picture on the right, it says: On average, women do three times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men. Unpaid care work benefits all of us, but women and girls carry the disproportionate share, curbing their economic potential.



1 in 5. This status must not be underestimated. 1 in 5 women and girls are being reported experiencing physical and sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period. Looking into gender data gap, only 13% of countries dedicate a budget to gender statistics. And only 41% of countries regularly produce violence against women data.



Only 52% of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about consensual sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care. Gender inequality can also be seen in political circumstances. 39% of countries worldwide have used some form of quota system to increase women's representation in politics. Moreover, less than 1/3 of senior-and middle-management positions are held by women.

V. Q&A

While researching the data before the session, we were curious how the UN defines gender when contributing in gender equality. We have believed that the term 'gender', should include all genders like LGBTQs(lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning), not only the two biological sexes, but since the UN says that achieving gender equality is equal as empowering women and girls, we wondered about the range of the gender inclusion. So, we asked the presenter of the session, Sharon Grobeison, about this during the Q&A session. We were able to realize that although it seems that the UN is mostly dealing with women's rights, they are not excluding, but are actually devoting to protect the rights of the other genders such as LGBTs(lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) through the partnership with OHCHR and Geneva Human Council (What is...).



Overall, we doubted the role of the UN Women when solving gender problems during migration or in countries that do not protect the rights of women properly. Sharon emphasized the importance of bringing all the parties even some feminists who seem to have very different opinion about this issue together as a solution. From her answer, we were able to know that we still need to work on and improve the policies and enforcement to reach the goal. It was such a great opportunity to communicate with someone who works in a field that we are very interested in.

These are some of the questions we had for our presenter, Sharon Grobeison:

Q. I learned that girls who become pregnant at an early age are extremely vulnerable, and more than 2,300 teenage girls gave birth last year in the Republic of Moldova. Yet, this kind issue happens all around the world, and thus needs a lot of money when reducing the amount. Considering this, I wonder how UN would solve the financial problem.

- A.** UN gets money from the donation from other countries, which is something very crucial and needs to keep focused. Therefore, it is important to use the media to increase the participants of the countries. UN Women works with "Unstereotype Alliance," "Media Compact," and other international organizations such as OHCHR to contribute in the financial problem.

Q. As you know, there are various types of feminism in the world. Do you personally think radical feminists are supporting the successful reach of gender equality? Also, is there any effort made to have a consensus with the radical feminists?

A. I believe that bringing people together is the most important thing we should remember. We should be careful not to eliminate those who do not have the same opinion as us. Furthermore, we cannot say for certain that radical feminists are approaching in a wrong way because without them we are not able to step forward. Therefore, although it seems that the radical feminists seem not to be beneficial to our society, we should bring and get along with them. And in order to have a consensus with the radical feminists, I say to have a better relationship between the party who has different opinion, is to carefully phrase the term that indicates them and be open for differences.

Q. I am curious how UN Women provides aid during migration where a lot of gender problems occur. Sometimes, mothers are separated from the children. I wonder how this organization can help who are in situations like that.

A. We are keep putting our effort to prevent these problems when communication cannot be done well. UN Women along with organizations which work for migration implement policies for protecting women and make sure they have voices to stand up.

Q. Discrimination based on gender stereotypes is happening globally in the modern era. Despite its prevalence, the standard of gender equality tends to be ambiguous. Since the standard of equality vastly differs based on individual country's culture and religion, the people of those countries might not even think that the current status quo is "not equal" even though it is clearly against the "equality" from our perspective. How does UN deal with this kind of situations?

A. It is a worldwide issue to change the perspective and culture. I believe movies could be the most effective way. UN Women works with "UN stereotype Alliance" and use celebrities to spread the news better. Also, we use "Media Compact" where we ask the media to work and involve more women.





Q. As I searched some data how UN is contributing in gender equality and as I just heard your informative presentation, I found out that UN mostly works to advance the women’s right. However, shouldn’t it include all genders like LGBTs because the goal is to achieve “gender equality?” Even the UN says that achieving the gender equality is to empower women and girls, so I wonder how UN defines the term, gender, whether it only includes biological gender or not.

A. As you have pointed out, it is actually true that we mostly work to advance the women’s right. However, we never have left out or excluded the rest of the genders. Since we all deserve the same rights and opportunities, high commission of human rights handle the rights of LGBTQs specifically. Additionally, UN Women handles different range of women, and we still need work on contributing to promote the rights of every gender in the world.

VI. Solution

First point of analysis, we considered the problems from the United Nations perspective. The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization that currently influences most upon its 193 member states, thus should actively participate in solving the problem.

The United Nations must focus on six goals in order to achieve gender equality, which are: *Awareness, Security, Education, Partnership, Communication, and Technology.*

- ***Awareness***

One of the solutions to address gender inequality is raising awareness of people about the seriousness and prevalence of the problem. UNDPI should effectively work to achieve this task through strategic communication and utilization of various kinds of media. Also, the UN must send peacemaker negotiators or expert political advisors and raise awareness of the countries by giving them advice regarding what should their judicial, legislative, or executive branch must do in order to eradicate the problem.

Additionally, building girls' and women's confidence is very significant. For instance, Women Peacekeeping forces in Liberia have heavily influenced the local women and girls to more actively volunteer in those fields. Like this, exposing women and girls to diverse range of jobs is very important in not only raising their confidence, but actually encouraging them to engage with their community through proper jobs, which can provide them economic and representative power.

Furthermore, in the political perspective, raising women's confidence is significant in the sense that it allows women to engage with politics by becoming local leaders. Raising girls' and women's confidence can be achieved not only by exposing them to the job itself, but through campaigns, media, and even advertisement. These entities must put effort to improve the general perception of working women by giving proper value to women's work. For instance, Unstereotype alliance, an industry-led initiative created by UN Women seeks to "eradicate harmful gender-based stereotypes through media and advertisements. (Unstereotype Alliance)."



- *Security*

According to Bagri, there are still some countries like South Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Somalia, and Yemen which have no legal restrictions on a minimum age for marriage. Also, there are many war crimes such as sexual violence occurring in countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Congo, and Kosovo. For instance, two civil wars struck between the Ugandan government and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda. This killed hundreds of thousands of people and committed violent crimes such as rape (Kagumire). Additionally, many women were sexually abused by government soldiers and civilians in the process (Kim, Jae Myung). More than half of the women in northern Ugandan refugee camps suffered from raping. Despite of the situation, raping was the least reported crime in Uganda. Although the FBI ranked raping as the second most violent crime, raping was not reported much (Ramirez). Most of the victims chose to stay quiet due to the fear of retaliation, belief that people are biased to rape, uncertainty 'seriousness' of the rape itself. (Ramirez). Even if the indictment was successful, only few people were

punished. Uganda does not seem to consider the victims of sexual violence, and there is not an environment set for the victims to charge perpetrators properly (Kagumire).

Secondly, the conflict between the Hutu and the Tutsi tribes led to a massive war in Rwanda in April, 1994 (Rwanda Civil war). According to the UN, a total of 800 thousand people were killed in the massacre, more than 2 million people became refugees, and a significant number of Tutsi women were raped after the death of their families so as to change the ethnic make-up of the next generation (The Justice...). Rwandan women were subject to sexual violence by members of the Hutu militia groups known as the Interahamwe, by other civilians, and by soldiers of the Rwandan Armed Forces, including the Presidential Guard (Human Rights Watch). Jan England, the UN deputy chief, expressed his sadness, saying, “In many civil wars in Africa, sexual crimes are becoming war-weapons (Kim, Jae-myung).”



Third, there was a tragic sexual assault in Congo. The Second Congo War began in August 1998 which happened due to resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and killed about 4 to 6 million people (Choi, Yoon Pil). The civil war involved eight Central African countries, including Uganda and Rwanda (Choi, Yoon Pil). Thus, it was regarded as the most brutal war since World War II by the U.S. Secretary, Madeleine Albright (Choi, Yoon Pil). According to the report, ‘War in War’ released by Human Rights Watch (HRW), higher amount of civilians were killed compared to the amount of soldiers’ casualties, and rape was carried out indiscriminately during the war. In response, Fiona Davies says, “There are estimates that 48 people were raped every hour in Congo at the time of the fierce war (Kim, Jae Myung).” Furthermore, Andrea Claburn, the director of the “Ginetta Sagang Fund” of Amnesty International said, “The Congo War was the brutal war since World War II with women and young children as targets of violence (Choi, Yoon Pil).”

Lastly, in July 1995, the Bosnian civil war caused by the Serbian army who was not satisfied with the independence of Bosnia (Woong). This army sexually assaulted about 60 thousand women to make them

pregnant in order to change the ethnic make-up and break families (Kim, Hee Jin). This kind of act was systematically performed in a rape camp, which shocked the world (Kim, Hee Jin).

Looking deeply into the reality of the war crimes, we can draw a conclusion that women are more exposed to danger compared to men. We believe the improvement of imperfections in peacekeeping forces, international criminal court, and other organizations through awareness and education is needed to insure the security of women. As time goes by and as the organizations succeed in getting over the shortcomings, we are sure that there would eventually be no countries which would abuse the right of people by their gender.



- ***Education***

Education plays the most important role in achieving gender equality. It encourages women to protect their own rights, and teaches men that gender equality must be pursued and in order to do so, men must be proactive. Today, there are many places in the world where a change in the educational system is necessary. There are three types of educational systems that need transformation, which are education systems for children, parents, and unemployed women. For the development of children's educational system, the United Nations must urge its member states to provide primary education to all people, and ensure textbooks to emphasize human rights. For nations that cannot afford to do so, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) should send Peace and Development Advisors (PDA) to help arrange educational policies. To successfully empower mothers, UN women and other organizations must organize education programs for mothers in vulnerable areas, so that they can protect their own rights, and help their daughters to do the same. Also, the United Nations must promote education to unemployed women and allow them to become independent from men.

- ***Partnership***

Partnership is crucial, since working together allows the United Nations to influence much more people around the world. The United Nations should cooperate with organizations such as UNICEF, UN Women, the World Bank Group, and the World Health Organization. The UNICEF provides education to children all around the world and promotes gender equality at the same time. Not only does it teach girls about the basic rights that must be protected, but it also engages boys and men in transforming gender relations towards more gender-equal societies. The UN Women organizes programs for women's leadership and political participation, women's economic empowerment, ending violence against women, peace and security, humanitarian action, young girls, governance and national planning for women, HIV and AIDS, and to achieve the Sustainable Development Agenda. The World Bank Group runs over 100 projects which are funded by people from all around the world. The World Health Organization 'provides support to countries in formulating and implementing policies and programs to improve and scale up HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for all people in need' (World Health Organization).

Also, we must have in mind that all of the Sustainable Development Goals are closely connected, especially no poverty, quality education, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth.

- ***Communication***

Another decisive point the United Nations must pay attention to is communication. The UN must communicate with the victims of gender inequality and ask them on how the UN can help, because the victims are the ones who know the reality better than anyone else, thus knows exactly what must be done in order to achieve gender equality.

- ***Technology***

Technology must also engage in achieving gender equality. Drones should provide HIV/AIDS vaccines to every place, Water taps & Life Straws must ensure clean water so that more women can spend the remaining time at school, and Toilets must ensure sanitation so that girls would not have to quit school once they hit puberty. The Second Point of analysis, we considered the problems from the Individual perspective. As individuals, we must pay attention to and actively participate in campaigns or voluntary work, remembering about the ripple effect and the butterfly effect. Second, Men must know that they are also the stakeholders of this issue, which implies that they share the responsibility to achieve this goal, in order to create a better world. Large companies should also keep in mind that statistically, the more equal the company is, the more likely to be successful.

VII. Lesson

The whole process of focusing on one specific topic and getting ourselves immersed into the subject was not only helpful in gaining an insight about the topic itself, but also to think about our role in our small or big communities to achieve ultimate equality between gender and empowerment of women and girls. As gender equality is one of the Sustainable Development Goals, we really had a great opportunity to holistically approach the SDGs again, which was the main theme of our program. In order to achieve the goals, we learned that we need to find the interdependence between the goals and find the root causes for each of the problematic status quo. For instance, as our former speaker presented, achieving quality education, clean water along with sanitation, and reduced inequality through raising awareness actually can eradicate the whole fundamental problem of gender inequality. These achievements can address the current imbalanced situation and make all people happy. Moreover, not only the efforts from UN is important, but also us leading the way towards the vision of a better world within our lifetime is crucial, because problem can be solved only if we ask right questions and seek the right answers and only if we take our

responsibilities seriously. This requires different people from different backgrounds and positions to cooperate for the same goal with this mindset. And UN is the one who provides place that these actors can bring their perspective to the table and discuss which one is the best. Actors are not only those people who are experts or works for the UN, but all of us here are the actors and we must be one of them. Even a small act has the potential to bring about huge changes. We should always keep in mind that we are the stakeholders on this issue, thus having the shared responsibility to address this problem.

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights



United Nations
Human Rights

Yongsan High School, Kyu Cheol Kim

Sookmyung Girls' High School, Sumin Cho

Hana Academy Seoul, Dodam Kim

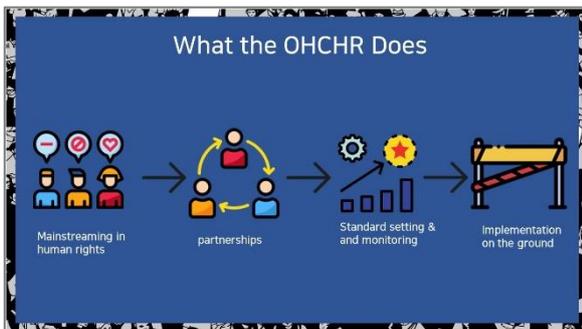
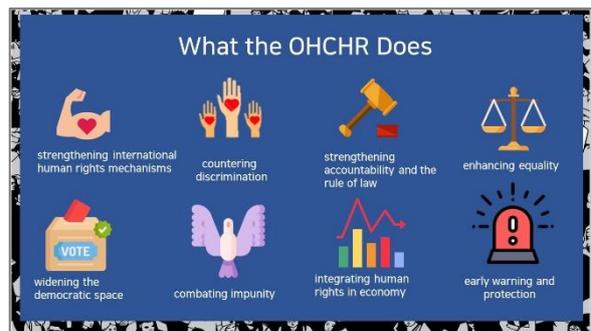
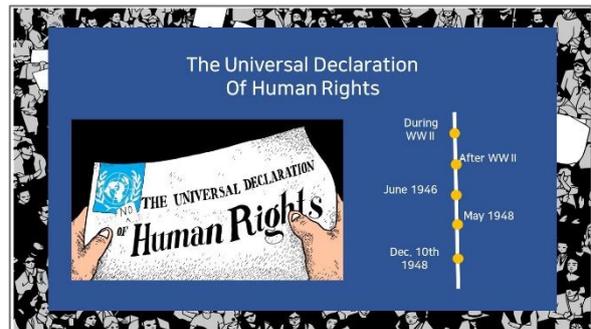
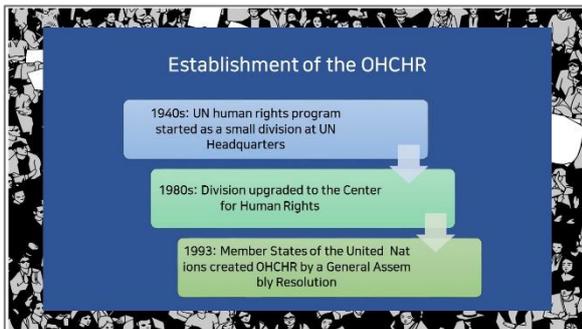
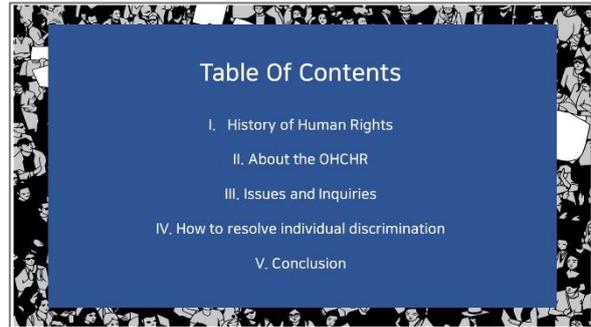
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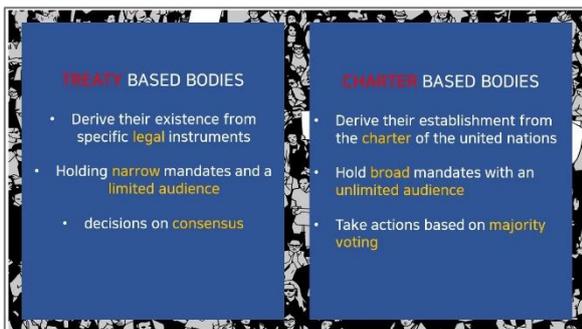
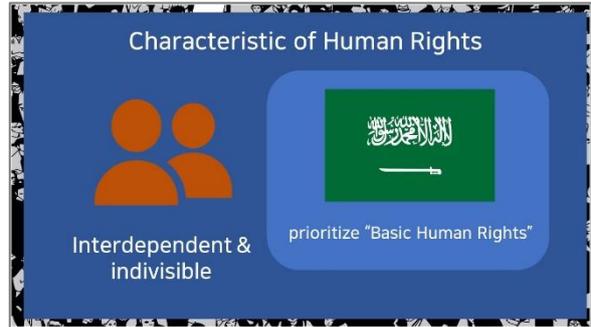
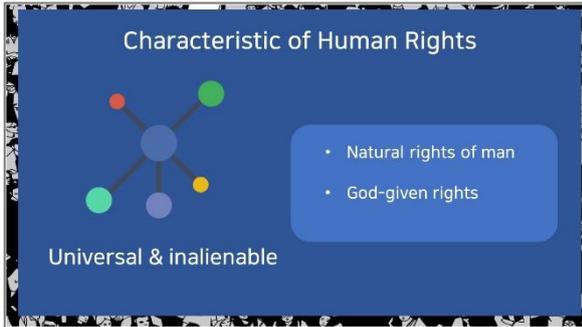
Daewon International Middle School, Seungyeon Lee

Gwacheon Foreign Language High School, Minhyung Kim

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- UN OHCHR Briefing Report -



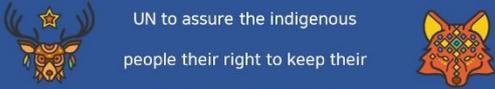


Q. What are ways to help refugees that are out of reach?

Q. Are there any solutions to the problem of separation of families?

Q. How can we get rid of stereotypes against LGBTQs even when there are policies related to discriminations against them?

Q. Are there any plans for the UN to assure the indigenous people their right to keep their indigenous identities?



Types of Discrimination



- The discriminatory behavior is embedded in important social institutions
- The discriminatory actions of an individual or a small group of individuals

The process of filing in a complaint



- Anyone who feels discriminated
- no given format, but needs to include the committee the state party and some signature
- after filling the complaint, the committee decides whether to inspect the case.

Special Procedures

- independent and unpaid experts appointed by the Human Rights Council
 - Conduct special country visits
 - Receive and consider direct complaints
- Dialogue with governments and bring allegations to their attention
 - shame and have press conference about that particular issue



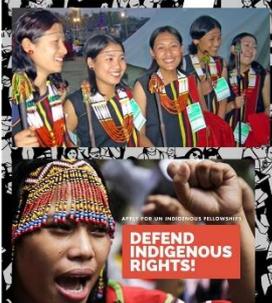
Migration

- provide education for the refugees & recipient country
- human rights experts or political experts to help the government found the system



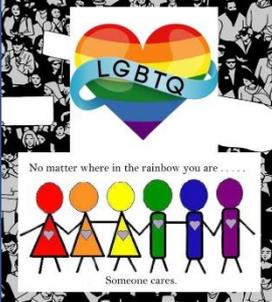
Indigenous People

- Highlight the rights of indigenous people
- Help forcefully displaced indigenous migrants
- Decide priorities themselves regardless of the field



LGBTQs

- monitor and highlight the patterns of human rights
- work for exposure to the government
- highlight the advises and steps to take in order



Any Questions?






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I. History of Human Rights

1. History and purpose of the foundation of the OHCHR

About 60 years ago, The United Nations human rights program has grown since in the beginnings. In the 1940s, a small division was started at the UN headquarters. This later was upgraded to the Center for Human Rights after



moving to Geneva in the 1980s. In 1993, at the World Conference on Human Rights, the international society decided to create a powerful human rights mandate with stronger support. As a result, in the General Assembly in 1993, members of the United Nations established OHCHR. There are several purposes of the foundation of the OHCHR. First, it was founded to lead to human rights issues and to emphasize how important the human rights is at the international levels. Second, it helps international cooperation for human rights. Third, it coordinates action for human rights throughout the United Nations system. Fourth, it acts to help serious violations of human rights. Lastly, it provides education and technical assistance about human rights.

2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights



During World War II, the allies of World War II adopted the 'Four Freedoms' as their basic war aims. The Four Freedoms are 'freedom of speech', 'freedom of worship', 'freedom from want', and 'freedom from fear'. After the atrocities which were committed by Nazi Germany during World War II became fully obvious, the world community agreed that the United Nations Charter didn't sufficiently mark the rights which were referred. A universal declaration which specifies individual rights was necessary to give effect to the Charter's provisions on human rights. In June 1946, the United Nations Economic and Social Council created the Commission on Human Rights including 18

members from various nationalities and political backgrounds. The Commission created a Universal Declaration of Human Rights Drafting Committee to write about the Declaration. When the Committee finished its work in May 1948, the draft was discussed by the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, and the Third Committee of the General Assembly before voting in December 1948.

The Universal Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly on December 10th, 1948. Of the 58 members of the United Nations, 48 countries voted in favor, none against, 8 countries abstained and 2 countries didn't vote. The declaration includes the preamble and 30 articles, although it is not legally binding in themselves, it declares an individual's rights, and it has been detailed in subsequent international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions, and other laws. The preamble explains what caused the declaration to be written on the basis of historical and social reasons. Articles 1~2 establishes the basic concepts of freedom, dignity, brotherhood, and equality. Articles 3~5 establishes other individuals' rights such as the right to life and the prohibition of slavery. Articles 6~11 refer to basic human rights legitimacy, including several remedies cited for defense in the event of human rights violations. Articles 12~17 established individual rights towards the community, including things such as freedom of movement.

Articles 18~21 sanctioned freedom of thought, opinions, religion and conscience, such as spiritual, public and political freedom, and peaceful personal connections. Articles 22~27 describes individuals' economic, social and cultural rights. Articles 28~30 established common methods of using these rights and defined the areas in which individual rights could not be applied.



II. Lecture

1. What is the OHCHR

According to the official site of OHCHR, the organization is a part of the United Nation Secretariat and the principal human rights official of the United Nations. By prioritizing these eight aspects:

- *Strengthening international human rights mechanisms*
- *Enhancing equality*
- *Countering discrimination*
- *Combating impunity*
- *Strengthening accountability and the rule of law*
- *Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere*
- *Widening the democratic space*
- *Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence.*

They provide education, leadership, and action to empower individuals around the world and offer aid to countries to uphold the human rights.

Also, as an organization supporting the united human rights structure, the OHCHR promotes the right to development. In addition, through both the universal ratification and implementation of the major human rights treaties and respect of the law, the connection of the UN human rights education and public information and public information takes place. Because the implication of the human rights is continuous and finite, in addition to the Executive Office of the High Commission, the OHCHR is said to have four major divisions

- *The research and right to Development Division*
- *The Human Rights Treaties Division*
- *The Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division*
- *The Human rights Council and Special Procedures Division*



Furthermore, Nenad Vasic, a staff at the OHCHR, informed us that when human rights issues are discussed, they are the two main bodies that try to solve the problems- the treaty-based body and charter-based body. To explain briefly, the treaty-based body is the body that monitors the changes being made while the charter-based bodies sit at the table and taking actions to make a difference.

Therefore, when the problem is dealt by treaty-based bodies, the OHCHR focuses more on the monitoring step and when the problem is dealt by charter-based bodies they try to choose the best strategy to help the people who are struggling with a lack of respect of their human rights. To implement the comprehensive mandate, the OHCHR employs 1085 staff (as of 31 December 2013) based in Geneva, New York and in 13 country offices and 13 regional offices or centers around the world, as well as a workforce of 689 international human rights officers serving in UN peace missions or political offices.

2. What do they do

The OHCHR leads global human rights efforts speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations worldwide and provides assistance to governments in need of help. But rather than 'Oh we have an absolute solution to your problem' the OHCHR aids the countries with the mind of 'okay you try to solve your problems and we are going to help along the way.'

