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Editor: TM Andronek

A Web of Crises and Hope with a new UN Season
-Tara Marie Andronek-

Last spring the National Capital Region Branch of the United Nations Association in Canada finished another eventful UN season with its annual public event, this time