The steps on what the OHCHR focuses on to proceed their missions can be divided into the four steps of *Mainstreaming in human rights, Partnerships, Standard-setting and monitoring, Implementation on the ground.*

Mainstreaming human rights is the operation of implanting the perspective of the human rights into United Nations systems that are connected and mutually operating. As we face ever-changing conflicts and challenges over time, the international community is focused on the human rights more than ever to address several global issues. In relation to this, as the mainstreaming of the human rights is impossible to be done by an individual, it takes multiple partnerships to make the plans come to life. Thus, the OHCHR is said to work with several representative organizations such as governments, civil society, national human rights institutions and other United Nations organizations and other international organizations protecting and promoting the human rights.

As important as the background procedures, what is actually done on the field is just as important because it is what affects the people directly. While supporting the work of special procedures, the OHCHR divides the process of doing so into three major dimensions: *Standard-setting, Monitoring, Implementation on the ground.*

The OHCHR tries receiving the direct complaints of human rights violations and address the governments by dispatching independent experts as they carry out visits to the field. Other actions of standard setting and monitoring dimensions of the work are the legal research and secretariat support it provides to the core human rights treaty obligations. With this, the field presences play an essential in identifying, highlighting, and developing responses to human rights challenges, in close collaboration with governments, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, and members of civil society

3. The SDGs and Human Rights

Since the three pillars to the SDGs are environmental, social, and economic, the interests of the human rights are higher than ever. This leads the changes being seen into five different aspects of *Universal, Transformative, Comprehensive, Inclusive, Moving forwards*

The biggest differences between the SDGs and the MDGs is that the goals are now focused on the whole world rather than only the developing countries. It leads all the countries to make progress towards the sustainable development and face both the common and unique challenges on achieving the diverse dimensions of the sustainable development. Also, as the new agenda aims to leave no-one behind, anticipating “a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination” between countries, including gender equality, by reaffirming the responsibilities of all states to “respect, protect and promote human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, color, sex, language, religion. Political or other opinions, national and social origin, property, birth, disability or another status.” In addition, the OHCHR is making a strong contribution to the integration of human rights in the course of delineating the SDGs while seeking to establish strategies to achieve the 2030 Agenda that are human-rights based. Thus, the SDGs having a much broader vision than the MDGs it provides a transformative for people as well as planet-centered, human rights-centered and gender-sensitive sustainable development, leaving no one behind.

4. The Characteristic of human rights

Human rights are a set of norms that every human possess by a birth. It is an absolute thing for all the people in the world and nobody, including every government and organization, can't take them away. There are three main characteristics of human rights.

First, they are universal and inalienable. As we mentioned before, human rights can be defined as natural rights of man or God-given rights. They are inherent and absolute being for all people. Even though there are serious criminals, their rights must never be threatened.

Second, human rights are also interdependent and indivisible. All rights should be respected, and various human rights are related. So they are interdependent, which means we need to respect all the rights together. Because of the relations between them, there could be some conflicts between the rights. For example, Saudi Arabia laws have controversial issues in the status quo because they infringe women rights. Women at Saudi can never adorn themselves, communicate with other men, swim at public area, wearing clothes while shopping, competing sports with other etc. However Saudi says that they have the freedom of their religion, which means the laws that seem like discriminating the women are actually from their religion, and they also have their rights to be respected of their religion. So two rights- freedom of religion and women rights- are colliding, which are very interdependent. Like this example, most of the rights of human is related, and constantly impact others. To solve the complex issues like the example, we need to prioritize the right which is more important and extensive. For the issues at Saudi, we should better prioritize the women rights because it is more extensive and basic problem for all women, and by these laws, their basic human rights are getting threatened. So we believe the rights of women need to prioritize than freedom of religion.

And lastly, all rights are equal for every people. There shouldn't be any discriminations toward people for any reason. Because all of them are equal and they have rights to be treated equally, without any discriminations. So, there are some obligations for us to protect the rights all over the world. As of right holders, everybody must need to endeavor to protect the rights sustainably. And for the governments and organizations as duty bearers, because they are the one who is in power to do something to ensure human rights, they need to make an action to protect diverse human rights, with political amendments or campaign for other's stereotypes. And for instance, OHCHR also works both to empower right holders and to help duty bearers.



5. UN Human Rights System

In the status quo, there is a UN human rights system that works for the world's human rights. As it is already explained above, it is parted in two bodies, which are treaty-based bodies and charter based bodies. First,

treaty-based bodies are concentrating on protection that is based on treaties. They have ten human rights that are established under the core of international human rights treaties. They are tasked to assist states in the implementation of these treaties. However, they are only limited to the countries that are signed and ratified in the treaties. They have no authority to assist other countries that aren't ratified in the treaties. Second, charter-based bodies are mechanisms established under the Human Rights Council. Human rights council is an inter-governmental body that addresses human rights violations, responds to emergencies, prevents human rights abuse, and periodically reviews country situations. There are two big procedures for the mechanism, special procedures, and complaint procedures.

6. Various challenges toward Human Rights

There are various human right challenges in the status quo. We need to counter discrimination towards particular groups or people, for example, religions, gender, racist, etc. We should also combat against impunity. Integrating human rights in development and economic spheres is also the important thing to do. Furthermore, early warning and protection in conflict, violence, and insecurity could make a positive influence on various issues. Preventing violence and conflicts could make the world way more peaceful. Widening the democratic space will improve the human rights much more. Democracy will be the first start of respecting human rights. Last but not least, strengthening human rights mechanism will be better for the hopeful future.



III. Solutions for individual discrimination

1. Why the focus should be on individual discrimination

Throughout the lecture, we could understand the strategies and procedures of how the OHCHR approaches discrimination of human rights problems inflicted from institutions or big groups of people towards individuals, which are projected and spotlighted a lot in mass media. However, we came to an inquiry: how

quickly and efficiently can the OHCHR actually solve the individual discrimination cases; the smaller and more person-to-person problems?

So, how serious is individual discrimination in the status quo? On the OHCHR website, we saw a case in which an individual was discriminated against (online abuse) but the OHCHR did not actually completely solve this issue yet. Also, we saw on the website that the OHCHR was focusing on indigenous people's discrimination, which often takes the form of individual discrimination in the first place before it takes a turn for bigger scales; institutional discrimination.

In short, there are three reasons why we decided to focus on the specific issue and diverse cases of individual discrimination. First, because the individual discrimination cases are increasing, with some cases not noticed because they are specific and because they are person-to-person cases. Second, because the OHCHR itself is trying to focus, and put the spotlight on the specific cases of individual discrimination, especially regarding cases such as discrimination of indigenous people. We believe that there are numerous cases of individual discrimination that are not actually up on the surface, or spotlighted as much in the media as institutional discrimination cases. And we believe that solving these individual discrimination cases is equivalent to preserving every individual's human rights. In order to achieve this, we believe that the OHCHR, as the biggest organization within the UN related to the resolving of human rights problems, should be the one solving these individual discrimination cases. Finally, because the theme of our session at the United Nations is 'Sustainable Development', and because every sustainable development goal has 'human rights' issues within it, we believe that the problem of individual discrimination should be focused on. Therefore, we decided to focus and try to come up with some solutions as to solving these individual human rights violation cases.



- **Example of individual discrimination: Rana Ayyub**

Recently, there has been a lot of controversy regarding the issue of online hate. The victim was Rana Ayyub, an independent journalist who works in India. It all happened when she was falsely reported as supporting child rapists and questioning the safety of Muslims in India. After this false news spread, she was exposed to horrendous messages, calling her to be murdered or gang-raped, also mowing down her religious faith even after she clarified that the news was invalid. Being reported about this problem, the OHCHR asked the Indian government to protect her. This action is one of the principal functions of the special procedure, to communicate with states when human rights violation

occurs, by sending urgent appeals. If the government does not reply to this suggestion, the case would be reported worldwide to shame the government.

2. Approaching individual discrimination

The lecturer told us that when dealing with individual discrimination cases, the OHCHR process starts with individual complaints, and then the OHCHR sees what they can do about the problem. Thus, all individual discrimination cases start with complaints, comments from actual victims of the discrimination, who know best about the actual things that are happening. In order to resolve the problem of individual discrimination, we need to utilize this procedure. Without individual complaints or reports from the experts, the procedure of resolving the discrimination case cannot even start. Therefore, we thought that the resolution to approaching and solving individual discrimination cases should take its starting point with actually 'reporting' the cases.

As constituents of the global community, when we become victims or when we see individual discrimination taking place around us, we should never hesitate to report quickly to the OHCHR, and the first procedure of reporting is called ‘individual complaints’. Anyone in the world who feel that they are victims of violations against their human rights may bring an individual complaint to the OHCHR, and it is through individual complaints that human rights are given concrete meaning. Even though the human rights of all people are clarified in the human rights declaration, without individual reports about discrimination, the exact meaning and application of human rights may seem abstract and superficial.

3. When and what should the individual put in a complaint?

As mentioned in the individual complaint procedure within the OHCHR guide, an individual can report a case of individual discrimination when any of the 9 treaties regarding human rights are violated. In this case, the individual can put in a complaint, or a petition to a committee. Though the complaint does not require a given format, an individual should include preferably a complaint with typed material and signs. Information that needs to be included is name, nationality, date of birth, postal address and e-mail address of the complainant, and so on.

4. After an individual puts in a petition, how does the OHCHR work?

A petition from an individual that fulfills the elements mentioned above, and some more elements which are mentioned in the guideline, the given petition is sent to the matching committee where it is discussed upon whether to be considered as a discrimination case or not. When it is considered as a discrimination, the committee within the OHCHR will inform the reported State party or group about the case. In some urgent cases which could bring about irreparable consequences such as the execution of a death sentence or deportation to a country where the complainant would face a risk of torture. They are called interim measures. Not only this, but there are numerous special procedures with which the OHCHR can encourage and support the State party or group that has been reported to change the situation and possibly solve the discrimination problem happening in the status quo. This is the basic structure of processes within the OHCHR when dealing with individual petitions or complaints, at the start of a project.

5. How important is this procedure for the promotion of human rights?

Even though there are officials and human rights experts all around the world, there is no other person that know about individual discrimination cases than the people being discriminated themselves, or the people right next to those people. They take notice quicker than any expert in that region, and this is why they should be the ones reporting to the OHCHR.

6. What are the instruments that the OHCHR use?

The system that the OHCHR use is divided largely into two sectors, treaty-based bodies and charter based bodies. In treaty-based bodies, they have ten human rights bodies such as the human rights committee and the committee on migrant workers. These treaties assist the sectors they are each in charge of. On the other hand, charter-based bodies are established under the Human rights council. They use measures like special procedures and complaint procedures to reach their needs. Although the difference may seem obscure at the beginning, it is actually quite explicit. For example, they have clear structural differences. The treaty bodies derive their existence from specific legal instruments, holds a limited audience and make their decisions on consensus. However, the charter-based bodies derive their establishment from the charter of the United Nations, and hold broad mandates with an unlimited audience and make decisions through majority voting.

7. What are the methods they use to cover the elements of human rights?

The lecturer portrayed special procedures as a central element that is capable to cover all the elements of human rights. This procedure is held only when specific reports about a corrupt situation have been notified to the human rights department. This is the reason why we have acknowledged the importance of instantly reporting any cases of human rights disruption to the OHCHR immediately. Most of the special procedures are held by independent and unpaid experts who are appointed by the Human Right Council. When they pay a visit to the country, they are able to raise awareness of problems that were not yet found as they are able to listen to those who were not able to give direct complaints. They monitor specific issues or the human rights situation that are prevalent in it by researching issues of concern and working with the media. All in all, this procedure would provide OHCHR access to information that they would otherwise not have known, leading to an increase in their rate of response to emergencies.

IV. Issues

The three issues of human rights that are always talked upon the UN organizations are immigrants, the LGBTQ community and the indigenous people. As explained above, as the human rights is in the center of attention more than ever, our group came to think about the problems in these three issues and the procedure implemented to solve them.

1. Immigrants

Talking about human rights, our group had to talk about immigrants and refugees. When refugees go into another country, for reasons such as being different from the local, hate crimes happen a lot. Therefore there has been over flood of news about the increase of child refugees and birthrates. However, the latest news informed that although the United Nations tried to help those girls, there were restrictions because many of them are out of reach. We wanted to know if there have been any changes made to reach those girls. We learned how UN tried to help them through an example of what happened in Rohingya. In these case of Rohingya, the birth rate once spiked up to 50 due to hate crimes such as sexual assaults and rapes towards refugees. To try to help the refugees, UN organizations such as the UNFPS made statistical data on pregnant refugees to find out how many pregnant refugees there are and constantly check how many of the recorded refugees are getting UN's help. This means that although it may not be possible to find out every single person who is in need of help as they are out of reach, the UN tries hard to help as many people as they can. Moreover, the safety of immigrants is another issue. During the process of immigration, mothers are separated from their children in certain cases. They are neither given the reason why their children are taken away nor given the information of where their children are being taken away. They also cannot get a proper response from the court other than an ambiguous one. We would like to know if there is anything on the agenda that provides safety to those mothers and children or if there had been any actions taken to ensure their safety. If not, it is our job and mission to find a solution to this problem.

- **Real life problems with special procedures being implemented to solve them:**

The Yemen refugees have suddenly been entering Korea due to the War in Yemen. Korean and the Korea government has long supported the idea of providing aid for the refugees. However, when actually facing the refugees themselves, they are not as welcoming as we would expect. Jeju Island, a territory of Korea, has been within reach for many refugees because of their policy that enables aliens to enter the territory temporarily without having a proper visa. However, this policy was interpreted by refugees as a method to stay in the country until they receive refugee entry permission. The fact that many refugees have committed a crime in the European countries such as rape, burglary, with the increase in taxes in order to support these refugees financially, the hate towards them skyrocketed. With concerns of refugees soaring in Korea, the

atmosphere of Korean citizens towards the refugees are not positive. In order to prevent any hate crimes that may occur, the OHCHR should provide education for both the refugees and the recipient country. The refugees would need to learn and the cultures of the land they escaped, appreciating the help they are given. On the contrary, for those in the recipient country, they learn not to think negatively towards them, with prejudice but admitting them as a part of the society. Also, they should send human rights experts or political experts to help the government found the system that refugees can contribute to the economy. Although it is assured that the refugees can contribute to the development of one country's economy, not many governments are aware of this. When this criterion is reached, it would prevent people from despising the refugees due to economic reasons. With these efforts, the hate crimes could significantly decrease.

2. LGBTQ

There may be countries with policies related to the discrimination against LGBTQ. However, in many countries, no matter what the policy is about, there can be people who do not follow the policy. Also, even though there are policies, the stereotypes and the way people look at those people will not change for a very long time. In these cases what should the country do to solve these problems?

The violent hate crimes against LGBTs have always been an issue as they are pervasive and tend to be especially brutal when compared to other hate crimes. Most victims of LGBT crimes are stabbed multiple times, strangled, mutilated or even tortured.

- **Real life problems with special procedures being implemented to solve them:**

For example, a 25-year-old Ryan Keith Skipper, in Wahneta, Florida, on March 14, 2007, is found dead from 20 stab wounds and a slit throat, with his corpse being found dumped on a road 2 miles away from his home. The reason why he was targeted was that he was gay. There has certainly been striving to solve these issues. Many governments such as the U.S made laws to prevent these hate crimes. However, as seen in the current state, there is not much progress. To solve these issues further, the OHCHR is working with governments to raise concerns and give recommendations while they monitor the patterns of human rights violations. They engage in public advocacy of decriminalization by using measures such as speeches and statements, newspaper articles, and video messages, for exposure to the public. Also, by supporting the human rights treaty bodies, they highlight advices and steps that individual states could take in order to comply with the responsibilities of the world as a whole should follow.

3. Indigenous People

There have been direct assaults on indigenous people by individuals for various reasons including hate crimes. And not only were the assaults on indigenous cultural expression carried out or facilitated by individuals but also by the federal and state governments in ways such as the systematic removal of indigenous children from their families, placing them in government or church-run boarding schools, with the objective of expunging them of their indigenous identities. Moreover, the emotional, physical and sexual abuses are recorded so clearly. Furthermore, violence against indigenous women, lands, resources taken away, treaties broken, economic and social condition plummeting to the ground, and the lack of recognition about these problems are only a part of what the indigenous people of today have to live through. Therefore, it is a topic to think about why some countries try to expunge the indigenous people's identity and if there are any special laws that the UN is providing or if there is any action that the UN is taking to protect the rights of the indigenous people to preserve their identities. We have to come up with a way to prevent these discriminations against indigenous people from happening to guarantee the human rights of the indigenous people.



- **Real life problems with special procedures being implemented to solve them:**

Indigenous people mostly have unique languages, which lead to having a special, diverse tradition of their own. However, this uniqueness started to be neglected and ignored rather than being respected by governments and countries they live in, being treated like aliens. Being treated like outsiders, they were deprived of their basic rights as citizens. Simply, indigenous people have always been vulnerable to being victims of problems such as poverty and lack of employment opportunities.

This can be seen in the phenomenon when indigenous people only take up 5 percent of the world's population but 15 percent of the poorest people. In addition, their situation is getting even worse as they are starting to be challenged the right to their territory and resources. This case was shown in the land dispossession of the Ogiek community from Kenya, East Africa. This was when the Kenyan government transformed forests which were the home of the Ogiek.

This results in a sense of self-determination for indigenous people since many believe they have special relationships with their lands. It is important to realize the difficulties of Latin Americans who have migrated to urban areas. After moving to cities, most indigenous people undergo difficulties while trying to integrate with the society as they are frequently neglected. Also, in the process of integration with the dominant community, most indigenous people lose themselves. In order to solve these phenomena, the United Nations again highlighted the rights of indigenous people and recommended relevant states to enthusiastically help forcefully displaced indigenous migrants, providing them medical centers and education.

Also, sending special rapporteurs which the speaker acknowledged, would also be a great choice as it would show the rational situation of indigenous people. They should be checked if they are given the rights to decide their priorities, regardless of what field.



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● *Participant Reflection*

Sookmyung Girls' High School, Sumin Cho

I was always interested in disruptions happening around the world and the basic human rights. As this interest grew, it pushed me to participate in various activities that concerned about human rights and learn books that are based on this topic. I slowly grew a dream that I wanted to work in sectors that worked for people who were deprived of their rights, such as the LGBTQs, indigenous people or even further, woman who are deprived of their opportunities. Following this, my interest towards United Nations gradually grew. However, I doubted the power of United Nations although I acknowledged its purpose because it seemed

impossible to change different country's ideas. I even reached a point where United Nations seemed useless. It seemed as if the United Nations did not have a definite solution or an objective to solve world issues. However, as I started to prepare for this 12th United Nations Training program, I realized that I was not familiar with the agenda the United Nations decided upon. For example, the United Nations had developed the 17 SDG goals after hearing this speech from the commissioner of OHCHR, my thought changed completely.

Firstly, they knew the restrictions and the problems of the previous actions they took and were trying to make alternatives. For example, they had made specific instruments to use, and had developed special procedures to gain knowledge about the situation. Furthermore, listening to lectures from commissioners from other organizations, not only OHCHR, became a great motivation for me. We listened to various lectures, UN women, CTED, and many others. The lecturers of these organizations first introduced us what they do, recent events that they handled, and asked us if we had any questions. Although we were only students from Korea, the commissioners kept on emphasizing that we are an important part of the world. This gave me a feeling that I was bigger than I thought of myself, giving me self-confidence.

Also, after hearing the lectures, we were provided an opportunity to write reports based on the topic we chose, which was human rights for me. I took responsibility for writing the solutions for the problems we chose, which were LGBTQ, indigenous people, Rana Ayubb and so on. In the process of considering what actions could be made to mend the problems, I realized I found this position very interesting. This gave me an assurance of my dream, working for people who are in difficulties, finding out what solutions could be made. This whole journey was a great experience for me as I was able to gain confidence for my dream and myself.

Hana Academy Seoul, Dodam Kim

My dream is to be a human rights lawyer. I was interested about human rights, especially the rights for disadvantaged people since my sister had serious medical accidents from several slight mistakes. They didn't treat my sister as equal human like themselves. When I be the one of the family whose rights aren't getting protected, I felt huge anger about the situation; I had nothing to do. What I can do was just waiting for a success trial. However, there are various people who can't even start a trial because of the financial problems. There will be people who can't even eat foods, drink clean water, and have a comfortable house. In status quo, there are uncountable people that aren't getting any respect of themselves also; such as LGBTQ, indigenous people, disabled people, refugees, some labor, etc. By having the experience above, I decided my future career as a person who works for the improvement of human rights.

The reason why I attend to this camp was to expand my knowledge about the human rights. Honestly, I wasn't that interested to UN before I attend to this camp. The career that I wanted wasn't related with UN, so I didn't realize what actual role that UN takes. I thought UN was an organization of diverse countries that only recommend things for global society to the governments. However, from this camp, I could learn so many things, including the important roles of UN for the global society. UN's every role was extremely amazing. And especially OHCHR, the organization that is focusing for worldwide human rights was also the important part of the protection of human rights. By the lecture from Nenad Vasic, I could learn that everything in the world is actually fundamentally based on the protection of human rights, and if there aren't any improvement at human rights, there won't be any improve of society also. "We will work until the human rights of every people in the world are respected." Goal of OHCHR made me to think about what actually is a human rights, and things that I could do for the protection. It was a great time for me to attend this camp and lecture. I believe in order for everyone to be happy, everyone's human rights should be respected by priority.

At first, I didn't really know exactly what human rights were. In fact, I didn't think much about human rights before. All I knew was the basic definition of human rights. However, the lecture by Nenad Vasic, who works in the OHCHR, made me rethink about human rights. In the lecture, the lecturer told us what human rights are, what OHCHR do, the UN human rights system, and the challenges about human rights these days. Through the lecture, I could learn many things about human rights that I didn't know very well. After the lecture, I became more interested in human rights, and I thought I should be more interested in human rights and study about it. The whole lecture on the program was a great opportunity to find my new interest and dream.



The value of the human rights, furthermore the OHCHR was acknowledged once again by the lecture of Nenad Vasic. As a person who always had an interest in human rights and the part that the United Nations played in caring for the needed and helping them live by the crucial rights that they deserve, I had a clear idea of what the human rights were but not the exact methods of how the organizations of the United Nations proceeded to help the people keep them. However, by this chance, I was able to go in depth of this curiosity and learn what the OHCHR is, the different bodies and the main points it thinks importantly of.

While learning about attributes of the human rights and OHCHR, the inspiring characteristic of the intimacy between the SDGs and the human rights very much made me happy about the direction it was heading and was the outstanding component that made it seem that the world was slowly falling into the right place. As comparing the SDGs to the MDGs is the easiest way to see the improvement, the two main points of which differentiates the two sets of goals is the fact they are much more universal and inclusive. Because the goals of sustainable development now applies to every country, we were now able to see the world in a lot more conventional way.

Second, learning about the different bodies within the OHCHR interested me of seeing the different tasks they were given to aid the countries in need of help, seeking humanitarian protection. Given the wider chance of having interactions with those people, it seems like a perfect opportunity to let down the barriers that we had before and increase the quality conversations and negotiations that have the filial piety to affect great amounts of lives in a positive way. Seeing how the different bodies such as the treaty-based bodies and charter-based bodies shared their roles and effectively put their plans into action made me feel very fortunate to have such structured organization protecting people all around the world and their human rights.

Finally, having to think about the three main issues the OHCHR had been dealing with since the days we can remember let me feel the importance of how crucial it is for even the smallest communities to have a significant voice. The immigrants, LGBTQ community, and indigenous people explain much too well about the situation and history of when their human rights were not only ignored but in some cases were denied to be counted as existent beings. Therefore, having to think and review these problems, solutions, and actions that were being made both emotionally and objectively, felt like a time for me to mature even more in the short time of advancing our program

In conclusion, participating in this program was more than a privilege for me. It made me learn things that other students would only imagine to learn. Learning about how the SDGs and the human rights are connected to one another, the different bodies within the OHCHR and thinking about the three main issues (LGBTQ community, immigrants, and the indigenous people.) allowed me to grow in the direction of how I would like to be in the future. It also let me increase my understanding of different perspectives and opinions about the issues and once again showed me the importance of how every human being and their human rights matter.



Gwacheon Foreign Language High School, Minhyung Kim

My dream is to work in UNICEF to achieve my ultimate goal which is to help all children get a proper education in a proper environment. When I started to think that this was my dream, I thought to myself that my dream is also very closely related to human rights. The kids who have no access to quality education or environment have the right to education and the right to live in peace. The lecture by Nenad Vasic, which we listen to at the UN headquarters, really motivated me to learn more about human rights. I learned that the perspective of human rights is involved in everything done in the UN. Therefore learning about human rights will help me achieve my goal more perfectly and easily. Learning about OHCHR and human rights was a very good opportunity.

Myungduk Foreign Language High School, Seohyun Yoon

The issue of human rights has been the biggest issue from the foundation of the United Nations up to the point when the United Nations agreed on the Sustainable Development Goals, putting 'human rights' issues in each and every goal of the 17 SDGs. Therefore, it is safe to say that the OHCHR takes up a core part of the United Nations' purpose and main focus. Through education at school and through research beforehand,

I had acknowledged the fact that this issue is to be taken into notice for all individuals in the contemporary society, since we can always be the victim or even, unknowingly, the person who discriminates. However, I always had 2 inquiries in my mind, which were answered after the lecture given to us by Nenad Vasic.

First, I wondered why, despite the many efforts and numerous institutions for the empowerment and promotion of human rights, discrimination in forms of individual and institutional discrimination was rather ‘increasing’, with new forms of discrimination appearing, than ‘decreasing’. I wondered if discrimination could actually be eradicated once and for all, whether it was possible.

This question was answered during the lecture when the lecturer mentioned how procedures to solve discrimination problems started by experts and people working at the OHCHR acknowledging the existing problem. I realized that the reason I felt that there was more discrimination happening in the world is not that there is actually more discrimination in the world, but because more people are sensitive and active towards reporting the discrimination cases around the world. Therefore, I felt that rather than thinking that there is more discrimination in the world, I should feel a little happier that more people speak up to the OHCHR in our society, compared to the past when the OHCHR started actions after the discrimination case became a big social problem and was reflected on media.

Second, I wondered if a worldwide, big organization like the UN and the OHCHR within it could actually focus on each and every one of the problems of discrimination happening around us. I wondered, ‘Wouldn’t a big organization like this just have its attention towards the big issues with lots of people involved, rather than on individual discrimination cases?’



As we have mentioned above, this problem can be solved through clear and quick reporting of anyone that is present in the place of discrimination. During the lecture, I felt that the world is very big and there is a huge amount of discrimination cases not yet highlighted within the OHCHR. I learned that it is our job, the individual’s job to highlight the cases and help in opening up a start to solving even the individual discrimination problems. In overall, my inquiries about the human rights work within the UN was answered and also presented me with another question; what can I do to help resolve the discrimination existing in our contemporary society? I was surprised to realize that the answer is quite simple; take notice, report, and acknowledge the problem. This is what I have learned thanks to the briefing of the OHCHR; noticing and speaking up about a problem is the start to eradicating the problem itself. The OHCHR will take the next step to solve the actual problem.



MIGRATION

Photo: www.newscientist.com

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- Report on Migration -

UN 12th Training in New York Head Quarter

MIGRATION

Group 4: So Jung Lee, Na Yeong Kwak, Ba Rang Hong, Min Gyu Lee, Yoon Se Kim

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- 01 Security Problem of the Migrants
- 02 Women Refugees
- 03 Illegal Immigrants
- 04 Country Egoism and Refugees

Security Problem of the Migrants

As Muslim immigrants arrive to European borders, a certain anti-Islamic sentiment is growing

Dangerous misconception is being attached to Muslims and Muslim migrants

Insecurity rises among people not because of actual migrant crime

Women Refugees

Women Refugees who are suffering from SGBV do not report thier SGBV incidents for fear of dishonor reprisals or reluctance to discuss their matters

Solution: Not just giving them shallow preventions and help them SGBV survivors to report incidents by giving courage them with phychological methods

Illegal Immigrants

1 Graph of Population Estimates of Immigrants in the Country Illegally in Millions

PRO CON

Illegal Immigrants

Countless people were injured while moving to another country

Illegal Immigrants

Illegal immigrants are taking the risk of being deported because they are refugees

Solution: have positive insight toward immigrants
 -> Make a conversation between locals and illegal immigrants
 -> figure out gaps between the people who takes less advantages and more

Country Egoism and Refugees

Despite the increasing number of migrants, considerable number of countries are neglecting the responsibility as global citizens

Solution: promote the innovative policy and movement called "Care, Share, Dare"



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I. About Migration

1. What is Migration?

Migration is the movement between different places for various intentions. Migration includes both movements between different countries and within one country. People usually migrate in groups (i.e. families and refugee groups). Someone who moves seeking sanction from war or natural disaster is called a refugee, and someone who moves to another place seeking religious or political freedom is called an asylum seeker.

2. History of Migration

Human history is so incredibly complex. Colliding themes of war, famine, politics, and religion amalgamate into a complete mess of ideologies and interpretations. That is why historians after countless debates have settled on the singular bottom line of human history, one overarching theme to encompass all of humanity. In this manner, nothing is more inherent in human DNA than migration. It causes new ideas and economic growth. Initially, it was a thing of pure beauty and should be kept by all means necessary.

The early humans all lived by hunting and gathering until the dawn of agriculture, which did not happen until the Neolithic Era before 9000 BCE. Humans did not have the capacity to actively change the environment for their bidding, so they had to adjust. By chasing game and gathering food from the wild, humans survived.

Even after an agrarian culture had developed, humans still continued to migrate. The Age of Exploration led to large amounts of Europeans to the New World in seeking of colonies and raw materials. Centuries later, the United States of America also led many European and Chinese immigrants for industrial work. Another example is the migration of Jews and other minority groups that occurred during and after WWII.

History is filled with many different cases of migration; it is nothing new. Through historical experience, the world must begin to recognize migration as something inherent to human history and must work together to create a better system for migrants and refugees everywhere.



3. Reason of the migration

A. Economic Migrants

Globalization has been creating challenges, as numerous countries are developing everyday technology. While there are of course benefits to such developments, they have also brought problems into human life as well. One of the problems are in “Economic Migrants.” These individuals are generally from impoverished, developing countries migrating to obtain sufficient income for survival. This income is usually sent home to family members in the form of economic remittances and has become an economic staple in several developing countries

Regarding Economic Migrants

Pierre Gramegna, the minister of Luxembourg at last week's IMF Spring emphasized that we must face economic immigrants with careful research on their origins. He stated that climate change and starvation are the main driving factors for economic immigrants. Governmental aid and private help is necessary. New systems should be created to induce the engagement of companies and individuals in aid projects. The purpose of the initiatives is to obtain funds from private sectors and to create bonds. The initiative will achieve both social and environmental profits and financial returns. It includes the western Balkans, such as Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, and Syria. EIB will provide financial support to two regions with 6 billion euros over a five year period and 15 billion euros for additional support. The World's International Development Association created “poverty bonds” and they provide approximately \$1.5 billion worth of loans and grants for 75 poor countries. The policy of the support is based on equality of income and opportunities for economic immigrants.

B. Escape from human right violation

People move to another country also because of persecution of religion or politics and wars. During these progresses, rights of a lot of people are violated and most of them are left as refugees. All they can do is waiting for the countries to open the door for them.

Solution

As the Universal Declaration of human rights states, the law of human rights should include all kinds of fundamental human rights. The government should implement treatment without discrimination and the course of action should be proper and reasonable. The human rights approach in migration is notified in the center of migration and management. Migration centers mainly focus on the migrants who are marginalized and discriminated. The laws are also well designated both in the national and international agenda. Recently, more multi-dimensional approaches are being taken to control immigration through groups such as the Global Commission on International Migration. It is essential to know the relationship between development, migration, and human rights to prevent human rights violations during migration. The World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) has established poverty bonds among 75 of the world's poorest countries to resolve poverty among immigrants. Also there are many international policies that address the inequality of income and opportunities for migrants and immigrants.



C. Escape from natural disaster (ex. Extreme Climate)

Another reason people move is to gain access to opportunities and services or to escape extreme weather. This type of movement is usually from rural to urban areas and is known as "internal migrations."

Solution

1. *Address the drivers of involuntary migration and create more legal avenues of migration*
2. *Go back to the basics, to the historically positive nature of migration*
3. *Dispel the stereotypes*

Specific Examples

In Bangladesh, changes in the solution for climate change are urgent in order to prevent natural disasters. Disaster relief programs that specifically tackle flooding and other related problems are gradually mitigating the aftermath of disasters.

D. Socio-cultural and geo-historical factors

Socio-cultural and geo-historical factors also play a significant role. For example, in North Africa, living as an immigrant in Europe is considered as a symbol of a prestige. There are many countries which were former European colonies. This share of cultures contributes to the connection between Europe and Africa. Also, the geographical proximity also helps to connect the two continents and cultures.

Solution

Promote a project that aims at the social, cultural and economic integration of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers.



4. Economics Theories Regarding Migration and the World

A. Neoclassical economic theory

The Neoclassical economic states that the reason for migration is simply because of the difference between labor supply and demand amongst different countries. A person from a poor country moves to a richer

country to gain high returns. By contrast, a person from a rich country with their developed skill sets goes to a poor country seeking to reap profits.

B. Dual labor market theory

The Dual labor market theory states that migrants happen because of “pull factors”, which attract people from different countries. Low end jobs always exist and must be filled, but natives usually do not want these low-paying, labor heavy jobs; a gap between vocations occurs. The primary market consists of prestigious vocations, and the secondary market is comprised by high-labored vocations. Because natives will not seek the secondary market and low-wage, low-skill jobs are essential to an economy, immigrants are natural. In this, the government is virtually irrelevant to migration, but the economy and society are what play a major role in migration.



C. New economics of labor migration

This theory states that migration cannot be explained simply by individual economic incentives, but by a multitude of socio-logical reasons. The past theories of migration are too concentrated on one aspect of migration. Modern-day migration is something much more complex and must be researched through various fields. This new theory considers many other aspects other than the labor market, such as family incomes, lowering economic risks, an international, interdependent world economy, and the globalization that is gradually diminishing national borders around the globe.

D. Relative deprivation theory

Relative deprivation theory states that an individual or a group compares their situation to another. With this in mind, the subject works towards social change to obtain what others have and what he or she believes must have also. According to this theory, the pursuit of equality is what fuels migration.

5. Feature of the Modern Migration

A. Difference feature of the Modern Migration and Original Migration

- *Temporary Migration - Permanent Migration*
- *In-Migration- Immigration*
- *Unintended Migration-Intended Migration*
- *Small Migration – Group Migration*
- *Unidentified Migration – Migration through Legal Process*

B. Feature of the Modern Migration

- *Globalization of the Migration*
- *Fastened Migration*
- *Wide Variety of Migration*
- *Increasing Number of Women Immigrants*
- *Political Feature of Migration*
- *Political Tendency of Migration*
- *Widened Area of Migration*

II. About Refugees

1. What is Refugee?

A refugee is someone who moves from his or her own country because of war, violence and persecution. Refugees are often persecuted because of race, religion, nationality, political opinion corresponding to particular social groups. They are not able to return home or settle in certain places. War and violence for religious and ethnic reasons are the main causes of the appearance of refugees

2. Kinds of Refugees

A stateless person is someone who does not have a citizenship of any country. Citizenship is the legal relationship between a government and citizen, which is a key to have a right about political, economic, social and activity, not only the citizenship but also responsibilities of both government and citizen.

An asylum seeker is a person who searches for an asylum that provides certification as a refugee, legal protection, and material assistance.



3. Refugee Statistics

Worldwide Trends of Refugees: 68.5 million people were forcibly relocated because of conflict or human rights violations by the end of 2017. This population has increased to 2.9 million prior to last year. Moreover, the population of people who were forcibly relocated indicated at a record high.

40 million individuals were displaced internally, and 3.1 million individuals were asylum-seekers. Now, displacement still remains high. One person is displaced every 2 seconds. There are 30 individuals displaced in every minute. Globally, 1 in every 110 individuals is an asylum-seeker.

Education

(1) General Trends:

- a) Refugee-children are 5 time more likely to be out of school than their non-refugee peers.
- b) 2.9 million of the 6.4 million individuals who are refugees of school-age were attending primary or secondary education in 2016. More than half of them could not go to school.
- c) Enrollment of primary education for refugees has increased to 66 percent prior to 2015's 50%.

(2) Primary, Secondary and Higher Education:

- a) 1.5 million refugee-children were not enrolled in primary school and 2 million refugee teenagers were not attending secondary school.
- b) Less than 50 percent of refugee children attend primary school.
- c) Less than 30 percent of refugee children in low-income countries are enrolled in secondary school.
- d) Refugees who enroll in college or university take only 1 percent.

(3) Gender Gap:

- a) For every ten refugee boys in primary school, there are fewer than eight refugee girls.
- b) For every ten refugee boys in secondary school there are fewer than seven refugee girls.



4. Refugee Camp

A. What is a Refugee Camp?

Refugees are likely to be neglected for many years. In certain cases, some are displaced for nearly two decades. Moreover, their futures are quite uncertain, and they need assistance from legal organizations for resettlement.

B. Importance of Refugee Camp

The purpose of a refugee camp is the temporary assistance for homeless refugees fleeing from violence and persecution. Organizations build shelters to provide immediate assistance and safety for the refugees. Camps also cooperate with the UNHCR to deliver lifesaving aid like food, water, and medical care.

C. The Revolution of Refugees Camp

Refugee camps are efficient in delivering lifesaving aid, but many refugees are limited for the period of stay in camps. The UN Refugee Agency initially assists them, but they cannot always provide long term care for refugees. Camps can no longer easily accept numerous refugees. Improvement for more sustainable aid for refugees is needed.

5. Refugee Problems

A. Rights for the Refugees

- **Security Problem of the Refugee**

Problem

Whenever an influx of migrants occurs, there is always opposition from the receiving country. The European migrant crisis is no different. As Muslim immigrants increasingly arrive at European borders, a certain anti-Islamic sentiment is starting to grow in the world. Currently, a dangerous misconception is being attached to Muslims, especially Muslim migrants, that they are a threat to national security. What this creates is a clash of ideologies and religions all on the basis of irrational fear. The receiving country gradually builds animosity towards these migrants, as the migrants act accordingly, by developing the same hate. As a product, insecurity rises among people and the world becomes more skeptical of migration, not because of actual migrant crime, but because of fear, prejudice, and bigotry.

Solution

So, what can we do to alleviate the problem? What can the world do as a whole to achieve peace at its borders? It's simple. Just think. According to statistics, migrants are actually less likely to commit crimes and more likely to become economically successful. In effect, the flawed populist philosophy is more harmful to migrant-receiving nations, and the notion that migrants cause a spike in crime is downright preposterous. Even history serves as the great advocate for migration, as it has been witnessed multiple times that a rise in immigration has always led to great economic growth (i.e. the Industrial Revolution in the US during the late 1800's where the U.S accepted masses of Chinese, Irish, and other European migrants who acted as a major catalysts to the economic boom in the United States). Furthermore, as introduced before, the entire human identity is based on change, movement, and adaption. At its core, migration is an embodiment of what defines us-humanity and opportunity at its fullest. Migration is not a problem, seeing it as a problem is the problem.

B. Women Refugees

Problem of SGBV

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) stands against attack on physical, psychological or sexual violence on women. However, the UNHCR has revealed that a great number of women have not reported incidents of SGBV because of suffering due to dishonor reprisals or discomfort with confess personal

matters and troubles. Because of this problem, numerous incidents cannot be referred to an audience. As a result, many people around the world don't appreciate the severity of these situations.

Problem of Pregnant Women

Due to the pregnancy, a great number of women refugees reject medical attention and continue labor. After they receive medical supervision from institutions, they often cannot complete their journey even after they given birth.

Solution

Women are the leading migrants of families. Because the mother is away in a different country, it becomes quite difficult for the children back at home. Migrating pregnant women are especially suffering in very dangerous circumstances. There are agencies like the UN migration agency that are supporting all migrants, including pregnant women. Agencies such as these continue to work towards helping migrants cross safely, educating countries, and training government personnel.

To solve these problems, there are a few policies from many governments and international organizations, which provide safeguards or mental treatments. Such policies and programs work to solve the problem as it occurs, but there are other means of eradicating the problem altogether.

For instance, the UNHCR works for all refugees from all nations. They have made countries ratify the human rights of all individuals and are continuing the efforts in educating against the violation of human rights especially for women.

Some people believe that the best solution is to educate women to have courage and to help them to become self-sufficient with their human rights.



C. Illegal Immigrants

Problem

Illegal immigration occurs when migrants cross national borders without the country's consent. Illegal immigration usually occurs between developing countries to a developed country. People get on small boats or buses to move to another country, and many of them die or are injured during the process. When they immigrate illegally, there are a lot of restrictions, such as detainment and deportation. Even though the process of moving to another country is dangerous, the amount of illegal immigrants is still increasing. In the case of US, illegal immigrants increased in 2005-2011 and started to stabilize in 2012-2016. In 2016, the amount of illegal immigrants was about 11.3 million. Many of illegal immigrants are refugees and asylum seekers.

Solution

Beyond common expectation, immigrants do not overuse government benefits and are in fact not eligible for such benefits. Even legal residents do not get certain welfare benefits. It is important to recognize that in most developed countries including the US, people pay tax, but still do not fully utilize the system. We should be more restrictive to illegal immigrants, but instead make legal immigration easier.

D. Social Problem of Refugees

- **Country Egoism and Refugees**

Problem

Due to the rapid and complex development of global society, migrant population is steadily on an upward curve. Although it seems like a positive thing, since active migration helps the world to open up to new changes in unprecedented forms of economic development and cultural exchanges, this actually is causing serious conflict between the accepting country and migrants. One of the core reasons of this conflict is that a number of countries are trying to avoid accepting migrants for various factors, such as the pressure of over-welfare for the refugees and crimes related to terrorism and racism. For this reason, the international situation is becoming more unfavorable towards refugees and negative affecting mutual growth.

Solutions

We are aware of the fact that every nation has a right and duty to defend their borders and citizens from any possible dangers. However, neglecting the responsibility to contribute to the world by promoting positive policies that are beneficial for refugees and migrants does not provide a logical and moral excuse. It is because "No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as any manner of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because we are all involved in mankind." (John Donne). As the leaders of this generation, we suggest an innovative policy and strong movement called "Care, Share, and Dare". First of all, we believe communicating with migrants should be the top priority. Therefore, we should care about the migration problem by paying a lot of attention and being aware of their situation by finding common ground with each other. They all have possibilities to improve just like the local citizens and eventually become major contributors to society in various fields instead of being considered as troublemakers. Secondly, we would like to suggest a new form of 'share'. In order to solve the shortcomings of the past system, sharing the responsibility by opening more official meetings and conferences based on evidence and not fear and skepticism would be more effective. Lastly, we understand the dangers that the accepting nations will have to take and be in charge of, but daring to be the leading

nations for migrants would make a root of unprecedented form of economic development, cultural exchanges and glean a positive impression on global society as passionate contributors. Overall, we have been presented a priceless opportunity to be global models. Through these actions, we believe we can take a big step towards breaking the wall of stereotypes and show the world that no man is an island by discouraging egoism.

III. About IOM _ International Organization for Migration

1. What is IOM?

International Organization of Migration, IOM is the agency for migrants and migration. The IOM is an intergovernmental organization that works closely with governments and cooperates with NGOs. There are 172 member states, 8 observer status, and more than 100 countries which have offices related with IOM. The main purpose of this organization is to promote humane and safe migration for all migrants and solve any problems that occur during migration.



2. What does IOM do?

The IOM urges governments to assist migrants. They ensure safe and humane migration to pursue international relationship on migration issues and search for practical solutions. For individual migrants, IOM fulfill the demands of migrants including refugees and internally displaced people.. They divide four areas to help migrants: migration development, facilitating migration, regulating migration, forced migration.

3. History of IOM

- **1950s:** At the International Migration Conference convened in Brussels, Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movements of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) is created. PICMME is then changed into the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).
- **1960s:** The ICEM started ‘Migration for Development Programs’ to assist highly educated migrants from developing countries in Latin America. Then, The ICEM organizes the placement of 40,000 Czechoslovak refugees from Austria.
- **1970s:** The ICEM provides resources and various assistances to Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union. The ICEM assists the UNHCR about the placement of 130,000 refugees of Bangladesh and Nepal toward Pakistan. The ICEM assists Asians from Uganda regarding evacuation and resettlement. A ‘Special Resettlement Program’ helps over 31,000 Chileans replace in 50 countries.
- **1980s:** ICEM's Council changes to the “Intergovernmental Committee for Migration” (ICM) due to their increasing role and importance in the organization. ICM has changed the Migration for Development Program for high quality assistance for African countries. Migration for Development Programs is extended to Asia.
- **1990s:** IOM helps the replacement of 1.2 million Rwandans from other countries and the relocation of 250,000 refugees from former Zaire. In 1995, IOM resettled almost 50,000 people towards safety in Ingushetia and Dagestan after the war in Chechnya. In 1996, the IOM relocates the Kurdish population from northern Iraq. In three months, 6,000 people migrated to the United States through the help of the IOM. In 1997, the IOM assisted 10 million migrants. In 1999, the IOM organizes the Humanitarian Evacuation Program due to 80,000 Kosovar refugees from the

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. By the second half of 1999, the IOM launches a program to return Kosovars to their homes.

- **21th Century:** The IOM cooperates with camps for Afghans in the north and west of the country, and returns 400,000 refugees to their home country. The replacement of more than 11,000 Somali Bantus from Kenya to the United States is first launched by moving them to Kakuma refugee camps in north-western Kenya. This is the place where the IOM provides medical care and cultural education. In several Eastern European countries, the IOM made Humanitarian and Social Programs for Roma and members of other groups named under the Nazi regime.

4. Organizational Structure

- **IOM's structure** is divided in various offices to efficiently work for migrants. This has caused the organization to keep up with the rapidly increasing number of various projects due to the demand of Member States. The IOM's Field structure is composed of:
 - *9 Regional Offices*
 - *2 Special Liaison Offices*
 - *2 Administrative Centers*
 - *5 Country Offices with Coordinating Functions*
 - *4 Country Offices with Resources Mobilization Functions*
 - *Country Offices and Sub-offices*

■ Reference

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Participant Reflection

Haneul Academy, Nayeong Kwak

I couldn't believe that I could take a lot of lectures in United Nations headquarters before I really visited there. Virtually, before we visited there, all teams chose their session what they wanted to present on the final day of UN training and 'Migration' was chosen by my team.

I already knew that there are so many organizations in United Nations and I was confident that I knew quite many an organization in there, but I noticed that IOM which works for migration all over the world is unfamiliar for me. So, I started to research about the IOM and tried to grasp about the migration in the world. I could know that 40% of people are immigrants in the world and USA is the highest level of the country which has immigrants. Accordingly, there is lots of human rights violence especially for women and girls when migration is proceeding.

Then when I was taking a lecture about migration, I was certainly surprised that I hadn't known much about the world that there are many primaries to trivial problems in human society. What I was inspired by the lecture the most is that there are so many kinds of immigrants in our society such an economic migrants and migrants who escape from human rights violation and natural-disaster. So, I highly thought that we need to consider the variety of ways to prevent these phenomena and we should think about their diversity as well.

For this opportunity, I could get some specific reasons why a lot of people decide their migration exactly and I could strongly say that there are many problems which can't be solved without our sincere efforts for them. I couldn't forget this valuable opportunity and I can say that it's so honor to have this time to study about the United Nations exactly.

Hana Academy Seoul, Yoonse Kim

It was a great honor to take part in the session of the UN headquarters. All the sessions about diverse topics such as human rights and sustainable development goals were great but the lecture about Migration was much more interesting to me because we had to prepare for the presentation with the topic. At first, I thought that Korea is quite far away from the immigration and migration, so I do not have much interest in migration. However, while searching for the migration report of Korea, I could know that Korea also accept quite lots of immigrants and the number of migration and immigration is gradually increasing.

Korea stated single race nation under Dan gun mythology however as the globalization got more intensity the migration and immigration are much more common things recently. I can realize that immigration is a serious problem since the lecturer also had to give up her dream as an engineer due to a problem with her Visa. I was impressed with how difficult it is for immigrants to live in foreign areas because of linguistic or economic problems. I knew that there is no clear foundation or programs for pregnant migrants and feel the importance and significance of company refugees are huge problem in European Union and many people die jumping over the border.

I could have a great opportunity to resolve my curiosity about immigration. I asked about the increasing crime of foreign immigrant crimes and the hatred that is created because of crimes. I was surprised that foreign immigrant crimes are really few cases in total crimes and I do feel the severity to solve the problem. I want to know search more about migration and eventually do my best to resolve the migration problem individually.

As long as we live on this earth, everyone has the right and responsibility of contributing to the world in any kind of means. It is because “No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as any manner of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminish me, because we are involved in mankind.” just as the words of the English metaphysical poet John Donne. Depending on one's situation, there must be the differences in the maximum level they can do economically. However, I believe there is no limit to the amount of work we can do to have a positive impact on the world both intellectually and emotionally. This is the reason why I decided to apply for this program at first too. I desperately wanted to learn various aspects for viewing the world and innovative ways of giving a helping hand to those in need.

Throughout the program, I was overwhelmed with the thinking that I am so blessed enough to have the privilege of taking lectures from United Nations headquarters since it made me open up my vision and be a better contributor for the world as the delegate of the Republic of Korea. Above all, the biggest blessing of mine is that I had an invaluable opportunity to have time with Ms.Olubunmi on the Board of Directors UN Migration Agency in UN. It was truly impressive that she focused on realistic and practical parts of the migration problem rather than statistical analysis. Despite the accuracy of those data, I believed nothing is more significant and urgent than proceeding a procedure to pragmatic solution especially when it comes to the situation for migrants. Their lives are endangered every single second, even at the moment I am writing this. Considering their hardships, I thought there is no time left to waste anymore. As Ms.Olubunmi explained during her lecture, she has been focusing on what I also emphasized all my life. She shared her own experience of being a migrant and it reminded me of the fact that everyone including myself is actually a migrant. We all move to different places during lifetime whether to a next town or a whole new continent. From the lesson I learned from it, I was able to create an innovative policy named ‘Care, Share, Dare’. It can cover a wide range of migration problem and definitely as well as the difficulties that women migrants are facing which she stressed a lot. The lecture taught me not only ‘about’ migration, but ‘how’. I was able to feel my growth as a global citizen when I presented the summary of this lecture and the policy I made from the inspiration in front of a big crowd.

Lastly, I would like to say thank you to this program staffs and Ms.Olubunmi who were willing to spend their time preparing this meeting from months ago. Thanks to them, this is now one of my unforgettable motivating experiences in my life. As I got support from those adults’ experts, I am looking forward to seeing myself influencing the people around me especially the youths who have the power as leaders and the world I live in.

Korea International Christian School, Min Gyu Lee

The human responsibility is universal to all. The earth we live in, the air we breathe, and the people we meet are what define us. Our existence and our essence lie in our surroundings. Therefore we as humanity must strive to improve the world around us, and in this ultimately better humanity.

Everyone must participate in this grand mission. Through the past few days at the UN, I realized the weight of my own role in changing the world. Lecture after lecture, it became evident that the power of individual will is nothing to be undermined. Speakers, such as Filipe from the UN DPI and Tolu from the UN Migration Agency, taught me that the efforts for world development start with me and what I do with my life. Before we look to international issues, we need to examine the problems in our own communities. Volunteering in your neighborhood homeless center, picking up an empty can on the street, helping out a friend at school-acts such as these are what make a true difference in the world.

I am returning to Korea in a few days. I've experienced the UN firsthand. I've received education on the inner-workings of the UN. I've learned international affairs. I've been exposed to the world's greatest issues. I've witnessed the world moving before me. After all my experience at the UN, people back at home will most likely ask me about the UN and what they do to help the world. However, I want to ask them and myself a different question. What can we do to help the world?

Yongmoon Middle School, Sojung Lee

It was a wonderful chance for me to have a lecture from the Tolu Olubunmi as she is working directly in the field where I want to work. Before the session, I was mainly interested in refugee problems and this session was great in that I could have more specific answers about the questions about the refugee problems.

Not only about my own interest, but she also mentioned about her own experience and how she became interested in migration problems. One interesting thing about her experience is that she was originally studying chemistry which looks like having no single relationship with migration. Through this, I could realize the core message of her story, which is do whatever you want to do when you can do because time never waits for you. I have never expected to have this touching message from the 'migration' session but it was so impressive for me.

Also, it was impressive to know her perspective about migration. There was a question about how Korea should react to the refugee problems. She answered this question starting with mentioning that think the migrants as the chance but not the problem. There are thousands of migrants who have potential ability which can develop the whole country. In other words, accepting refugees can be the good way of funding for the development of the country. As I only consider about the policy for the refugee problems due to considering the refugees as the problem, it was impressive to have new perspective about them.

Finally, women migrants was also one of the issues she covered. She mentioned those issues on the lecture; as the number of women migrants are increasing, the need of the service for the women is becoming more important. Especially, for the pregnant women, they must be protected by the agency. The reason is women who are migrants are usually under-educated that they are always lack of information about the migrant which cannot ensure the safe migrant process. Through this part of the session, I could think of the refugee problem in women's perspective and consider the importance of them once more.

To sum up, this session was so impressive and touching that she gave her experience and depicts the important logic to describe the migration problem. Moreover, as she proposes various perspectives, it was also the good chance for me to widen my point of view which was the biggest benefit for me.





*2018 Summer, The 12th UN Headquarters
Training Program Photo Gallery*

UN Headquarters Training Sessions

■ UNITED NATIONS CAREER DEVELOPMENT SESSION BY UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

United Nations Careers is a committee founded to ensure that every staff member understands their role and become better at what they do. United Nations Careers' approach is strongly rooted interactive partnership between the staff member, the manager, and the Organization. To achieve the goal, organization provides opportunities diverse range of programs, which includes career planning, development workshops, senior career counselors / mentoring, and many more. Also, United Nations Careers seeks people with selfless, honest, creative, professional, and diverse characteristics.

Lectured by **Arasu J.**, a **Program Specialist** from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



■ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS(2030 Agenda) SESSION BY UNITED NATIONS



17 Goals to Transform
Our World

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development officially came into force. With these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind by 2030.

Hope to the Future Association organizes and implements youth education programs and volunteer activities related to the works and efforts of the UN and International Organizations to achieve SDGs.

Lectured by *Melanie Prud' Homme, a Communication Specialist* at the United Nations



■ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SESSION BY UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION (UNDPI)

Established in 1946, Department of Public Information (DPI) has promoted global awareness and understanding of the work of the United Nations. There are three different divisions under DPI; Strategic Communications Division, News and Media Division, and Outreach Division. Using media tools mainly, DPI communicates with diverse audiences, and build partnerships and support for peace, development and human rights for all. Also, DPI educates communities to fulfill the same goal. UN General Assembly oversees the work of DPI and provides guidance on policies, programs and activities.

Lectured by **Felipe Queipo**, an Information Officer, NGO Relations and Advocacy
and the United Nations Department of Public Information



Special Session: Diplomacy and the United Nations

■ PERMANENT MISSION OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS



overseas.mofa.go.kr/un-ko/index.do



Korea and the United Nations

**Permanent Mission of the Republic of
Korea to the United Nations**

CHULL-JOO PARK

Deputy Permanent Representative

Permanent Mission of Republic of Korea to the United Nations was first founded as an Observer Mission in November 1951. In September 1991, Korea became a member of UN and the Mission became a full-fledged Permanent Mission to the United Nations. It is currently headed by Ambassador Cho Tae-yul. The main goal is to make peaceful international society through human rights, international law, and nonproliferation treaties. ROK has made significant contributions to the work of UN, especially in the field of peacekeeping operations, and human rights. In particular, ROK's efforts during Millennium Summit of the UN has been recognized by UN. Another important role is seeking peace and security in Korean peninsula to ensure stability and prosperity of the region.

Group Photo with **Ambassador PARK** at the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Building located at New York City, USA





■ PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS



Permanent Mission of Japan
to the United Nations

www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/



Japan and the United Nations

**Permanent Mission of the Japan to the
United Nations**

KOSUKE AMIYA

Counsellor

Since the admission to UN in 1956, the Mission has represented interests of both Government of Japan and United Nations. The Mission is deeply committed to ensuring peace and stability around the world. Especially interested in terrorism and security, nonproliferation, human rights, and environment, the Mission has made many achievements. In terms of the Government of Japan's interests, cooperation and partnerships with members of UN are important. With supporting relationships, Japan has economically and socially developed ever since the entry into the UN.

Group Photo with **Counsellor KOSUKE AMIYA** from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations Building located at New York City, USA. Hope to the Future Association and the students delivered a Thank You Letter and Shoes of Hope work to show a sincere appreciation for kind cooperation and support of the Japanese Mission.





“Hope to the Future Association (HFA) strongly supports Sustainable Coexistence and Co-prosperity in Northeast Asia. In August 2016, HFA hosted ‘Trilateral Cooperation Youth Forum’ by having undergraduate and graduate students from China, Japan, and Korea together with representatives of International Organizations, scholars and academia, as well as high school observers to define and commit to a new global agenda on sustainable co-existence in Northeast Asia.”

■ PERMANENT MISSION OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS



newyork.mofa.go.ug



Uganda and the United Nations

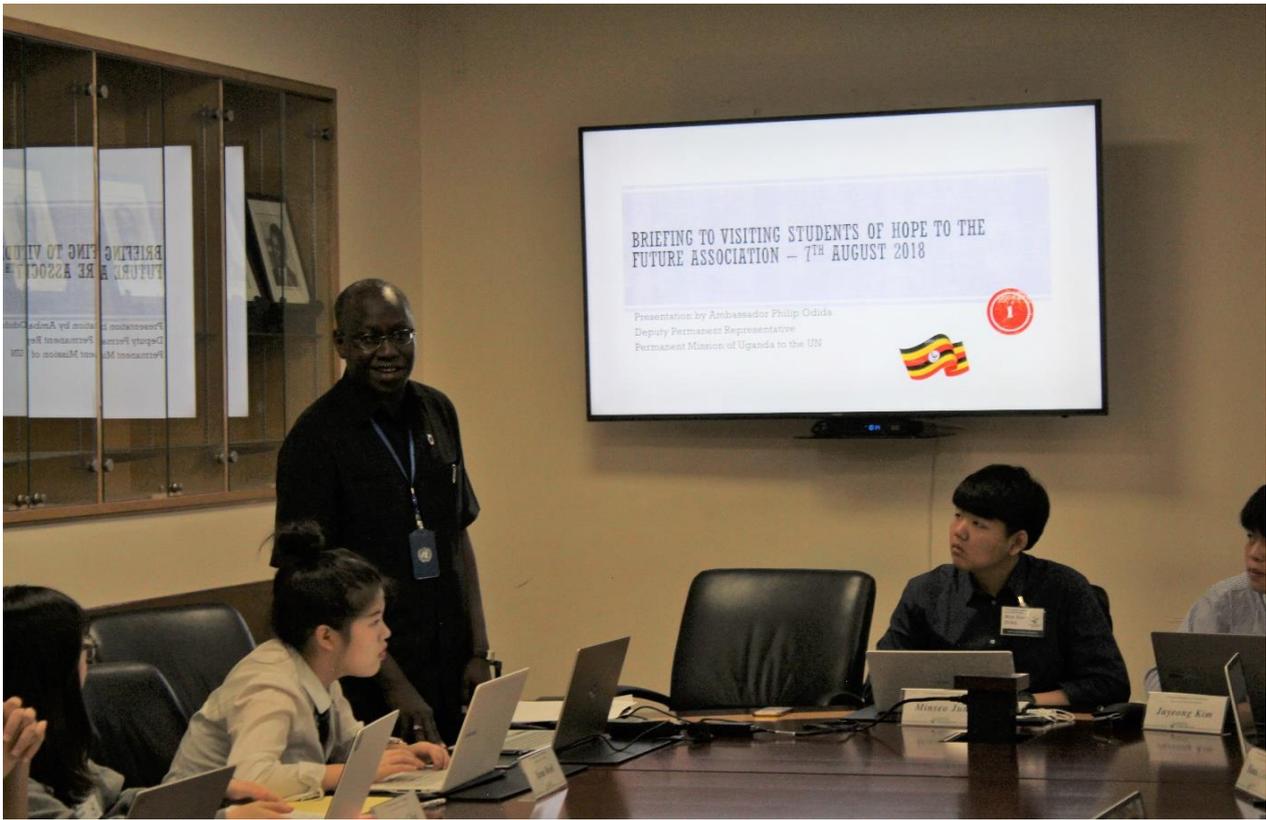
Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations

PHILIP OCHEN ODIDA

Deputy Head of Mission

Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations derives its obligations from the Mission Service Charter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uganda. Their mission is to make Uganda secure and prosperous. The main goal is to promote and protect Uganda's interests abroad and within the United Nations. In detail, it promotes multilateral cooperation, trade, and commitment to international law. Currently, they focus on gender equality, especially empowerment of rural women and girls. Also, attention to safe water and health care service in rural area has been increasing.





HFA plans and implements a diverse sponsoring programs that aims to support African developing countries focusing on South Sudan and nearby regions. HFA is expected to extend the aiding project to Uganda in the near future.

■ **SPECIAL SESSION ON THE UNITED NATIONS: ‘GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND MULTILATERALISM’**



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Global Challenges and Multilateralism

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

CHANG-BEOM CHO

Vice-President

Ambassador Chang Beom Cho is Vice President of the UN Association of the Republic of Korea and Vice President of World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). He is also a special advisor at Hope to the Future Association. He was Deputy Foreign Minister for Policy Planning and International Organizations, Korean Foreign Ministry.

As a career diplomat he served as Ambassador of Korea to Australia, Republic of Austria and Czech Republic. Ambassador Cho also worked extensively in multilateral negotiations as Permanent Representative to the UN and International Organizations in Vienna, Governor to the IAEA, and Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, New York. Ambassador Cho has been passionately involved in academic and civil society activities in support of the cause of the United Nations and served as Advisor to the President of the WFUNA. He is a board member of Korean Council of Foreign Relations and Haesung Institute for International Ethics in Korea.





“We would like to deliver a sincere appreciation to Ambassador Cho for his kind cooperation and support on the HFA UN Training Program”

■ TRAINING AT THE UN HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK

Maher Nasser, a Director at Outreach Division of Department of Public Information for United Nations (UN DPI) met with the 12th UN Training Participants. He delivered his kind words and appreciation to encourage and to motivate the young participants from Korea.



The trainees participated in the 22nd Youth Assembly Conference. The YA Conference aims to facilitate networks between the Youth, the future generation, around the world.

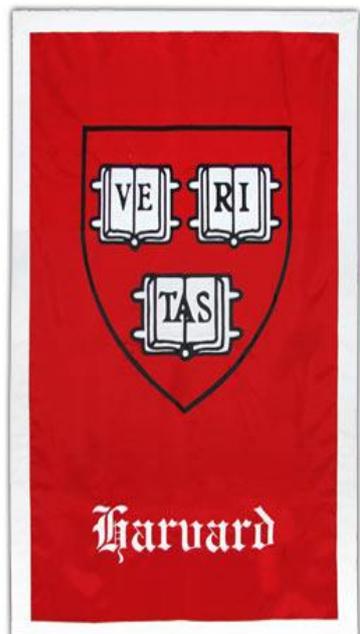




The program had 4 university staffs (volunteers) and 2 programme officers from Hope to the Future Association as instructors throughout the 11 days of the program. We hope their experience at the UN will act as a great stepping stone that can encourage these young leaders to achieve their dreams to be an UN Officer in the near future.

Group Photo of Team 1 ~ Team 6 in front of the UN Headquarters. The complex has served as the official headquarters of the UN since 1952 and has three additional, subsidiary, or regional headquarters in Geneva (Switzerland), Vienna (Austria), and Nairobi (Kenya).





II. Ivy League Campus Tour & Meeting with Current Students



 **COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Yoonse Kim, Hana Academy Seoul

“Before, I only thought of schools in Korea like Seoul national university. I thought Korean students have to study in Korea, but it was false. Universities oversea, such as Columbia University can be more proper school for me to learn more deeply about the subject.”

As the student who is interested in finance, Warren Buffet was one of my best role models because of his great investment careers and donation. Therefore, it was quite natural for me to have a good feeling toward the university he graduated. He graduated from the school of Business at Columbia University in 1951 studying economics. Through the meeting with Jeeyeon Kwon, an undergraduate student, I could know a lot of school information and I was attracted to the school.

First of all, I thought I can learn economics more deeply with experts since Columbia University is famous for finance and computer science. All school programs are progressed with few students, so I can get a lot of opportunities to share ideas with professors and students about economics. If there is a chance, I want to learn economic policy analysis in the school. However, Jeeyeon Kwon teacher said that she changed her major, computer science to finance and students can take any classes they want regardless of their majors. It means that it is free for students to study in various fields and reach any subjects that they like. Thus, I will be able to learn economics with unique sources such as history and art, and this will make me more attractive economic expert in the future. Second, it was interesting that “variety” exists in school. Columbia has accepted various races and many students were sharing their cultures with others.

It would be a great opportunity to get along with students who have totally different backgrounds. Jeeyeon Kwon teacher said her best friends are not limited to Koreans and many of her friends are from different countries like South Africa and Brazil. It must be helpful for me to widen my view over the world when we have met people with different cultures. In addition, it would be much easier for me to enter the school since the university is not inclined to particular races. China, India and South Korea are main nations of the undergraduate students in Columbia University, so I may apply to the school without their bias.

Lastly, the facilities seem comfortable for students to study in. There were several libraries where students could study in Columbia University. She said that there are over 3 million books in libraries and we can get whatever books we need. Also, class atmosphere seems great. Students of Columbia relied on each other and help their studies. Therefore, it can help me to concentrate on my interest field.

I can learn that universities overseas can be beneficial for me to learn economics which is my favorite subject. Before, I only thought of schools in Korea like Seoul National University. I thought Korean students have to study in Korea, but it was false. Universities overseas, such as Columbia University can be a more proper school for me to learn more deeply about the subject. Also, studying abroad will help me a lot since I want to work in the Asian Development Bank which needs various cultural exchanges and excellent English skills. I want to experience the international society in prior for my dream job by studying in foreign universities, if I can.

“We visited three different universities while we were in America - Columbia University, Yale University and Princeton University. If I had to choose one of them I would choose Columbia University. It seems to be pretty fun and enjoyable in Columbia University.”

Jin Hyung Chae, Kyunggi High School

What I liked about Columbia University is the images about the backgrounds of the school, how students are blending inside to the school and visually, it looked amazing. Siri McFarland, who took us around the school and explained about some few buildings. I was able to learn how Columbia University students study and enjoy themselves with each other. Ji Yeon Kwon is one of the Korean students in Columbia University. She explained to us about how we should prepare ourselves and how most of the people gets to be one of the students in the Columbia University. What I have heard that time made me feel comfortable.

Personally, I think the reality of going to college in Korea is pretty dark. I mean it has a lot of pressure to most of the students. Well, every student around the world will feel a lot of pressure themselves. I was informed that Universities here takes a deep look inside to each students who applies. That sounded a bit soothing for me.

Asking some few questions about the school and the way they study made me get a bit interested of getting in one of the school here. Once I figured that even they study and use the same subject or language in Korea, they have different purpose of learning it. It is my job to find out which way of studying will help me in the future. Depending on what your dream jobs or your interests are, I think the way of studying and learning always changes. Watching the students in Columbia University, it felt very peaceful, looking always confident. Ji Yeon Kwon said confidence is the most important thing for all of us for our future. It made me think that being more confident is the key to experience more and more.

Looking at all those buildings inside the Columbia University and listening to the explanation, we were able to understand how different Columbia University students were compared to other students. All sorts of school have their own traditions; they all have different ways of studying and enjoying themselves. Because Columbia University is located inside the city, students have more access to more activities outside the school. I personally think this is one of the advantages for the students in Columbia University.

We visited three different universities while we were in America - Columbia University, Yale University and Princeton University. If I had to choose one of them I would choose Columbia University. It seems to be pretty fun and enjoyable in Columbia University.

*“I felt the world
breathe through the
pillars. Unshaken they
stood inhaling the air
of culture and
exhaling the breadth
of knowledge.”*

**Min Gyu Lee,
Korea International Christian School**

I felt the world breathe through the pillars. Unshaken they stood inhaling the air of culture and exhaling the breadth of knowledge. The currents engulfed my passion as I fell for Columbia University. It completely embodied my longings as a student. The colossal libraries, the towering structures, and the interwoven pathways provided me the literal essence of what a university should stand for-learning to become the human being we all strive to be.

Standing before the gates of higher education, most students search for practical choices, ones that provide “real life advantages”. Admittedly, such advantages are rather tempting. Assurance for a secure future, protection from public shame, and opportunities for greater affluence lure the common high school student and often blind him from his innermost aspirations. However, the identity of a university should represent much more than this. A university should push forth its own experiences and people, not just its numbers, and aid the student in his academic endeavors out of the purest yearning for experience and knowledge, instead of simply training him to be economically sufficient.

With this firmly developed attitude, I went to Columbia in search of a university that withholds itself to its own passion and philosophy; I surely was not disappointed. After being exposed to Columbia University through Ji-Yeon’s story, I discovered the inherent beauty in how Columbia shapes its students.

Being raised in Korea, Ji-Yeon faced the toxic competitive nature embedded in the school system, where creativity and individuality is violently choked out. Nonetheless, amidst such circumstances, Ji-Yeon held firmly to her beliefs and adapted to further define her ambitions. Her determination caused her to adjust, to seek out her own means of personal expression and academic exploration. Sleepless night after sleepless night lead Ji-Yeon to Columbia University, where she would major in nature science research. However, Ji-Yeon would soon actively shift her passions beyond studies and into field of business and human relations. At first, her choice in change was honestly disappointing. Years of personal effort along with a lifetime of established interests were to be all abandoned in a matter of a couple years.

Her choice was definitely questionable until I realized that this pivotal moment was what makes Columbia truly exceptional. Shaking the norm, breaking established thoughts to create new ones, and embracing change to better ourselves as students and as humans is what Columbia stands for. Through exposure to a diverse student body, staff, and globally influential city, Columbia molds the student to find and truly fulfill all his ambitions.

**Seungyeon Lee,
DaeWon International Middle School**

“Overall Columbia University seems to be not only great for its educational value but also other aspects of what average students only dream to get access to.”

Listening to the lecture about Columbia University, with all sorts of advantages of being a global individual, there seemed to be two most crucial and significant factors of what makes Columbia University what it is.

Its geographical specialty of being in New York makes the school a place full of experiences and chances therefor lets their students put their thoughts into action and produce them into reality. Especially for proactive students, being in the center of the world, steps away from the world-famous museums to essential departments such as the UN Headquarters, seemed to be a place where a student willing to step out of their comfort zone could have as many chances and make the most of one’s possibilities. As a relation to that, the connections to people in high positions and such matter an average University student could never imagine having, seemed to be endless to a student at Columbia University.

Another factor was the people. The diversity of the university was outstanding. Not only within the students but also the faculty, the diversity in categories such as ethnic, gender and geography was far over the average diversity of the universities in America. As a result, it increased the skills of the students to understand the multiple cultures and to cooperate and work with a diverse variety of people.

Also, as Columbia does not want anything to be an obstacle to the education and possibilities of a student, under the circumstances of being need-blind, which means that the school evaluates the admissions applications of US Citizens and Eligible Non-Citizens without regard to their financial need. Thus, the Undergraduate Admissions considers the application without regard to the students' financial needs. Also, on top of the financial aids, the university provides for the students as much as it can, while it supports tremendously on whatever research the student is trying to proceed.

Listening to this information and also getting informed of the fact test scores is not all that matters was a considerable imposing detail. Overall, Columbia University seems to be not only great for its educational value but also other aspects of what average students only dream to get access to. For people hoping to step into a larger world and spread their goals in more than one way, Columbia University seems to be a suitable choice.

“I think Columbia University is strongly looking forward and trying to develop cooperative students who can work better in our future society.”

Sojung Lee, Yongmoon Middle School

Today, we went to Columbia University and had meeting. One of the most impressive things of the Columbia University was how the school supports student’s project that they can prepare their project without caring monetary problems. This also helps students to develop their ability to progress the project on their own which is one of the most important ability that society requires.

Also, because of the various races of the students in Columbia University, there are lots of things that I can learn from various human relationships such as cooperation ability or team-working ability. Due to living in Korea, there are not many chances for me to have the relationship with people of various races or nationality. However, Columbia University has no limits on student's races that there are various chances of rich relationship. This can strongly influence students' activity while they work in the society because of globalization and increasing importance of team working.

There are also some points that we can know the university is caring of security and helps students to focus on their own job. In other words, they create awesome environments for students. For example, they make heavy doors to prevent robbery in library and take care of good-looking campus for students. These are also attractive points of Columbia University. Usually in Korean universities, there are not many chances of having various experiences such as club activities or volunteering that students only focus on getting good grades.

While in Columbia University, because there are various supporting programs, they can freely enjoy the projects and club activities. This was the most attractive point of the university that in Korea, the chance of great activities and most students participate in volunteer program only for their grades but not for the true meaning of volunteer or their interest. However, I felt that if I enter Columbia University, I can enjoy activities aiming my goals that I can achieve the reason why I enter the school.

To sum up, I think Columbia University is strongly looking forward and trying to develop cooperative students who can work better in our future society.

Subin Cho, Hana Academy Seoul

I realized that we don't have to decide what to learn specifically. I think I can just start by choosing a subject that I want to learn."

Steve Jobs said, "Everyone has something they really want to do. So don't give up until you find your ideal dream". I feel confident about finding my personal dream. Something that I really want to achieve is my life's motto.

I've never really considered going to university abroad. However, I feel that I might find the answer to, "Who am I?" in Columbia. I realized that we don't have to decide what to learn specifically. I think I can just start by choosing a subject that I want to learn. If my interests change, then I can adjust my course later.

I think giving yourself this chance to correct your life course can allow you to be honest with yourself. Being honest with myself and the road to finding out who I really am has fascinated me. This is also in accordance with my values.

Diversity is another point that I found attractive at Columbia. Naturally, I did know that there were students from diverse countries. Going there in person was a totally different experience than what I expected. I was able to experience various cultures from around the world. The students I met could have easily been my friends, no different from my friends here in Korea. Understanding a wide range of perspectives and making friends from around the world I believe will expand my future in so many ways.

I was so impressed with Columbia University in the way because it was my first time to visit a foreign university. I think this impression could be from a new education method, not especially from Columbia

University. But it's sure that Columbia University gave me an opportunity to look into various university's education styles and to have broader perspective.



“Before I visited the University I didn’t put a great meaning on visiting these universities as I was more interested in entering a Korean college. However, after her lecture I also became interested in applying to a foreign college especially in Columbia University where I thought that I would be able to have a more diverse college experience than I could have in Korea”

Minseo Jung, Seokchon Middle School

In the 3rd of August I got to visit the Columbia University, one of the most acknowledged Ivy League schools for literature. As expected the school featured enormous libraries which were said to hold more than 300 million books. Although I couldn't examine those books myself, I was certain that the place would be a great place for students to conduct researches and study after finding huge libraries all around the campus. It was quite interesting when I found out that they even had moved their library into a bigger building because the previous building was so overwhelmed with books.

Also, after listening to an under-graduate student's lecture, I could learn the reasons why she had such a high dignity for her school. It was not only University located in New York city, where many famous public figures dwell in, but also said to be one of the most diverse University in ivy league. While there were many other features that were appealing these two features above really made me want to apply in such school.

Before I visited the University I didn't put a great meaning on visiting these universities as I was more interested in entering a Korean college. However, after her lecture I also became interested in applying to a foreign college especially in Columbia University where I thought that I would be able to have a more diverse college experience than I could have in Korea.

In addition, her truthful advice about applying to a foreign college like what scores that I should take care of and how I could differentiate myself from other students and some other experiences she had after she got into the Columbia university such as how and why she changed her major really helped me determine my career and set my future plans.



“Since my fields of interest are economics and international relations, I strongly believe Columbia’s location and its renowned reputation is just perfect for me considering not only my university life, but also my life after graduation.”

**Kyeongmook Lee,
Korean Minjok Leadership Academy**

Today, we went to Columbia University and had meeting. One of the most impressive things of the Columbia University was how the school supports student’s project that they can prepare their project without caring monetary problems. This also helps students to develop their ability to progress the project on their own which is one of the most important ability that society requires.

Just arriving at New York City from Korea, the UN program members visited Columbia University. After going through the massive traffic jam of the large city, we finally reached the beautiful campus, located right next to the vast accumulation of the antique apartments of Harlem.

Completely mesmerized by the unique architecture of the individual buildings, we walked into the campus with the lead of Siri McFarland, a current postgraduate student in Columbia and a former intern for the Hope to the Future Association. Then, we went into a tall building and headed to the lecture room upstairs. There we listened to the presentation by Ji Yeon Kwon, a current undergraduate student at Columbia. Before listening to the presentation, I only knew the basic information about the university, not knowing the specific characteristics that differentiate Columbia from other schools. However, after the presentation, I could not only get informed about the specifics of the university, but also could set my future plans and objectives regarding my college application.

As the presenter herself mentioned it several times, the importance of its location in New York City made Columbia stand out from other universities. Utilizing vast resources of a great metropolis, Columbia effectively supports the students to actively conduct their research. Moreover, it attracts a diverse and international faculty and student body, which also supports research and teaching on global issues, and creates academic relationships with many countries and regions. Furthermore, she also gave us general advice regarding the college application. This specifically really helped me to set my future plans about the standardized test scores and my college essay.

Since my fields of interest are economics and international relations, I strongly believe Columbia's location and its renowned reputation is just perfect for me considering not only my university life, but also my life after graduation. Because New York City is the global center of finance and politics, I think Columbia would provide me with vast amount of valuable opportunities in terms of research, social life, and job selection. Now I just need to consider how to most effectively utilize the rest of my time in order to achieve this goal.

Hyeji Seo, Hana Academy Seoul

“However, the experience I had in Columbia allowed me to realize that preparing for the international universities was one of the many ways to widen my stage, and even if I am not going there in the end, it would still become a great asset in my life.”

I have never thought of applying for the international universities until I had a tour and a lecture-discussion with the student, Gweon Ji Yeon of Columbia University. Maybe it is because I currently attend the high school which sends majority of students to Korean universities where I do not often get a chance to consider about studying abroad.

The Columbia University was located on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, which took us about an hour to get there. It was my first time visiting this school that I was not able to realize the entrance of the university right away since it fitted so naturally with the street nearby. The university was huge as I expected.

Yet, I was still surprised by the size of the library. There were two libraries in total, and I got to know that the school built another building for a library because of the massive amount of books which seemed to make the first library sink and fall apart. Additionally, the school tour guide (a friend of Gweon Ji Yeon) told us that every door in Columbia University is very heavy so as to guarantee the safety of students. It was very interesting to find out the hidden facts in every corner of the university by touring.

Although the school tour was interesting, the most memorable part was the lecture-discussion with Gweon Ji Yeon. When I entered the interior of the school for the lecture-discussion, I found out that the building was very antic and old for it was founded in 1754 as King’s College. My impression of Ji Yeon’s informative presentation was that she was very proud of herself and had a clear goal to achieve. It motivated me to become like her. As I have mentioned before, I never planned on studying abroad.

I was actually aiming to first attend the Korean University and apply for the international graduate school afterwards if I have a chance. While I was thinking about this in my own head, my friend asked whether it would be better to study abroad earlier, and Ji Yeon answered “the faster the better” because people tend to differentiate those who did not graduate the university from those who graduated. Also, it is because we can meet people from all around the world not only from Korea and can broaden our goals towards the dream in international schools.

The discussion with Ji Yeon has made a quite huge impact on me since I became interested in globalized universities. My dream is to work in international organizations, and I realized attending the international university would surely help me achieve this goal. My parents often tell me that your stage is not limited to Korea but the whole world, which was also what Ji Yeon kept emphasizing us during her presentation. I was always aware of this saying but did not know what concrete thing I could do in order to broaden my stage. However, the experience I had in Columbia allowed me to realize that preparing for the international universities was one of the many ways to widen my stage, and even if I am not going there in the end, it would still become a great asset in my life.



Minseo Kim, Muwon Middle School

“After listening to the presentation and having Q&A time, I could know more about Columbia University and get interests in oversea universities. By asking questions and telling my problems I am facing, I could find some solutions and get more information about solutions I could choose.”

Before I took New York education program, I couldn't realize big advantages and attractions at oversea universities, so I didn't think of planning going to overseas universities. However, after listening to enrolled student's presentation. I could think of going to overseas university. I listened to the presentation from enrolled student in Columbia University, Ji Yeon Kwon. She first explained about Columbia University's history, special points, and systems. Columbia University is called as royal family's university, and there are many intelligent graduate students: John Jay, Warren buffet, Eisenhower Columbia University is oldest institution and recently, the admission rate has been 6.8%. The special point of Columbia university is, it has the most various races among Ivy League. The point I was attracted to Columbia University was the location. As Columbia University is placed near New York, it would be helpful to get experiences, knowledges when students choose their major related to politics and global affairs. Columbia University has huge amount of sponsored expenditures, and its financial aid rate is very high. Research and faculty in Columbia University was outstanding. Proportion of student and professor is 1:6, so it had chance to learn better. After presentation about Columbia university was end, I asked what I wanted know.

I asked, 'would going to Columbia university and studying political science be helpful to understand UN, international organizations and work in UN comparing with Korean universities', and she told me better points going to Columbia university. She told me 'Since Columbia university is placed in New York, and right next to the UN headquarters, it is better study political science and experience interests like no other. And, by living in New York and have more chances to visit UN headquarters, school relationship, and social relationship would actually occur, and by having relationship with them, chance working in international organization would be much easier. Lastly, she told me English is the big factor. Since Korean English education is focused on listening and reading, not writing and speaking, there would be rigors while working in UN, so by speaking English naturally, Learning English language naturally would be the best point in Columbia University.

By questions other students asked and answered, I could learn and get some knowledges. There was also a question, 'Is SAT the most important factor to go to overseas universities?' She answered, Of course SAT score would be important factor, because the university wants student who has enough ability to study and adapt well in school, but comparing to GPA, GPA would be more important and the most important factor is trying to make own unique stories that will attract admission officers. There was also a question "Is there any image university wants?" and she made detail examples about writing an essay. She told examples of general essay, and unique stories that students could put in general essay. It was very helpful because, stories she told about was based on her experience, and told lots of details and examples while she answered.

After listening to the presentation and having Q&A time, I could know more about Columbia University and get interests in oversea universities. By asking questions and telling my problems I am facing, I could find some solutions and get more information about solutions I could choose. I really appreciate the chance I could listen to the presentation and expand my horizon.

Dahee Choi, Hana Academy Seoul

“Since my dream is to be a diplomat and work at UNHCR in the future, Columbia seemed that this university could enhance my capacity of being internationally open-minded for my future dreams.”

‘In lumine Tuo videbimus lumen.’ means ‘In thy light we shall see light’, which is the slogan of the University of Columbia. Even though this is just a sentence, I felt the passion that school and students had through the life in Columbia.

Before visiting there, I didn’t know about the school except the fact it’s one of the ivy leagues and located in NYC, is since this was the first time visiting Columbia. However, after listening to the student who’s studying at Columbia, my perceptions about U.S. universities changed. What I thought about the American universities was that there would be a lot of racism occurring pervasively, but since Columbia is located in New York City, the students and cultures showed the diversity around the University. Which means since there are people with individual diversities in one university, it seemed that the students could share their various thoughts and opinions from different backgrounds.

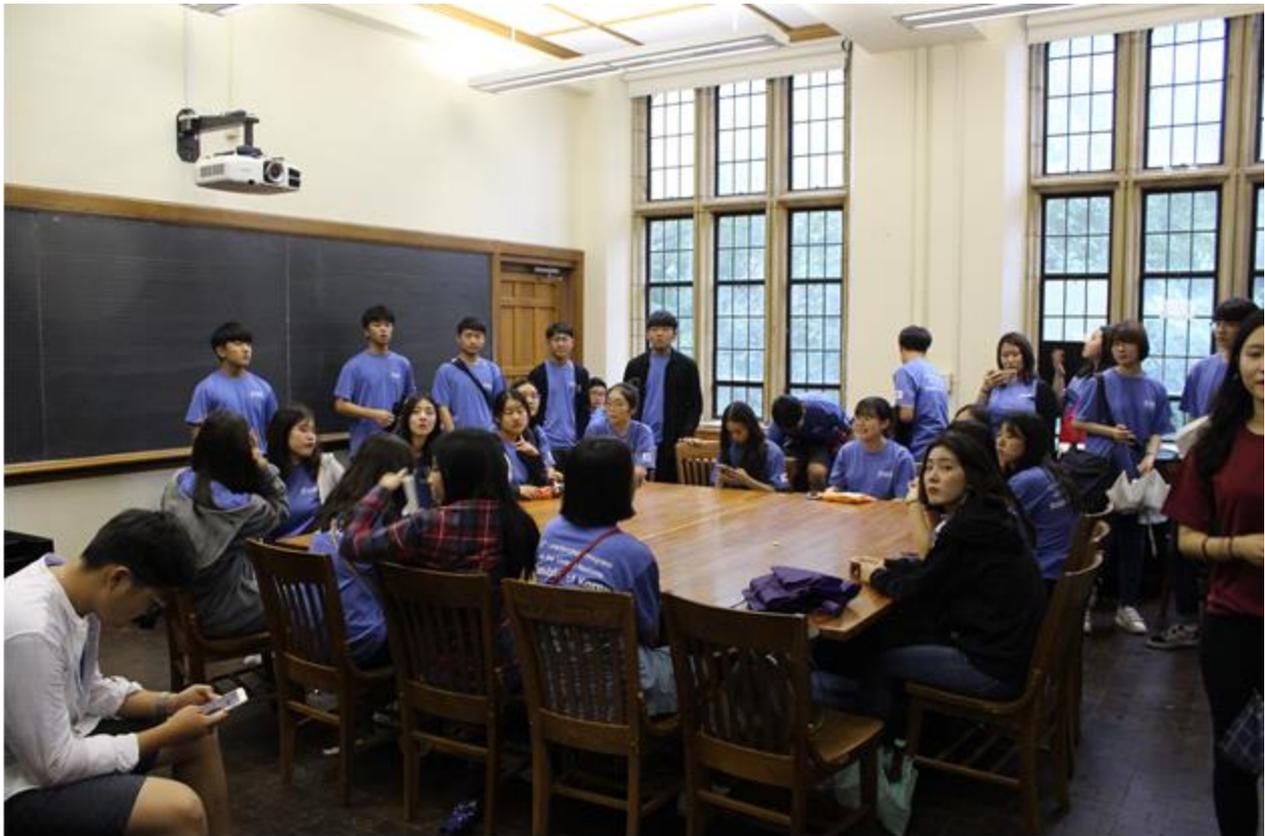
Furthermore, the most attractive feature of this university was that the students could hold on any lectures which they could listen to regardless of their major in universities. For instance, the students could listen to Mathematics or Science lectures even though they were going to study Literature classes in major afterwards. Which means that the curriculum of the university guaranteed students to be wiser and make their views wider toward the society. Also, the student at Columbia said that Columbia is really famous for faculties in Political Science and in Liberal arts like Global affairs and International Relations.

Since my dream is to be a diplomat and work at UNHCR in the future, Columbia seemed that this university could enhance my capacity of being internationally open-minded for my future dreams. Lastly, because the buildings and environments are so fascinating, it will be great studying there!





Yale University



“Yale University was a more fantastic place than I thought. Its whole programs, systems were really all for students. I only thought of enrolling universities in Korea, but after this meeting, I got interested in Yale University, too.”

**Soyun Ha,
Gwacheon Foreign Language High School**

Although this was my second visit to Yale University, I was impressed just as the first visit because there were beautiful buildings and parks which I cannot see in Korea and it was like the scene from movies such as Harry Potter. Because it was raining heavily during staying there, I had to use an umbrella and I could not look around Yale University slowly and comfortably enough. The rain disappointed me and walking around was uncomfortable but Yale University in rain was also wonderfully beautiful. All buildings were surrounded by the grass, trees, and air and when it started to rain, a whole thing in Yale University got fresh. It was fantastic.

Walking along a path in trees, I found an old statue with its feet polished. It was *Theodore Dwight Woolsey*, who is a 10th president of Yale University. The reason why its feet polished is that of the rumor that if people touch its feet, there will be a fortune like enrolling in Yale University. A guiding student in Yale University said she rubbed it and enrolled in the university although she's not sure the rumor was true. Therefore, though I don't believe the kind of rumor, only this time I rubbed it expecting the fortune.

Passing the status, there was a wonderful big structure. At first, I didn't think it was a library at all because of its elegance and beauty, which I have never seen in libraries before. According to the explanation of the student, its first design was not a library like my thought. It had been a church but the only design's name was changed into Library so its structure is the same with a church's one. I was surprised when I knew it



and I was fascinated by its beauty. After touring Yale University, there was time to talk with the student at Yale University and she introduced about her university.

Yale University was a more fantastic place than I thought. Its whole programs, systems were really all for students. I only thought of enrolling universities in Korea, but after this meeting, I got interested in Yale University, too. I thought it will be also great to be a student at Yale University. Thanks

to Yu Jin Han, a great explainer of Yale University, my view became wide; from the interior of a country to the world. Visiting Yale University will be one of the most precious memories in my life.

“Because it is hard to come to the university and meet the enrolled student in person, I participated in the tour with the aim of getting knowledge about Yale University and a tip on my studying abroad through this meeting. [...] The university tour and the meeting meant a lot to me.”

Keon Yang, Kyunghee High School

There are some top American universities that come to mind when thinking about Ivy League. During my Ivy League tour, I went to several universities and had a meeting with students, and I'd like to talk about one of them, Yale University.

To give a short account, Yale University is the third oldest private university in the United States in New Haven, Connecticut. In fact, I knew Yale University only as a prestigious university in the United States, but I didn't know the details. Because it is hard to come to the university and meet with enrolled student in person, I participated in the tour with the aim of getting knowledge about Yale University and a tip on my studying abroad through this meeting. I had a lot of questions about how American university education is different from Korea, how did senior Han Yoo-jin try to go to Yale University, and what the features of this school alone is. During the program, Ms. Han solved all these questions.

First, I looked around the university and heard about the use of the building and the famous statue. A meeting took place after the tour. First, I heard about the difference between the curriculum of Yale University and Korea University. Unlike Korean universities, which select majors in advance and enter, Ms. Han said she chooses her major at the beginning of the third grade. I was greatly envious when I heard this. The reason is that because they choose their majors after taking various classes, they can make more careful choices and have less chance of going the wrong way. The only advantage of Yale University as mentioned by Ms. Han is that the relationship between students and professors is very close. This is also closely related to class styles. Yale's teaching style is divided into two main classes: large lectures and seminars. In particular, since the seminar class consists of a small number, students can communicate directly with the professor and get closer faster. Ms. Han has been interested in international relations and East Asian history since she was a

child, appealing her field of interest to the university by doing various activities related to it. Finally, she said, “Find and develop her own character that is different from others.” It was very empathetic and I also thought that I should take time to think deeply about myself to implement it. Through senior’s advice, I solved my questions about college and got tips on studying abroad. The university tour and the meeting meant a lot to me.

“It was a great opportunity to visit my dream university, Yale University. Yale University, in my perspective, is one of the best schools that provides the greatest supplements and supports toward the students of Yale.”

Jiwoong Yoo, BIS Canada

It was a great opportunity to visit my dream university, Yale University. Yale University, in my perspective, is one of the best schools that provides the greatest supplements and supports toward the students of Yale. Before I visited Yale, I thought that the school was only gain fame by being a part of the Ivy universities and the aesthetic structure of the interior and the design of the school. But there was something more than these factors. First, according to the information that I obtained during the meeting with the present student, Yale University contains such various programs that we can experience for the careers that we dreamt. Example of MUN, the model United Nations are held by the university itself so the attending students of Yale, but also the international students could take part in this program. Despite the majors of the students, we are all opened to any other activities beyond the majors.

I am also one of the students who dream about majoring in Global Relationships. But also into scientific researching projects. Another one beneficial factor will be free access to any research programs that the students want to conduct. Although I prefer studying about diplomacy and international relationships, I have been also conducting experiments and research about various topics; biology, environment, space, math, and so on. Yale provides a good environment for these people, who are interested in various topics of the world.

More experiences are pivotal, too. However, the most vital factor and what I should consider most about the university will be the teaching method. According to the student, there are two types of classes - seminar and lecture. Lecture type will have an enormous scale of participating students like few hundred people. But the part that I personally really liked is the seminar. Debating kind of class is my ideal school schedule since I would like to share perspectives with people. Also, the scale of the seminar will be extremely small compared to the lecture. Most of the seminar classes are in the scale of 15 to 20 students. In these classes, students could get closer to the professors and get personal assists from them.



The scholarships are also fairly given in Yale University. Yale prefers need-blind politics. Anyone that needs financial aids from the university, they could get those what they need. This is significant so students could find and put endeavors for their dreams, not affected by the limiting factors of finance problems. Personally, I believe that Yale University will be the best choice for myself.

“Yale University is such a dream for students all around the globe [...] Compared to universities I visited in previous times, the sight of Yale was beyond my imagination.”

Juyeong Kim, Yandchung Middle School

On the way to Yale University, my heart was fluttering with fright to visit Yale University. Yale University is such a dream for students all around the globe. I even dreamed to enter Yale University every day due to the fact that Yale University is one of the prominent universities ranked top class. Compared to universities I visited in previous times, the sight of Yale was beyond my imagination. The school filled with extravagant buildings and constructions were reminiscent of the buildings of Hogwarts, the magic school from the movie, Harry Potter. As I thoroughly enjoyed watching these movies, these buildings made a lasting expression to myself.

Yale University is known for the long and honorable history as well as for its excellent educational programs, which is comprised of various seminars and diverse lectures. As soon as we reached the entrance of Yale, we confronted many kinds of students passing along and I could feel the racial diversity by watching students in Yale. Then, we met a student from Yale University, Han Yujin and started the school tour with her. This occasion meant a lot to students since she was also the member of the 3rd UN training session, providing inspiration to all of the students. She first guided us to the dormitories of freshmen, reminding me the gothic cathedrals in the Europe. Then she guided us to the library with great size that I couldn't take the photo in entirety encompassing all of the building. She mentioned that there were few more libraries in Yale owing to the large amount of books stored in Yale. We also visited the statue of Theodore Dwight Woolsey, elected President of Yale in 1846. He was a huge supporter of Yale and in addition, students rubbed the toe of the statue of former Yale president Theodore Dwight Woolsey for good luck, making the toe lose its color.

“After visiting this school, my positive feeling towards it did not change but it gave me a much powerful motivation to get into Yale. Because of my dream to work in UN, I want to major International Relations.”

**Minhyung Kim,
Gwacheon Foreign Language High School**

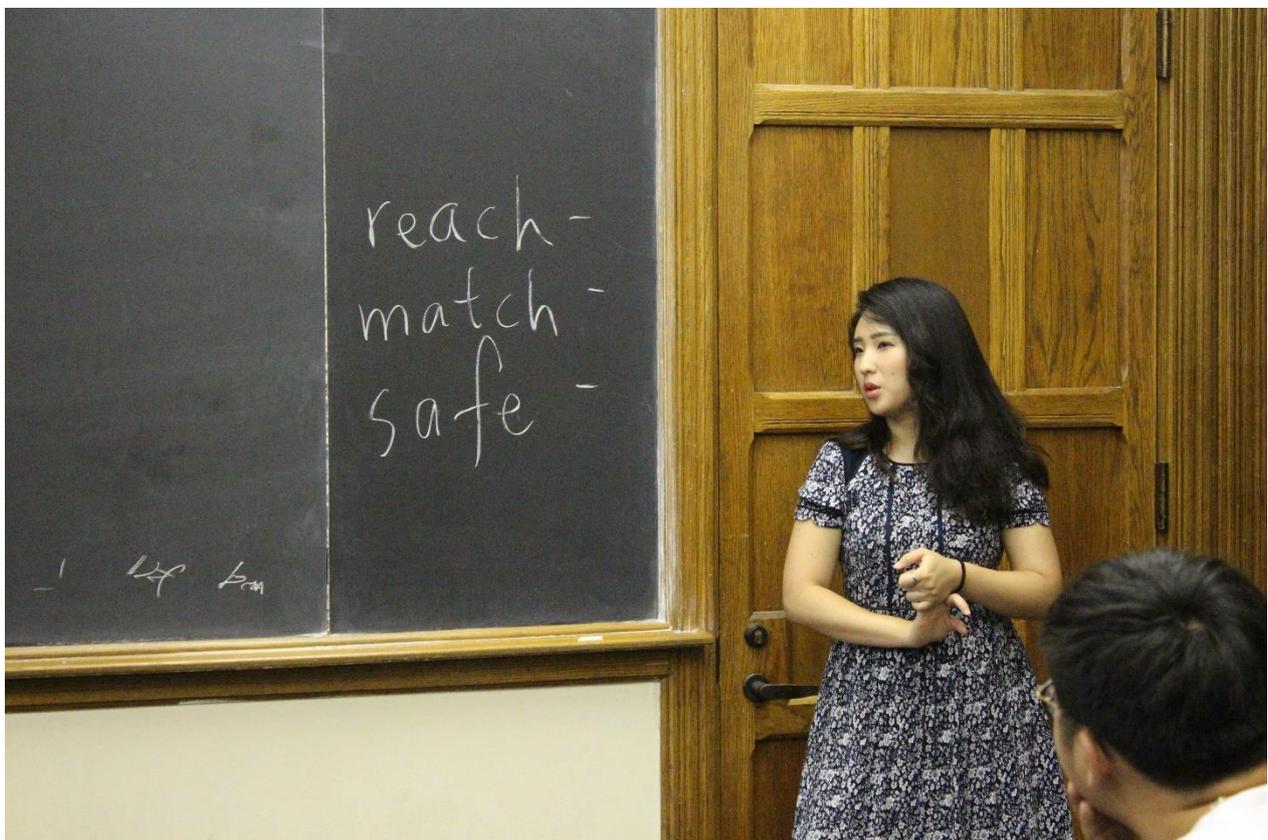
We all know that Harvard is a fantastic school and Yale has been rivals with Harvard for a very long time. This explains how brilliant Yale is. When we visited Yale, I thought that the campus was very beautiful and it looked very similar to that of the Oxford University. The reason was because the architects imitated the Oxford University's campus and tried to make it similar. That is why the campus looks gorgeous.

Before visiting Yale University, the only thing I have heard about Yale was the Yale MUN Korea. As a student who is interested in working in UN and participates in the school MUN club, I was positive towards Yale University mainly because of the Yale MUN Korea. After visiting this school, my positive feeling towards this school did not change but it gave me a much more powerful motivation to get into Yale. Because of my dream to work in UN, I want to major International Relations.

Many people are confused about the difference between Political Science and International Relations. There is a distinct difference especially in Yale. There is a maximum number of 50 students that can get in the department of International Relations. The two departments learn similar things but it's just that their approach is different. Political Science is more focused on the study itself while International Relations is more of a practical learning style not just in theory. After visiting Yale University and finding out these differences between the two departments, I became more motivated to study International Relations especially in Yale.

Before, I was actually thinking of LSE, the London School of Economics and Political Science, as I did not know that Yale supports a lot of International programs. I just thought that LSE was the top in the field of Political Science. Now that I know that Yale is a school where a lot of these studies are supported and famous for, Yale also became my dream school. Yale also provides a great community.

All professors in Yale have to have a class they teach. They cannot just stay at school and do their own research. This means that students can learn from people like the Nobel Prize winners and etc. and therefore given the opportunity to make great relationships with experts in their area of interest. If I get into this school and learn from experts from organizations like UN, it will be easier for me to achieve my dream.



After the school tour, we had a session of meeting with Yujin and had a talk about Yale and its admission system. She mentioned that she was majoring in international relations and East Asia history. She also told her story of the journey to entering Yale, mentioning her educational blog and many competitions associated with her future career. Moreover, she also told the story establishing a fundraising project aiding people with heart trouble. I could truly feel her heart while telling her story about the project and her will to ensure equal educational rights. In addition, in light of entering universities, she especially put emphasis on accumulating experience and finding what I am interested in prior to anything else.

With getting much information as well as tips on entering foreign universities like Yale, I could also be interested in these foreign schools. By exchanging opinions with her, I could also really get great amounts of assistance in terms of nailing down my future path of working in the United Nations. As a result, it was such a meaningful experience for myself in that it gave me assistance in my future career and I want to thank her for her wonderful performance.

“While wandering around the campus, I could see people who are running, playing sports on the grass and studying on benches. I think this is an attractive scenery of a university.”

Sangjin Lee, Hana Academy Seoul

I just knew Yale University just its name, one of Ivy League Schools. In this summer vacation, I got a chance to visit Ivy League Schools in person. First impression I got from Yale, it was very fresh and classic. Freshness means beautiful sceneries whole around the campus, and classic means style of building structures. Just like European classic style which Oxford does. While wandering around the campus, I could see people who are running, playing sports on the grass and studying on benches. I think this is an attractive scenery of a university. And also, I could see their passion and happiness.

After simple campus tour in Yale, I had an introduction session from a senior student named, Yujin Han. In this introduction, Ms. Han tells a long and epic story how she got in to Yale. That was such a kind of dramatic and adventurous. Ms. Han also told us her status, which means what she does in Yale, and major and minor studies. Her voice and mood was confident and hopeful because of Yale’s advantages, merits, strength etc. compared to other universities. Yale always tries to offer the best environments to students and it really is. I think and can insist confidently that this is a characteristic of an exemplary university.

One of the interesting story of Yale is competition against Harvard. Just like a relationship of Oxbridge, which means Oxford and Cambridge. These universities usually slander one other seriously and hilariously. But, they are all good educational institution in the US. They are already qualified to have pride and fame. However, I like Yale more than Harvard (because I have never been to Harvard. So I don’t the exact features of Harvard). Tour to Yale became such a motivation to focus on my current study, and also gave me a will of my future career.

Nayeong Kwak, Haneul Academy

“I was so thankful for this opportunity to visit and motivate myself to think of the future. [...] I will remember this time all day long and never forget.”

The scene of Yale University has been beautiful and inspired me a lot. When I was a middle school student in 2015, I visited Yale University with my awesome dreams to prepare for universities abroad. Of course, it was very valuable time to get me dream higher, but it was very ambiguous to know about that exactly. However, today when I visited Yale University again, this time gives me my real aim and motivates me a lot. I became 18 years old as the one of the high school students and I should prepare for domestic university, but I can plan my future with various experiences overseas.

By listening some comments from Yu-jin Han of Yale University, I started to dream what I should do from now on, such as studying, volunteering and activities which can represent me a lot and what I should do when I enter the University which I want. I wonder that the blog, which Yu-jin Han has been operating, works effectively for her future and I was so inspired about it. The final of the meeting made me thoughtful about my future, due to the differences of education system between Korea and America. Korea highly consider that the name and level of the universities, however America thinks the ability of students the most. I already knew that, but it makes me think my future repeatedly. Additionally, I can plan my really hope university by listening the idea of reach-match-safe, the way to go to the universities, and I can plan when and what should I do during university life and after university. I couldn't forget this time forever

Finally, as I mention the beauty of the Yale University, I think that this university is the most beautiful university I think as I visited most of the Ivy League before, so it was very honor to visit here again because I thought that I couldn't visit here again. Of course, I was tempted to the atmosphere of New York, but the around of Yale University and the 'Olives and Oil' which is the pizza store nearby the university was so amazing to me and confirmed me to study in America in the future.

Therefore, I was so thankful for this opportunity to visit some of the Ivy League and motivate me to think of my future. I am sure that I will remember this time all day long and never forget. I also expect the view and comments of mentor of Princeton University tomorrow.

“With the high quality classes, enthusiastic students who know when to play and study, and the beautiful architecture of the campus, Yale is indeed the best place to study research, and even have the first social experience as a grown-up member of society.”

**Seohyun Yoon,
Myungduk Foreign Language High School**

Before actually visiting Yale University, my impression of the school was not crystal clear; I had thought of Yale just as a good university, as good enough as Harvard probably. But I did not actually know by heart, what made this school so special. I had the question; why 'Yale'? My inquiry was answered after a tour of the campus and a meeting with an actual student of the university.

The first detail that caught my eye was the fact that in Yale, students can receive the highest quality education with great professors who are real experts in the field. For example, I heard that John Kerry, former U.S. secretary of state was lecturing as a Professor at Yale. Like this, Yale University provides the students with the best lectures coming from the best experts.

Not only classes and lectures, but also the system of the student dormitory was notable. Yale University is divided into 12 different residential colleges, and they all have their own culture and social events. This was very interesting, because it seemed that the students at Yale could actually feel included and at home, belonging to a special 'house'. This system resembled that of the 4 'houses' in the school Hogwarts in the novel *Harry Potter*. The social events within the residential colleges differ according to the different houses. Some examples include jello wrestling, weekly group screams at 11:00, stripping down during the third quarter of football games. They all seemed special and fun, which stripped me of my original idea that Yale students, being Ivy League students and belonging to prestigious schools, would just stay all day in the library and study. Here, I began to realize the real reason to my question, 'why Yale?'

The thing that makes Yale students so special, what makes the university so special is because the students at this school know when to play and when to study. Yale students are the perfect counter example to the saying “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy”. On Saturdays, when the students are free from their studies, dance clubs and concert halls are full with Yale students. Compared to this, on Sundays before class, the library is full with students studying hard and preparing for their classes. This was the greatest part I got to know about Yale.

Yale University is not just a comparably good University to Harvard. There is so much more. With the high quality classes, enthusiastic students who know when to play and study, and the beautiful architecture of the campus, Yale is indeed the best place to study research, and even have the first social experience as a grown up member of society. I feel now with certainty that this is the place to open up my dreams in the field of psychology. To enter into this university, I would have to prepare and live life just like the students of Yale; I should play and enjoy life and study enthusiastically, doing both, each at the right time of my life.



Minsu Kim, Hwanil High School

“She said Yale provides students with a good environment to study, offers them various support, and can learn everything they want from whatever subject she majors.”

I was very excited to go to Yale University. I was overwhelmed by the atmosphere during the school tour. There are school buildings and students in a very different atmosphere from our university. I was impressed by the conversation with Yu Jin Han who is the student at Yale University. She explained all the details of how she came to Yale University, where she majored in, and what kind of class she took. Among them, I remember most about the course she did when she applied to Yale University. She runs a blog where many people can easily get to know the school curriculum and they are raising money for heart disease patients. Listening to these volunteer activities, I thought she was really great. She has been carrying out things I’d never imagined.

Also, I listened to her explain, I realized again that a good university is not a place for anyone to enter. Many students asked her various questions. For example, they asked how to move from Korean universities to foreign universities, a department in Yale, and an operating system. She answered every question with great care. And she explained about the school by comparing Yale with other universities. She said Yale provides students with a good environment to study, offers them various support, and can learn everything they want from whatever subject she majors. And there are lecture and seminar classes. A seminar class for 15 to 20 students with one professor and lecture class with many students on a large scale. I thought the seminar class was better among them. Because it can get closer to a professor and have more intensive classes. This system appealed to me. I wanted to hear different opinions about universities in other countries and look at them from different perspectives. And the meeting provided a good opportunity to look further into and think. For example, she told me the terms “each, match, safe”, informing me the strategy to decide the university.

This activity has led me to seriously consider what I should do for what I really want to achieve. I really appreciate Yu Jin Han who gave me a good explanation.



“Yale University’s structure was different from any other Universities in New York. It was interesting that lots of libraries were in the campus.”

Hani Kwak, Haneul Academy

Beautiful structure and hard rain greeted me for the first time. Yale University’s structure was different from any other Universities in New York. It was interesting that lots of libraries were in the campus for the students in Yale. It was summer vacation of Yale University that there were not many students in school. We met a Yale student, Yujin Han, who was in this program before. She showed us Yale campus and explained how she get to Yale University, how the curriculum is in this school and any other things we asked.

She was studying East Asian history which I was learning in school and she said that learning East Asian history in Yale was meaningful because we can hear a lot of opinions from variety of nationalities. I thought that studying East Asian history should be in Korea, China, Japan, or other countries in Asia to hear the history in near part before. My thought has changes after her talking so it was interesting for me. Also, Yale’s education curriculum which has seminar for 15~20 students with excellent professors was interesting. It was different from other Universities and made me want to be in there. Also, her story gave me big impact too. She operates the blog for purpose of sharing information with others’ lack of information. I couldn’t believe that she had done that. Her share had spread to continuation of volunteering.

She said that Yale students study when they have to study and play intensely when they play. I respect their thinking and wanted to learn this for my development. Actually, I never have thought about Foreign University. I realized that I was trapped in the thought that Korean universities were the only goal for me.

But, we were living in the extensive world, and there are many universities for me to meet a lot of people. Yale was far more flexible for students to select their major; different from Korea. Meeting Yujin in Yale was great time for me to wide my field of vision.

“As a student who is highly interested in global affairs and the Asia Pacific in specific, I was really excited to meet the Yale student.”

**Hanbi Choi,
Seoul Dongmyung Girls’ High School**

Today, I had a meeting with a student of Yale University which is placed in Connecticut. Until now, I have been thinking that Yale University is a school most famous for a musical field, but today, I realized that Yale has more appealing aspects that I thought.

As a student who is highly interested in global affairs and the Asia Pacific in specific, I was really excited to meet the Yale student after looking up the speakers’ list in advance. The contents of the meeting were much more interesting and helpful than I expected because the topic of her speech was similar to what I wanted to do in the future. It is because I have been wishing to go to university in Japan and the field that I am hoping to major has the close link to what the speaker has explained. I used to have access to a lot of education in Asian countries, but I was not familiar with European countries’ education system. Through today’s meeting, I got to know more about what European countries consider the most when choosing their way of learning. Moreover, I realized that the relationship between Korea, China, and Japan is directly connected to global affairs when I heard that the lecturer decided to major it because she liked the history of those three countries and also the international events around it. For example, a student explanation “reach, match, safe” I didn’t know the meaning of this word at first but I learned that ‘reach’ means aiming something that is quite challenging, ‘match’ means making a goal that is quite achievable, and ‘safe’ is a level that is almost hundred percent possible to achieve. I was able to set specific goals for my dream after listening to her speech. As a result, I am desperately wishing to be a model student who has the ability to sketch one’s dream creatively and precisely as her.

“Before this visit, I never thought about studying abroad specifically. Visiting Yale University was kind of fresh shock for me...”

Dodam Kim, Hana Academy Seoul

Before this visit, I never thought about studying abroad specifically. Visiting Yale University was kind of fresh shock for me, and it made me to think over about studying abroad more concretely.

There were plenty of different things compared with Korea, mostly in a positive way. I had a few doubt about Korea’s education system since I was young.

First, overheated competition for entrance examination. Of course, most of the universities in every country will all have intense competitions including Yale University. But in my opinion, Korea will be one of the best country of overheated competition. Because of this, most of the students make themselves suitable to a person who university wants to have. They change themselves, and there are slightly right and wrong about their characteristics and life. So we lie and made new stories about us, to make ourselves suitable to the University. But our senior and student of the Yale University said different things. She said Yale, and most

of other universities at US respect every student, so there are no specific characteristics they want. It was really interesting for me.

And also other interesting fact of US University was “unconventionality”. Most of the students at the University seems extremely unconstrained and happy. They study because they want to expand their knowledge, not just to graduate and get a job. However, most of the Korean students are tormented about their grades, to have better future no just to develop their knowledge.

Furthermore, because Yale University has a huge subsidy system, students who had financial difficulty can also graduate with no debt, which is different with Korea. It is quite different scholarship at Korea, because they don't grant students for their talent and abilities. Only their financial difficulties matter at US Universities. So these are the most thing that I felt from this visit. If I have a chance, I want to challenge myself for the Yale University.

“As we arrived in Yale University Campus, I was surprised by the features of the buildings. [...] After I went to Yale University, I decided to study hard to go to school I want.”

Kyu Cheol Kim, Yongsan High School

Many students around the world want to study in Ivy League Schools. On the second day of our program, we visited Yale University, one of the Ivy League schools. Before we visit Yale University, I knew that Yale University have a very deep tradition, but I didn't know how the school looks like, or other details about the school. As we arrived in Yale University Campus, I was surprised by the features of the buildings. The buildings were very gorgeous and beautiful, it was like I was looking a palace in Europe. There, we met, Yoo-Jin Han, who is now a senior in Yale University.

First, we had a campus tour with her. There were some statues in the campus. The first statue we saw was ‘Theodore Dwight Woolsey’, the former president of Yale University. The statue was sitting on a chair, holding a book with his legs crossed and one of the statue's foot was worn down. She explained that there are foot-rubbing tradition, which means if we rub the statue's foot, we'll get good luck such as passing a Yale University entrance exam.

After we saw some statues, we moved to the library, which building was very beautiful. She explained that at first, the architect drew this building to build a church, and show to Yale University. But Yale University didn't want to build the church and denied the drawings. So, the architect renamed the building to library and showed the drawings to Yale University again and they accepted the drawings. That's how the library was built. Unfortunately, we didn't go inside the building. After we looked the library building, we moved to the classroom to ask questions. Many friends asked questions to her such as ‘Is scholarship system good in Yale University?’, ‘What activities did you do during high school?’ She said the scholarship system in Yale University is good. She said that there are various kinds of scholarship systems. About her activities, she said her blog gave her a big effect on accepting into college. Also she said that since there are no professors who don't give a lecture, professor's care a lot about their students. I felt many things after I went to Yale University. After I went to Yale University, I decided to study hard to go to school I want.



“I tried to make a connection between the university I wish to enroll and the field of study that I would like to major.”

Yu-Na Baek, Chunghyun High School

When I first visited Yale, the only image I thought of Yale was music. But after I had a meeting with a student of Yale, she broke the image of skepticism that I had about Yale University.

I am very interested in international management, so it was good to visit Yale since it is a college where international management department is famous. When I had a meeting with a Yale student, her major was similar to international management, so I could hear more about Yale’s department of economics and management. I am very interested in university in Asia. Through this university, I am expecting to learn about the university itself and the education system of the English speaking countries. And the student said that she mainly considered about the college that was right for her, rather than thinking about the college ranking. Keeping her own values, she decided to get into Yale instead of Seoul National University, and she was able to show her ability by choosing the appropriate education environment for herself.

When I heard this advice, I tried to make a connection between the university I wish to enroll and the field of study that I would like to major. To emphasize more, I wanted to go to a certain university in Japan again by connecting Japanese and Japanese studies instead of considering the rankings of Japanese University that the society has made up.

By attending a meeting at Yale University, I was able to widen the range of knowledge related to my major and it seemed like a good experience to be able to make knowledge of the field that I was hoping for.

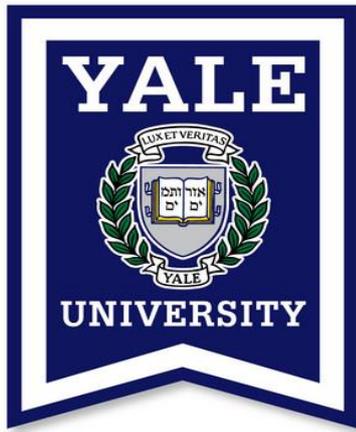
“As a book worm who has been in an English literature club for years, the colossal library inspired me to join Yale as soon as possible to be one of the countless students busy reading books inside.”

Barang Hong, Ulsan Foreign Language High School

Forthrightly speaking, a meeting with a Yale student was one of the schedules that I most looked forward to since it can provide me priceless opportunity to learn not just detailed information about the university but also the values that I should consider when planning for my life from a Yale student with a wide experience.

Before we started the meeting in earnest, we had some time to break the ice and introduce each other as we looked around the campus altogether. Despite the rain, bad weather was not even an obstacle that could hinder my intellectual curiosity. In fact, I enjoyed the campus tour all the better for the pouring rain since it bolstered the distinct and antique mood of the campus which showed the artistic aspects of Yale. During the whole tour, I was sincerely touched by the cultured building designs and the history contained in it. Furthermore, as a book worm who has been in an English literature club for years, the colossal library inspired me to join Yale as soon as possible to be one of the countless students busy reading books inside.

Moving on to the internal attractions of Yale, there are some points that I could not help but fall in deep love with it. Before the lecture, I was familiar with the fact that Yale is well known for English literature, biology, philosophy, political science and global affairs. Yet, I did not have clear understanding of the difference



between the political science and global affairs although those are all my favorite study. Both fields are so linked together that political science appears to be global affairs, but the political science is mainly concentrated on learning theories while the global affairs zero in practical and realistic events in the society. Throughout the lecture, I got to prefer Yale among the three Ivy League universities for the freedom they give to students during university life in terms of changing major. Whereas Korean students tend to distinctly differentiate liberal arts and natural sciences, European university students especially those in Yale do not make any boundary line between two different branches. To give a specific example, Yale students who major medical science take musical lessons.

For these reasons, I thought Yale would be adequate environment for me. When choosing university, a number of students who solely consider the quality of the classes and the academic atmosphere would be exceptional. Students eventually get to regard the reputation of the school and benefits they would get from the alumni.

“To achieve my dream, I thought that I would study International Relations in University to understand the international situation between various problems.”

Sumi Kim, Hana Academy Seoul

What is your passion? I thought that I could get the answer to this question at Yale University. When I was in 6th grade, I visited Yale University and was very impressed by the beautiful campus. The first visit to Yale gave me a vague dream of wanting to study at Yale University. To be honest, the main reason for my goal was the beautiful campus because at that age, ‘entrance examination’ was a vague concept for me.

However, revisiting Yale University made me change. Even though it was raining, the campus was still beautiful. Furthermore, the buildings and the statues were similar with the one I saw in the past but now, these scenes came more meaningful to me. The student who is attending Yale University, Yujin Han, introduced us to Yale University and answered our questions about Yale. She was studying East Asia’s history and International Relations at Yale. In the future, I want to have International Relations as my major, so her lecture was very impressive for me.

In the lecture, I realized that Yale is the school that supports their students. The students were passionate, and the school was ready to help the passionate students financially and academically. I was also impressed by the teaching style and intimacy between the professor and students. Her lecture made me think about myself studying at Yale and also made me feel that I should be more passionate about the activities I am doing.

My dream is working in the International Labor Organization and protecting children’s human rights by eliminating child exploitation and guaranteeing their rights to education in connection with UNESCO. To achieve my dream, I thought that I would study International Relations in University to understand the international situation between various problems. I felt that I want to study in school like Yale University which supports students as much as they can in many ways.

Seorin Kang, Hangaram High School

“After having a meeting with her, I thought the school as such a fantastic place for students to study.”

I have always thought about Yale University the place where people who are genius get together to study. So for me, Yale was the place which is selfish. But as soon as I met Yoojin Han, who is the student of Yale University, the image I have thought about Yale has completely changed. While doing the meeting with her, she kept emphasizing that Yale students are nice and cooperative.

We were all so tired of the schedule because it was the second day at New York. Feeling so tired, the bus went inside the school. But the school was so huge that none of us noticed that we are actually at Yale University. The buildings were so amazing and we couldn't distinguish the school from the surrounded town. The buildings were all like a castle, and it made me think of the Hogwarts, the magical school from the movie Harry Potter. Yoojin told us that the design of the building was made after the style of Oxford University in U.K. Since I have never been to schools like that, I was excited to go inside.

Yoojin Han guided us to look around. We saw the dormitory where only the freshmen could stay, and the giant library, which holds more than 15 million volumes and is the third-largest academic library in the United States. Since it was raining so hard and the places we could enter was limited because the school was on vacation, we couldn't see more. So we got into one of the fantastic buildings and get time doing Q&A with Yoojin. She was double majoring History and Global Affairs, and she used to be secretary-general of Yale MUN Korea. She told us a lot about how she volunteered at Yale University and how she is doing at Yale now. After having a meeting with her, I thought the school as such a fantastic place for students to study. I loved Yale a lot because different from most of the Korean schools, they consider the aptitude of studying essential. I was really impressed of the buildings, the curriculum, the atmosphere, and everything I saw there. I liked the school a lot and thought it was a fantastic place to study what I want.

“Also, she explained to us about her activities she did at high school. The fact that all her activities were done willingly was surprising to me.”

Sumin Cho, Sookmyung Girls' High School

When hearing the name “Yale”, most people would come up with an image of a prestigious school where only born geniuses are accepted. Some even say argue that in order to get into Yale, you need to prepare since kindergarten. I, myself, had the same stereotype before I took a visit to Yale University. However, after visiting Yale, I thought that they were people who have strong passion and specific specialties who are accepted, rather than geniuses.

Firstly, our tour guide introduced us to numerous Yale buildings, informing us about how the dormitories are consisted. She told us that the system worked like Hogwarts. Hogwarts, a school that appears in a book “Harry Potter”, divides their students into special 4 houses. Like this, Yale University divides their students into 12 houses, where different social events are held. This creates a strong bond between students, helping them to build intimacy with their school. Also, she told us the story behind the antique buildings of Yale, how they were made to look antiquated. According to her, Yale's systems were inherited from Oxford University's systems. Therefore, most of the buildings were burnt on purpose to create a similar look.

After the campus tour, we went into one of Yale's buildings and started to have some F&Q time. She began by explaining to us the advantages of Yale University. The biggest advantage was the lineup of professors and strong connections between the students. For example, most of the Yale's university lectures were composed of seminars with professors that have



extensive capabilities. In Yale University, there are 52 Noble award-winning professors that are willing to teach their students by having conversations with them in small groups. This seemed to me as a great advantage that made Yale University special out of all the other prestigious schools in Ivy League. Although most universities have these lineups of professors, it was my first time to hear that all professors were available as mentors, not only conducting researches in universities. Also, the fact that the students in Yale were capable to control themselves, fully concentrating on playing, like on Wednesdays where there are clubs that are opened for only students of Yale, and on the other hand, concentrating studying on Sundays, when there are lectures on the day after, came to me as a great motivation. Also, she explained to us about her activities she did at high school. The fact that all her activities were done willingly was surprising to me. In Korea, most students count themselves in various curriculums just to gain competence over other students in Korea, then having strong will to participate in them. This motivated me to focus on my future goals of working in an international organization and taking steps towards it than being concentrated only on what university professors would prefer.

Jaeyoung Yu, Baek Seok High School

“My favorite thing at Yale was that the classmates were friendly and in a good mood. [...] In addition, it was good to build memories and collaborate with friends from all over the world.”

The name Yale University immediately brings to mind the idea of a prestigious university far from me. However, I have heard the reputation of being a rival of Harvard, but I did not know the details.

However, other than reputation, I was certainly interested in Yale University because when I saw myself knowing that students were kind, cooperative, and had very antique buildings in terms of doors and art. So I was very grateful for this opportunity. In addition, Han Yoojin, who is attending Yale University, ran a famous online blog for education.

And I got a lot of information from there, and I really wanted to meet elite with named Han Yoojin. Since I passed this program, I have been looking forward to seeing the university I've been interested in, and to meeting a very good senior who I've been looking forward to.



It was raining and cloudy. I was worried that this time might not be able to deserve better than my thought. But I felt rather excited in the unexpected situation, and finally I met Yale University in the rain with an umbrella, not worrying. I reminded myself of the depth of study beyond the ages and the beauty of the antique campus that appears only in Harry Potter. When I met my respected senior Han Yoo-jin in reality, she was different from what I had imagined, who is, as an Internet blogger. She seemed that she was stronger and more straightforward.

A meeting at Yale University was held in a music room, where the sides of the wall were all surrounded by manuscript paper board. My interest in music gave me an impulse to play the piano in the music room. The chairs and desks that we were going to sit on were in the same configuration for my current high school activities. So, I sat in a chair and turned to Han Yoo-jin in a comfort mood.

My favorite thing at Yale was that the classmates were friendly and in a good mood. Harvard had a strong tendency to be independent, so the students could only care about themselves. On the other hand, in the case of Yale, it would be easy for the classmates to get along with each other, and it was very good. Especially these days, competitive education environments are created around the world. Especially for South Korea, which has the highest level of education among high school students in the world. In addition, it was good to build memories and collaborate with friends from all over the world, who are in the middle of studying hard while attending college.

The quality of the class was good, of course. Nobel Prize winners also conduct classes. The basic course of the class is also very strong. Before, I thought Yale would not be able to get along with the professor because I heard it was famous as a conservative university. But in reality, professors and students are very close. For example, a professor says, "Who wants to see Broadway musicals? Let me support you!" "Like this? Ha ha." The giant clock top Harkness Tower, which can be considered a symbol of the school, is said to be ringing twice a day. The orchestra members play different classical and pop songs every time when the bell ringing, so the Yale students looking forward to this, too.

The fountain in front of the Sterilizing Memorial Library was built to honor the female students because a long time ago, Yale had been sent to school mainly to male students. The number of female students was noted on the fountain every time until the number of female and male students was equal. Among the Yale libraries, the Beinecke Library and the Manuscript Library have very rare book. Especially the Beinecke Rare Library had 670,000 rare books and the books were allowed to the graduate school students for their

graduation thesis.

Finally, Yu-Jin talked with the participating students until the last minute we went to dinner. While going to a restaurant near Yale University, Yu-Jin said there are many delicious restaurants around it. I was also attracted to meals in college because they were also important to me. Among the things I heard at the meeting, Yale University said the festival was exciting, too. Indeed, it seems to be perfect for students who want to have a lot of fun when they are having fun and study hard when they are studying. Of course, I recommended Yale to students who are not interested in playing and want to study hard. Because Yale is one of the most honored school.

“Yale University has a definite reason for why it is called one of the best universities I the world.”

**Seungyeon Lee,
DaeWon International Middle School**

Talked among the people as one of the best universities in the world, Yale university seemed like it had plenty of reasons for why it was called that way. The campus and the lecture rooms looked like what you would see in famous movies and pictures. Just from the entrance of the school, I could feel that it had the class and strong elegance of its own that is still hard to express with words.

Being one of the universities that have the most extended history in America, Yale University has the quality that sums up to its reputation. From having plenty of opportunities for starting a conversation to beginning research with the famous professors, it seemed like the perfect place to have a profound and valuable education. Also, as Yale University emphasizes the importance of the students being an individual capable of doing much more than just studying, it has one of the most excellent performing arts that proves that the real educated and talented people can show excellence in more than only one category.

To students like myself who are more than just interested in the global society and want to start a life working for the United Nations or such global and international institutions, this university also seemed to be just the perfect fit. Differentiating it from several other famous universities, Yale University has both political science and global affairs major, which creates countless opportunities and helps the students find what they truly want according to their aptitude.

Also, having to hear about the great lengths Yale goes to support their students amazed me. Like any other great universities, Yale has the need-blind system. With that process, the students can be provided a part to full financial support. Through these systems and rules of Yale University, I could sincerely feel the want of the University providing the students with the best they can for the students to have the best experience.

Finally, when I think of what matters the most in any group life is the power to associate together and cooperate. According to the lecture, that is one of the reasons why Yale is such an excellent school. The students know how to enjoy their time with each other while they get the best of their education.

In conclusion, Yale University has a definite reason for why it is called one of the best universities I the world. Its outstanding support towards the nurturing of its students kept me in awe and made me want to walk through the campus one day as a student getting ready for the quality lectures. Furthermore, it had been a sincere honor to have had the chance to tour around the school and to have heard the detailed speech about it.

“The most impressive thing was memorial stone celebrating woman’s admission to school. [...] I thought it was one of the movement toward gender equality”

Minseo Kim, Muwon Middle School

Opportunity I knew about Yale University was when I first knew about football competition between Harvard and Yale, “The game.” After I got interested into overseas university, I changed planning to go to universities abroad and wanted to go school irrespective of name value and wanted to go school which is suitable to study political science. Yale University enrolled student Yujn Han explained school buildings presented school. While doing tour, I saw Theodore Dwight Woolsey president statue. It was interesting to hear why the color of president Woolsey statue’s feet has faded.

The most impressive thing was memorial stone celebrating woman’s admission to school. Originally, Yale University was where only men could come, but after women could also come to school, a stone was celebrating women admission to school. I thought it was one of movement toward gender equality and very meaningful. I also visited sterling memorial library.

I listened story related to Europe in middle ages structure and design. Originally, an architect planned to build church in school, but since school did not allow him to build church and wanted to build library instead, architect built library which has church structure. To make antique atmosphere, he did lots of actions such as corroding, and putting acid. By having tour in Yale University, I could learn history about school, and use of building and it was so special chance for me to know Yale University.

After finishing Yale university tour, we started meeting with Yujin Han enrolled student. There were lots of students asking question. She got question ‘Is there any standard deciding university?’ and she talked about reach – match – safe. By dividing universities into these three categories, she could finally choose university to go. I also asked question and what I asked was, “I am actually finding school suitable to major I want to study, political science. Is there any related programs with political science in Yale University?”



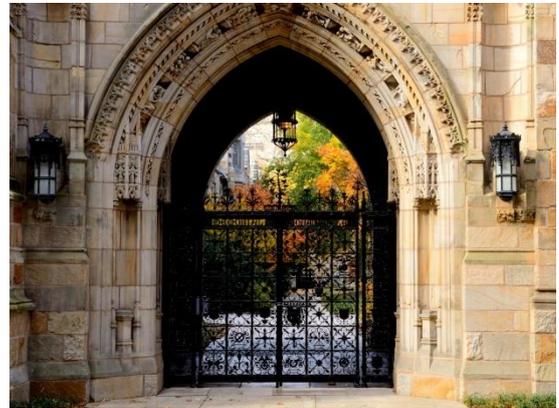
She answered deeply toward my question. She first divided political science into political science and global affair. Political science usually focuses on politics and theories such as idealism, realism, and constructivism, and global affairs focus on practicality. By the case of global affairs, their graduate assignment is researching policies, problem and consulting policies instead of writing thesis. After finishing meeting with Yujin Han enrolled student, it gave me strong motivation to study hard and join many activities I’m interested in. Not only about Yale University, by listening her stories how she went to Yale University, what activities she has done, I could learn many tips and proposed process to be what I want to be.

Minsung Kim, University Staff of the 12th UN Headquarters Training Program in New York

“Also, it was a good opportunity to see Korean students adapt well in international school and to remember that I want to study at APU.”

I found out that we are visiting Yale University when I was about to get on the plane. I was very excited to visit there since I have heard about Yale University's reputation and beautiful campus.

Also, the university I want to go to is APU, which is an international university in Japan, so I had a lot of interest in international university and wondered how Korean students adapt to international university. I visited Yale University on the second day of the program. All the buildings were very impressive, and I was excited to meet college students who were active on a wide campus.



I got a chance to talk with Han Yoo-jin, a third-year student at Yale University in History and International Relations. She told us that the advantage of Yale is that undergraduates have a lot of opportunities to share themselves with famous professors. I thought that its merits were very valuable. Also, she told us the story of how she could get accepted. She said that she started blogging to share education knowledge with students and it has become a great advantage on her admission. What was even more surprising was that she conducted a fundraising for heart-disease patients on a

blog. I was very impressed by her story.

After hearing her story, I wanted to help others in need, not just myself. Also, it was a good opportunity to see Korean students adapt well in international school because I am planning to apply for an international university in Japan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU). I will never forget this experience of visiting international school.



**PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY**



At a classroom where Albert Einstein (1879-1955) gave a lecture to Princeton Students

Min Gyu Lee,

Korea International Christian School

“The most prestigious school in the world, a haven for academic pursuits, a beacon for higher learning – Princeton University throughout centuries continues to uphold the purest thirst for knowledge.”

The most prestigious school in the world, a haven for academic pursuits, a beacon for higher learning-Princeton University throughout centuries continues to uphold the purest thirst for knowledge. From its solitary location to the wholehearted support for its students, Princeton University truly prioritizes education above all and perpetuates all forms and uses of academic endeavors.

Initially, the value in education to me seemed only existent in education itself. The essential beauty of knowledge should only rise from the innocent love for learning; that is what I believed Princeton stood for. However, through the student-to-student lecture, my philosophy started to change. Knowledge in fact does hold beauty in its nature, but also blooms in application. Misdirecting examples held by irresponsible alumni lead me to believe that the usage of education solely for application was corrupt and detestable. Then, I soon discovered another facet of pedagogy through the lectures of Sally and Jin-Su.

Sally and Jin-Su both did not possess a certain passion for knowledge. Instead, they held interest in their own future careers. They proved their drive by studying vigorously to achieve a respectable vocation. Their intentions while studying were immensely different from mine, but still held significance in their own rights.

Upon seeing the progress, the two had made in advancing their futures, it dawned upon me that education is made more valuable when examined both philosophically and practically.

Princeton University provides more depth to education in this manner. They encourage both incentives of obtaining knowledge, one for the pure enjoyment in discovery and another for real-life application. What once was thought to be wrong, in fact held a more poignant truth. Education is not something to be caged into one's preference or ideology, but is to be shared and celebrated in different ways. Through this great epiphany, Princeton University unveiled to me an intrinsic truth on knowledge and succeeded once again to give education more meaning and value.

“Three days of visiting various universities was certainly such valuable time for me to get a chance to widen my dream and goal.”

Hyeji Seo, Hana Academy Seoul

On the last day of touring around the school, we visited the Princeton University in New Jersey. Two Korean mentors, Sally Lee and Jin Soo Im, were there to guide us around the school and give tips during the discussing session; one would become a senior the following semester, and the other was an alumnus of Princeton University.

Princeton's location was my favorite out of three universities -Columbia and Yale- we went past two days because the place was peaceful and quiet for it was quite far away from the city. Additionally, it had a lot of cathedral or temple-like buildings. The overview of the buildings was less antic than previously visited universities. One kind of building which lingered in my mind for long was the “Eating Clubs” where parties are often held. Princeton Eating Club was created by students in 1879 when the university did not provide them with comfortable dining facilities. There are currently 11 eating clubs, each with a distinctive character: Asian Club where majority of Asians participate and drink Korean beer and alcohol such as so-ju. One of the interesting things the mentor explained to me was the importance of staying in one specific club for a while. It was because other students would not consider you as a “sincere” friend if you keep moving from one club to another.

After the touring, the discussing session was held in a classroom where Einstein had given a lecture in the old days. It was surprising to see the marks of his chalk writing on the board, and was more shocking to realize that it was still preserved well. Anyway, as the session began, the two mentors first told us that the life in Princeton is pretty harsh because of the amount of studies.

However, they also said it is worth it since you can achieve a lot of things in short period of time. I felt that Korean schools are not much different from this university. I was also curious what specific things I can prepare for international universities when attending a high school that sends most of the students to Korean universities, so I asked them. They advised me to start preparing for the SAT, AP subjects, participate in mock trial, and so on.



Overall, I learned that there are many things I should be qualified enough in order to make it in these universities. Three days of visiting various universities was certainly such valuable time for me to get a chance to widen my dream and goal.



“Moreover, since the professors in Princeton are all famous scholars in their field, it is a wonderful chance for the students not only to learn valuable lessons from them, but also in terms of making social connections.”

**Kyeongmook Lee,
Korean Minjok Leadership Academy**

On the third day, UN program members visited Princeton University for their campus tour along with the Q&A session with two seniors. As we arrived at the university, seniors led us around the beautiful campus, surrounded with tall, green trees and explained the interesting history of each of the iconic buildings in the campus. One of the most memorable stories was the history of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The building was actually named after the former US president Woodrow Wilson, remembering his effort after WW1 to create the League of Nations, the former version of the United Nations.

The building that we saw right after we entered the campus was the Nassau Hall. What was surprising about the building was that it was actually built in 1754, which is even before when the United States was created. Also, the building was once the seat of the Congress of Confederation, and thus the capitol of the United States. However, now, it houses the administrative officers and the office of the university president, and

remains as the symbolic center of the university.

After the campus tour, we went into the lecture room, where Einstein used to teach his students during his time in Princeton. The Q&A session was really helpful for learning about the specific characteristics about the university. Princeton is renowned for its heavy workload, including the research paper that the students need to finish in order to graduate.

This is very unique because it is not a requirement for the students in other universities. Despite its rigorousness, the seniors told us that it is actually a great opportunity for the Princeton students, because they get to interact with the professors and receive a lot of cares from them, which students in other universities do not have access too. Moreover, since the professors in Princeton are all famous scholars in their field, it is a wonderful chance for the students not only to learn valuable lessons from them, but also in terms of making social connections.

Furthermore, since Princeton only receives small amount of students per year and focuses mainly on the undergraduate students, the students gain tremendous amount of financial support from the university. The Financial Aid (FA) system itself is need-based, so the students receive FA based on their economic status. I was very surprised when one of the seniors told us that he didn't even pay a dollar for his tuition during his all four years in Princeton. Like this, what differentiates Princeton from other universities is that students in Princeton receive massive amount of financial and academic support from the university due to its small scale of the student body compared to the other universities.





III. American Cultural Tour, NYC

American Museum of Natural History

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

American Museum of Natural History



Keon Yang, Kyunghee High School

There are many museums around the world. One of the places we went was the Natural History Museum in New York. I was very excited when I heard about going to the American Museum of Natural History. It is a very famous museum in the world, and it was also the real filming location of the movie 'Night At The Museum'. I was wondering if there would be a lot of overlap with the actual movie scene because I enjoyed the movie so much.

As was introduced in the booklet, I was most curious about 'The Giant Blue Whale Model' and 'Milestones in Public Life'. As soon as I entered the museum, I was amazed at the grandeur of 'Milestones in Public Life'. There was a mission. It was taking pictures with the crew in front of the work. The museum was so wide that exhibits were displayed by subject. The first place was 'Whales Tour'. Many kinds of marine life that lived in the past were on display. The best of them was the whale model. People's eyes were focused on the enormous size compared to others. It was also surprising that it was displayed in the air, not in the ground. Next, we went to Theodore Roosevelt Tour and read about Roosevelt on the wall. I could feel the influence of Roosevelt, who had one theme in the museum. Usually, a written work is displayed on a small board, but Roosevelt's writing is inscribed on a wall of enormous proportions. We saw a Korean model of the past at an Asian exhibition. I felt a little sad because there were only two pieces to see.

Finally, we went to see Rapa Nui Moai Cast and T-Rex Model that appeared in the movie. It looked exactly like the one in the movie and was as vivid as running around the museum. There are many museums in Korea, but I have never seen such a large and spectacular museum. Especially, some of the works made me feel very impressed. It was a very meaningful experience, though I regret that I did not see all of the works. If I can visit again someday, I will look around all the works of the museum.

Have you ever watched a movie 'Night at the Museum'? American Museum of Natural History is a place which is a background of the movie. It is one of the top three museums in the US, and it is always crowded with various visitors from all over the world due to the influence of the movie. I could also have an opportunity to go to the Museum on my trip to New York. In order to add fun of watching, I watched mainly the pavilions where the characters who were dealt with in the movie were exhibited. I was able to realize the size of the museum while enjoying the actual characters displayed in the movie. A difference I could find was Moai stone statue named, Gum-Gum is located at the end of a hallway in the movie, but actually it is located in the middle of the deepest corner of African exhibition hall after remodeling construction. Because of the power of the movie, people from all over the world gathered in the exhibitions and models came out of in the movie and photographed their memorial pictures. I was able to laugh and chat through the experience of exchanging cameras with foreign visitors to take group photos with my friends. I would like to express my gratitude to guides and staffs of the museum who kindly explained to me when I asked about the location of the exhibits. Watching models from the movie: Tyrannosaurus Lexi, Moai stone statue, President Roosevelt, Columbus who discovered America continent, and the American tribe, I could realize the museum DOES REALLY ALIVE and this fact is not proved without any reason. American Museum of Natural History was one of the memorial moments in New York Tour.



It was actually my second time visiting the American History of Natural Museum, so I was not as overwhelmed by the size of the exhibits as the first time I saw them. While trying to complete the missions with my team members, I noticed that majority of the exhibits were not alive. I was expecting to see live animals, but they were merely realistic animal models instead. However, it was still wonderful because they looked so real.

The fur of the animals seemed to belong to the live animals. If my assumption is true, the museum is basically filled with corpses. Considering this way, I felt a little bit skeptical towards one of the world's top museums, thinking of the sacrifices of countless animals. I also believe that the gigantic size of the museum equals to the powerful stance of one's country. Stronger country has better opportunities to achieve the resources and could even steal them from other weaker countries when the power politics is applied. Overall, it was an exciting experience for me to visit the museum which attracts a lot of population all around the world and have a chance to connect how the status of one's country can be reflected on the cultural facility.

Sojung Lee, Yongmoon Middle School

What makes the Earth special and different from the other planets is the life and creature that moves and work out for survival. In this meaning, every fauna, flora, humankind and even micro-creatures are important to us. So, that's why so many people are interested in natural history of the Earth and they made American Museum of Natural History. It was so amazing that all of each exhibition was so detailed and systematic that I couldn't believe that it was made by human. Although we hadn't had enough time to look around the exhibition, it was meaningful that I could visit there and be closer with my team through the team missions. Especially, the stuffed blue whale was so impressive and huge that I felt small in front of the huge taxidermy creature. Through the experience, I could know the importance of all creatures from small birds to huge whales and humankind, we once more. This would motivate me to think in a modest way in front of the gorgeous nature of the beautiful Earth.



Jinhyung Chae, Kyunggi High School

The museum is famous for the movie called "Night at the Museum". Thinking of that movie made me more interested to the museum. But we did not have much time to look around the whole museum. Me and my group members were looking around the Museum of Natural History, we saw some really exciting and interesting models of animals that were living or lived on this planet. There were much more of species that I thought there would be. But the thing is, there is still whole bunch of species that humans did not found yet. There were a lot of tourists inside the museum. I think most of them were Chinese. Because there were a lot of tourists at the museum, we had several times of bumping into each other. I apologized to a lot to other tourists. It made us feel complicated. Other groups were busy running around finding the Blue Whale, T-rex, Moai (Easter Island Head). Our group didn't want to just chase through time. We wanted to have a closer look at the explanation of all sorts of creatures. We learned about the animals that were extinct or the creatures we did not know before. I think we spent our



time on getting more information for our knowledge. We all thought the same thing. “We should come again with more spare time.” The museum had tons of contents to see. Not just we have short time, there were a lot of other tourists. It was so crowded. Every section was full of people. It was pretty hard getting through them. Whatever happened in the museum, it didn’t matter. We’ve saw what we wanted to see. We tried our best to learn anything from what we saw. Who knows if we will work anything related to something like this? I think that everything we experienced during this program, must be very useful for us in the future.

Soyun Ha, Gwacheon Foreign Language School

When the bus reached the American Museum of Natural History, I can’t wait to enter it because it was one of the most famous tourist attractions in NYC and missions which teachers made to complete with teammates. Even before I entered its door, a wonderful statue and fountains seem like welcome our journey inside the museum, so I couldn’t let me enter the museum slowly. The museum was full of various remains and models. I had so much to see that I couldn’t find time to be bored and those pleased my eyes. Inside of the museum was larger than I thought so I worried where to go first. Thanks to the missions I gave from teachers, teams could decide which exhibit rooms they should go first and so do our team. The interior structure was so complicated that we quite wandered and it results in no time for us to look around the museum enough. The required time was also short, so it very depressed me. But even the very part I saw of the museum was very wonderful. If I have a chance to go to NYC one more, I will visit the American Museum of Natural History again with enough time to look around.



Sumin Cho, Sookmyung Girls’ High School

The journey to the Natural history museum was a very meaningful journey for me as it provided me an opportunity to embrace other cultures. The Natural history museum entails variety of different cultures. For example, although I was aware of cultures like Europe, I felt distanced with cultures like Africa as they



seemed like a different world for me. However, watching the exhibits that were prepared, reading the explanations, it gave me a sight to the completely different world. It felt like these cultures were breathing next to me, communicating with me. This was an unconventional experience for me, and a big step towards becoming a global leader. I hope that I can visit it again when I am older, with spare time.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art



Seorin Kang, Hangaram High School

It was the first time visiting The Metropolitan Museum of Art. So as soon as I got out of the bus, I was so surprised at the beautiful design of the building. There were a lot of people passing by, and I had a feeling that The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the greatest museum in the world. Although we didn't have enough time to look around, I was still so excited.

The most impressive part for me was European Paintings (1250-1800). It was so amazing to see a lot of famous paintings for example like "Wheat Field with Cypresses" painted by Vincent Van Gogh and his portraits, "Two Young Girls at the Piano" painted by Renoir and "The Dance Class" painted by Edgar Degas. These are the paintings which was really familiar to me, and I couldn't believe that I could actually see in my eye. All of the paintings had different painting styles. And I was impressed by the paintings which are only consisted with dots. The expressions of color were diverse and rich and it seemed to have caused a lot of time and effort on it. Besides the European Painting section, other parts like Egyptian Art and Modern and Contemporary Art sections were also great too. Visiting the museum was such a fantastic experience for me and would definitely be the memory I would never forget. So later, if I have an opportunity to visit The Metropolitan Museum of Art again, I would be honored to visit here again.

Minseo Kim, Muwon Middle School

I visited metropolitan museum, and could see lots of pictures, sculptures from all over the world. There were lots of exhibitions in museum. Exhibition Asia, America, Egypt, and ancient exhibitions were all in metropolitan museum. I visited metropolitan museum with my team. We had team mission to do. Team missions were taking photo with Spinks, going to European exhibition.. For our team mission, we first visited ancient exhibitions and went to Spinks and took picture together, and in ancient exhibitions, I looked at mummies, tomb used long time ago, pictures showing ancient people's life and tools people used. I saw tools people used for make-up. I could find differences of use people used make ups. Nowadays, reason people having make ups is for making them beautiful, but long time ago, uses for make ups is to protect themselves from enemies by make them look scary. After visiting ancient museum, we visited European museum. European museum was very large, We first saw Monet's picture. Picture, Monet's 'water lilies,

reflections of weeping willows' was impressive and beautiful picture from Monet we have seen, and I also looked at Seurat's study for a Sunday on la grande Jatte. I actually saw this picture lots of time from art museum's guideline, art textbook.

When I saw real picture, I got so interested about it. Also by reading explanation about pictures I felt knowledges about art was getting large. I was so glad to look at my favorite artist Van Gogh's picture. Opportunity I got interested to Van Gogh was when I looked at his picture 'Night stars shine'. Picture was so beautiful when I saw first time, and go interested toward him. In European exhibition, I looked at Roses, and his portrait. I looked at Edgar Degas' the dance class. By listening to guide' explanation, I could learn details about Edgar Degas. I think it was great experience and most valuable time I have spent in art museum. It was time for me to study about arts and artist's, cultures from various continents, countries, not just being satisfied by taking pictures.

Sojung Lee, Yongmoon Middle School

Throughout the history, we can see the efforts to leave the proof of our history; from cave art of Paleolithic era to detailed paintings of realis art. This was the very first purpose of the art. However, by the time, people tried to add a new meaning to art. This motivated art to develop in various ways and leave millions and trillions of beautiful works through the history. And the Metropolitan Museum of Art was one of the most gorgeous art museums which depicted the history of art beautifully. Through the experience, I could realize the true beauty of the history and notice the effort of all painters and artist through fascinating pieces such as sculptures, paintings or casts.

The most important and impressive one was Van Gogh's paintings; self-portrait and painting of flowers and blossoms, whose one of my favorite artist. Through his masterpieces I could see the life of Van Gogh and philosophy of his life. It was stained with blue sorrow and anguish. As a result, in spite of short time, I was strongly moved by artists in the history and their efforts to make a single masterpiece.



Sumin Cho, Sookmyung Girls' High School

As we were not provided enough time to fully visit Metropolitan, we had to choose which sectors we wanted to visit. As our group's same interest was the painting of Van Goh, we straightly went to that part from the beginning. On our journey to the exhibit of Van Goh, we were able to interact with other paintings of painters we were not familiar with. Personally, I strongly believe that paintings portray the author's thoughts. By looking at paintings from different eras, with different atmosphere, it felt like I was actually in the situation of the painters, smelling the scent of that time. It was as if I was sitting in front of them, listening to their stories, sympathizing with them. Getting the opportunity to interact with famous painting that I had only seen in pictures was a great experience that I could never forget.

Hye Ji Seo, Hana Academy Seoul

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was not so different from the American History of Natural Museum in the aspect of the number of people globally. The Met museum was not only magnificent, but there were also countless sculptures, pictures, relics, etc. Then, I remembered my recent visit to National Museum of Korea where I felt that there were as many empty spaces as the number of exhibits. I once more realized that the number of exhibits depends on the country's status. For America, the country known for the powerful economy, had a lot of opportunities to go and steal other countries' relics. Meanwhile, Korea had bandits such as France, Japan, and so on. I felt that it is unjust for the movement of relics through power politics. I believe that the countries which took the historic values of other countries should return them back for the reconstruction of global justice. In conclusion, my visit to the Met museum has reminded me of the history of imperialism, something that should not be repeated again.

Kyeongmook Lee, Korean Minjok Leadership Academy



On the third day, UN program members visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Each of the groups was assigned a mission, which each group had to take a picture at the designated places. Even though we did not have enough time to look around the whole museum, doing the mission allowed us to get the best out of the situation since each of the designated places involved one of the most famous spots in the museum. One part of the mission was to take a picture in front of the sphinx statue next to the Egypt exhibition. It was great not only because

we saw the famous statue itself, but also had a wonderful opportunity to enjoy other art pieces as we roamed around the museum to find the statue.. Since I have been a huge fan of Monet's paintings from my middle school years, being able to see it directly with my eyes was truly an once-in-a-lifetime experience. Different from the museums that I visited in the past, the Met was the biggest in scale, allowing me to explore more diverse range of artworks from tons of different artists and periods. This made the experience in the Met more valuable and meaningful for me. I would definitely visit there again when I go to my university in America.



The word 'Beautiful' wouldn't be half enough to express the capacity and the weight of the emotions the art pieces fills an individual. The entrance of the gallery reveals the start of the magnificence there is to the whole exhibition. As we had very little time to observe the countless amount art pieces placed in the complicated structure of the museum building, we had to move quite swiftly through the different halls.

However, with even a glance at the various sculptures and paintings, the reason behind why each piece was so cherished throughout the decades and called a masterpiece was apparent. All the different creations from all over the world had various dimensions of beauty one can only feel with this particular specific experience. As we walked among the wonderful creations, I could realize that the power of the museum is not only enhancing the knowledge and the impression one has already had or is used to, but to quickly have the audience

fascinated by the new material they see.

As a person from a place where seeing the famous European art pieces was a unique specialty, the Roman, Greek art, and the European paintings made the most substantial impact on my experience. Seeing world-class masterpieces from painters such as Van Gough, Picasso, and Claud Monet was an experience that made me proud to have gone through. The colors, the shade and the details made me stare at each piece in awe as the impressions they made came in silence but in the strongest way. The Roman and Greek art section seemed like a whole new different world. There were white pillars which made the whole section look like the insides of ancient shrines.

Most of the art pieces that were gracefully positioned, were sculptures. The characters from the Roman mythologies and the ancient philosophers seemed to be standing just steps away from us. The way they portrayed a human's body, muscles and their facial features so precisely amazed me deeply. Moreover, beyond the white, there was a sense of purity and natural beauty that attracted one's eye in just a single glance. Overall, there were plenty of other pieces of art that had unexpectedly large and small sizes with great amount of detail, style and class. It was definitely a pleasuring experience and time to fulfill myself with various knowledge of different cultures. As short of a time that we had to have a tour of the museum, it made it feel more special and made the want of visiting the museum again grow like never before.

**WE ARE
GLOBAL
CITIZENS**



Photo: inteducationucjc.wordpress.com



Sol KIM

**Program Assistant at Education Department
of Hope to the Future Association**

“The 12th UN Headquarters training program in New York was undoubtedly the program that I gave all my passion and the program with all my sweat and tears.”

It has been 8 months since I have worked at Hope to the Future Association as an intern. Throughout the internship period, ‘12th UN Headquarters Training Program’ was the biggest and the most important program that I had put my whole effort and had prepared for more than 6 months. It was entirely the essence that required all my professional skills I had learned during the internship program and gave me much more than that in the end. I did my best in all of the programs that I have worked on throughout 8 months, but this UN Headquarters training program in New York was undoubtedly the program that I gave all my passion and the program with all my sweat and tears.

The program was very meaningful and special in that it was held in New York, USA, one of the biggest and most developed cities in the world. New York is the center of where diverse culture and people around the world are all mixed in. Most importantly, I could go to New York UN Headquarters every day and could attend UN High Officials’ precious lectures that were only for us.

Since the program was held in New York and with the reason that we had to lead 32 students, our staffs paid very careful attention to every step. I have also participated in organizing the program since the beginning. As a main staff, I have participated in every preparation process and actual New York schedule and there are so many things that I worked on. There are 4 main tasks that I want to mention.

First, I managed program materials and proceeded with reservations. There were lots of documents that we need such as ESTA, The Youth Assembly application, and so on. I filled out every participants’ ESTA application form and checked if their application forms were approved. As we had to participate in ‘The Youth Assembly’, we also needed to submit application forms. There were many steps that were quite confusing, so we made a direction of Youth Assembly Application Form and sent to students. Before participating in UN Headquarters Training program, we thought it would be helpful for students to study SDGs and UN. We decided to make educating materials, and I made them every week. From Sustainable Development Goal 1, I made a material explaining each goals and having video links and I sent them to students. Through these procedures, I could develop my English skills to write business emails and speak on the phone. I also practiced to analyze students’ needs and what they want to eat and search for right restaurants that meet their needs and



To add, I also made a material asking students of their motivations to participate in this program and what they are expecting to gain from the program. I also drafted certificates and awards of the program participants. One more very important task was making a hotel and restaurants reservations.

I drafted email in English and contacted the hotel and several restaurants online and with a phone call to make a reservation and to receive an invoice to make a payment. I assisted in preparing itinerary of New York visit.

Second, it was marketing. Marketing includes not only promoting on/offline but also counseling. Mostly we sent official documents and previous final report books to educational institutions in Korea. We posted promotional materials on our homepage and Facebook and sent messages to our site members. We also promoted on newspaper. During the program in New York, we uploaded our daily schedules with photos every day on our homepage. Another important part of marketing was counseling. There were many cases to talk to parents or students on the phone. It was very important because we could directly communicate with target people. I did my best to explain about our program and what it makes more special and unique compared to other programs. I think through marketing, we can get trust from people.

Through these procedures, I could develop my English skills to write business emails and speak on the phone. I also practiced to analyze students' needs and what they want to eat and search for right restaurants that meet their needs and also qualify for our group number and our schedule time.

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Third, I managed all the participants and university student staffs. It was the most important job in this whole program and the job that required my responsibility the most. Every staff including me paid very careful attention to students, and we were quite sensitive to everything. Taking care of 32 students in abroad is a very challenging work, so I was also very nervous before starting the schedule. 11 days are not short time, and we don't know what will happen. Especially, keeping passports and personal belongings safe was the top priority, and checking students' health condition and counting students' number were the things that I did every time. I was also very busy checking next schedule ahead and at the same time looking after students and managing the current program. As a staff, we had to wake up early, eat early, and always had to lead first and be the last. It was not easy but every

time when I got hard, I thought of students and their cheerful encouragements made me energetic again.

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Lastly, I organized and drafted 'Final Report' of the program. This was the second time to organize the final report. Before going to New York, we organized the table of contents and discussed what we have to collect. During the program, students gathered together as a team and prepared for presentation and drafted their team report, university report, and museum report. I prepared the theme of each team based on the UN lectures and instructed students how to prepare and guided the direction of the report.

After coming back to Korea, I collected all the materials that students had sent, categorized all the pictures by days and by students, and inserted those pictures into the report. Drafting the final report went on throughout the whole program and this is genuinely the most fruitful accomplishment. I could develop the organizing skills of the official documents and reports as well as English skills.



About the UN, it was unforgettable. Working in UN has always been my dream and since middle school I have been really interested in international affairs and diplomacy. When I was in high school, I have visited the UN as a school program and that experience motivated me a lot. After 8 years, the days at the UN again gave me much more precious memories and huge inspiration. There were 8 lectures by UN experts and High officials and visiting two permanent missions to the UN including our country, Republic of Korea and Republic of Uganda.

Among the UN lectures, the most impressive lectures to me were 'UN Careers' by Arasu J, UNFPA and 'Migration' by Tolu Olubunmi, Board of Directors of UN Migration Agency. First, UN Careers lecture was the time that I can truly look into what UN does, and how is the life working in the UN. Most people think working in the UN is luxurious, but it is only the bright side of it. Most offices are in high risk areas where the help and humanitarian aids are actually needed. Arasu J said, 'You don't know what would happen in this job.' However, through these experiences, you can find fulfillment and happiness.

Second, Migration session was the time that I can hear about the actual story of immigrants and how UN works to harmonize those people together. Tolu Olubunmi was also an immigrant from Nigeria, and she is now working at the UN, successfully has reached her career goal. As living in the time that culturally globalized, I could learn how we should act and think towards migration and immigrants. I also did UN guide tour which I could be able to go inside and take a look at General Assembly, and many other councils. The place where all the important global decisions are made, the atmosphere engulfed me. I could not express in any words. I am greatly thankful for these opportunities to hear great experts' lectures and be part of the UN. It was such a huge honor.

This '12th UN Headquarters Training Program' was a huge challenge to me yet very fulfilling. By organizing all of the program schedules and actually carrying out them, I feel accomplished and I improved myself in many ways. Communication skills in both spoken and written, adaptation to new circumstances, confidence, understanding and embracing other people, organizing and managing skills, problem-solving skills, and so on. Most importantly, I could develop professional knowledge on the UN, international relations, and SDGs.

Especially SDGs are main issues that UN and all over the world now focusing on, and I could communicate with lots of people from UN and 'The Youth Assembly' who are working hard to achieve each 17 goals. It was very inspirational to communicate young leaders from around the world. Going to UN Headquarters every day was a true excitement and joy. They were the people who works for everyone, everywhere/

I will also do my best to be a global citizen who engage in global works. 11 days in the United States were also amazing and the time of turning point. Last time when I visited New York, it was good but I was younger and just felt that everyone was very busy. This time, the USA gave me much more warm and kind impression. Everyone smiles and think of others ahead of themselves.

Every morning I felt happy by their smiles and greetings with 'Good morning'. In Seoul, we don't actually greet each other well these days when we first meet strangers, but here in the USA, it was common. At first, say hello first to others was a little bit awkward, but soon I became to say hello first. One more thing that was impressive was people had their originality and unique styles. In Korea, most of people wear similar style of clothes, and we can easily find out the trends.

On the other hand, in the USA, I could never find those things. Everyone has their own styles and looked really free. I think this is important because we should not suppress ourselves or too much care about others. Be confident and freely expressing ourselves and become truly who we are is very important. These two things made my life in the USA happy and unforgettable.

Through this program, I learned a lot from lectures, surrounding environments, and so on, but mostly by our students. They were very passionate about learning new things and new knowledge. They were warm-hearted as well. It was worth working for them and worth having responsibility. They gave me much energy, love and respect.

Every time they were my motivation and I am truly blessed to have them in my life. I want to express my sincere appreciation to our 31 beloved students. 5 staffs including our president of Hope to the Future Association, Jin-Hoan Choung, thank you so much again for being my colleagues and for always being supportive. I wish you all happiness and let our dream come true!!

*Visiting General Assembly Hall, UN Organs,
and Main Conference Rooms at the New York
UN Headquarters*





With Mr. Arasu J., a Programme Specialist
from UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

Min Sung KIM

**University Staff of the 12th United
Nations
Headquarters Training in New York**

*“If there is an opportunity to
participate this program, I would
surely participate with strengthened
knowledge on those global issues and
international organizations.”*

After joining the United Nations Academic Forum in January 2018. I could have an opportunity to join UN Headquarters Training as a University Staff. The thing which made me impressed was going to the United Nations headquarters in New York to attend valuable lectures.

This training program was held from August 3rd to 13th. During the program, students and I visited Ivy League university to learn and know about their history, and culture. Most importantly, furthermore, we could attend lectures on Human Rights, SDGs, Counter-Terrorism, Permanent Mission, UN Careers, Peacekeeping, Migration, and Gender Equality which were delivered by international organization experts including U.N. officials. I also visited Japanese Embassy, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, and Uganda Embassy to attend special lectures and participate The YOUTH ASSEMBLY.

Ten days were not that enough to learn and think about the solutions of all the global issues around us, however, every single student did follow well-structured schedule, and it has become a great experience to them. Also, I could learn and feel many things while participating in this program.

First of all, I was able to learn more about international organizations by visiting various international organizations that I was interested in from before. Secondly, I was very surprised that middle and high school participants in this program had a lot of interest in the international community, had a lot of serious thoughts about how to overcome those global issues though they are still studying in Secondary school.

Not only did they have that idea, but everyone thought it was truly precious opportunity to work hard to achieve their dream. When I finished this program without any delay, I felt my lack of ability, however, I could have hope inside me that I can achieve everything if I really work hard to go for it. I think this program has enabled me to be more interested in international organizations, the role of international organizations, and the role of the international community.

Lastly, if there is an opportunity to participate this program, I would surely participate with strengthened knowledge on those global issues and international organizations.



**At the main gate of the UN
Headquarters in New York**

Sol DO

University Staff of the 12th United Nations Headquarters Training in New York

“When I return to college, I will return to my role as a student, not as a staff member, but I think this experience has become a great cornerstone for my future life and career. I am looking forward to what kind of role that I could play next to learn about different experiences and perspectives. .

The answer to “When is the happiest moment in your life?” is probably when you have done what you want to do. So after I graduated from high school, I made a bucket list. Above all, traveling to the United States and going to the UN headquarters were the goals I wanted to try. Since then, in January, I participated in the program as the 11th United Nations headquarters training program attendee, visited Ivy League universities, and listened to lectures by international organizations experts at the United Nations headquarters.

After that, I set another goal. It is to come to the United Nations headquarters again. This is because I want to have a chance to reflect on my English skills and how much I grow up next. Six months later, I joined the same program not as an “education student” but as a “college staff”. I think that two experiences in the United States made me very special and precious memories. In addition to looking back at me for six months, I have had a new experience of leading middle and high school students and conducting programs in the position of staff.

Also, through my second experience, I learned a lot of lessons. First of all, I realized the importance of “role”, no matter how many times you visit the same place, we can look at it from a different perspective and experience it variously, depending on where you play it. In particular, I learned that the two roles of “education student” and “college staff” were shown to be different and important in this program. The staff experience was not only about supporting and managing students, but also understanding the staff’s efforts that I had never thought of as an education student. While it was difficult to understand and manage each student’s situation as managing 31 students, I was able to learn responsibility and leadership.

When I return to college, I will return to my role as a student, not as a staff member, but I think this experience has become a great cornerstone for my future life and career. I am looking forward to what kind of role that I could play next to learn about different experiences and perspectives. If I have a chance next time, I would like to participate in this program again as an intern.



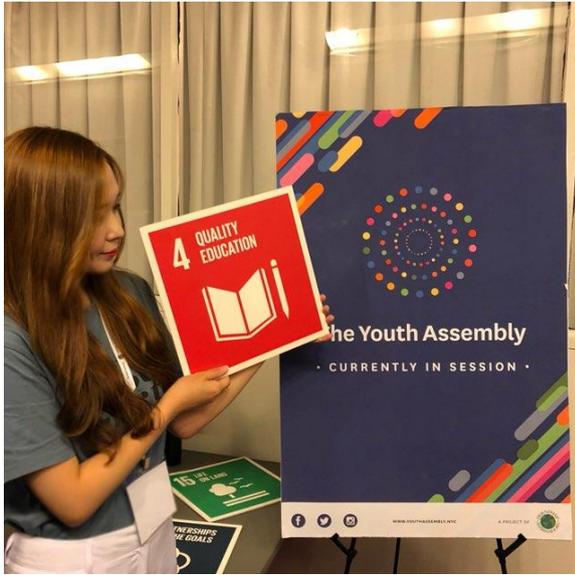
Joo Hyun Lee

**University Staff of the 12th United Nations
Headquarters Training in New York**

“It is not just about quality education, but also knowing and being interested in other SDGs has led to the knowledge of a variety of international issues. These experiences have also greatly helped me determine my career path.”

The education, children, and alienated have long been the topics of my interests to help in creating a better world. While I was studying in the Philippines, I became interested in education and child care, especially for those who were left behind due to the economic problems or lack of resources from the parents. These interests naturally gravitated me to get to know more about the Millennium Development Goals that deal with these international concerns and the Sustainable Development Goals that set out more advanced goals than MDGs. Then I heard that Hope to the Future Association is offering an opportunity to work for the United Nations headquarters as an education training program assistant. I wanted to know systematically how the topics of creating a better world which I am interested in would be conveyed to students in UN expert training. Therefore, I decided to take the opportunity to intern at the Hope to the future Association for a month and prepare an expert training program and do support activities.

My one-month internship was full of preparation for UN expert training and for world citizenship education, which was conducted in various schools by the company. The Hope to the Future Association was conducting World Citizenship Education by visiting schools and thinking with experts about issues that need to be addressed with the entire planet, such as human rights and the environment. Through World Citizenship Education, which is conducted while interning at various schools, I was able to expand my thinking globally and reason. Preparing for this, I was able to find out how the World Citizenship Education is being educated and conveyed to students and how the students think and feel after listening to the lecture. Through this training, we learned more about many of the problems faced by people living in different ways in the same period, including war, poverty, and hunger, and as a member of the world’s citizens, we could see how we should think about them. It has become an opportunity for me to think about various other global issues that have been focused on education for underprivileged children. Especially I have learned the meaning and the value of ‘living together’ in the world we live in. The expansion of such thinking has not only expanded my scope from Korea to the rest of the world, but has also increased interest in expert training conducted by the United Nations.



The roles which I was in charge of during the period were to lead students and to give feedback to students for their presentation and reflection papers. The most memorable thing was to give feedback when the students were preparing for the presentation and writing the reflection paper. It is still vivid that I gave feedback with admiration to students with a diverse potential of their splashy report and presentation. I seem to have been on the move, giving more feedback and being stimulated by students with passion. Among them, the most memorable one was the student's preparation for the presentation on SDGs and Migration. The presentation on SDGs that deals with future possibilities, feasibility and efforts of all of us to achieve this was impressive.

Also, I admired the depth of the idea and the change of thought when I saw a student who has recently dealt with her thoughts and the phenomena of migration. In addition, by providing feedback on how to write a report and how to make presentations and gestures, the student's presentation and reflection paper were able to be improved. During this process, surely it was an opportunity for me to broaden and develop my thoughts in many ways by encountering various ideas and perspectives.

During the program, though it is a UN expert training, we visited Columbia, Yale, and Princeton University, the famous Ivy League universities. We also visited the Natural History Museum and the Metro Museum. Although we came to receive expert training from the United Nations, visiting museums and universities gave us an opportunity to respect other cultures and think more strongly about the future career. This experience has helped to expand my dream to a bigger world and to how to utilize my knowledge and experience to a diverse career.

As I took my steps towards the street in New York, the scenery was spectacular. The flags of numerous countries were displayed from side to side and in the middle of those flags, there was a building of UN which I have dreamt to visit in my life. Some of the students were a little disappointed that the UN was not as glamorous as they thought it would be, but it was just a beautiful place full of the UN simplicity that best showed me what it was like. It was very exciting to be able to take lectures from experts here, and so same was the case when taking a lecture.

Through UN education program, I was able to learn about the world's most controversial issues by listening to the opinions of UN experts and asking questions about the things we didn't know. The most awaited lecture about the UN Women and Migration is a modern debate regarding about feminism and refugees that I was able to learn through the lecturer's thoughts. Being able to look at and think about various phenomena and issues from an international perspective has really helped me broaden my point of view and become a valuable experience to develop myself. In addition, by listening directly from an expert who did intern at UN CAREER UN headquarters, I was able to hear the pros and cons of working at the UN and other NGOs, as well as the big frame of career. UN expert training has been such a valuable time for me to hear passionate speakers and their neutral yet firm stance.

Unlike simply thinking that going to the United Nations and seeing the world would be more open and more experienced, there was so much to gain from the students who went with us. The ten-day cohabitation must have not only affected our knowledge, but also the way we live, the value of our lives and other aspects. And I don't think all this could have been possible with anyone else but 31 student representatives. A month of internships and a 10-day expert training at the UN became an unforgettable experience. In contrast to the short period, this experience helped me gain respect for other cultures and the ability of global talent to view the world with greater openness. I became interested in not only the quality education but also other international issues and developed the ability to think about them.

Through this experience, I was able to open my horizons through understanding and respecting other cultures. It is not just about quality education, but also knowing and being interested in other SDGs has led to the knowledge of a variety of international issues. These experiences have also greatly helped me determine my career path. It was a worthwhile vacation to learn to develop new skills by thinking deeply about areas that I had never thought about and sharing opinions.



At the General Assembly Hall of the UN Headquarters in New York

Organization Overview

Hope to the Future Association



www.hopetofuture.org

Status NGO Representative at the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)

Program 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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Hope to the Future Association (HFA) is a non-profit organization registered under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea. HFA has acquired the status of an associated NGO with UNDPPI 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

(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 such as 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 - 'Yale MUN & Yale MUN 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) Global Youth Forum on the United Nations – 'Academic Forum on the United Nations'

- The forum is a pedagogical four-day program that aims to improve the degree of understanding and professional knowledge on the UN and the role of International Organization.
- The theme of the forum is 'Sustainable Development Goals and Peace'

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

- Sending 40ft long container to African developing countries filled with translated English books, shoes, school supplies gathered from donation campaigns raised by students

Sponsor Organizations



(주)삼경엠에스

www.iskms.com

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.

Shape your world



en.apu.ac.jp/

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Under the principles of ‘Freedom, Peace and Humanity’, ‘International Mutual Understanding’, and the ‘Future Shape of the Asia Pacific Region’, APU was established on April 1, 2000 with the aid of Oita Prefecture, Beppu City and a range of organization and individuals from Japan and overseas.

APU’s philosophy is to create a university campus that produces graduates with the skills they need to contribute to international society based on the fundamental principles of Freedom, Peace and Humanity, International Mutual Understanding, and the Future Shape of the Asia Pacific Region. With almost half of the faculty and student body comprised of foreign nationals from all over the world, the University has achieved a truly international campus environment of cultural coexistence.

APU has been one of the biggest sponsors of Hope to the Future Association since 2013.

Cooperation Organization



<https://visit.un.org/>

Group Programmes Unit, Visitors Services, United Nations Department of Public Information,

Hope to the Future Association has acquired the status of an ‘Associated NGO with the United Nations Department of Public Information’.

With kind cooperation and support of the DPI Group Programmes Unit, HFA is able to organize a diversified and a high-quality UN Training curriculum the Korean Youth every year. The Visitor Centre provides UN Expert briefings and guided tours to the visitors from around the world.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

 미래의망기구
Hope to the Future Association

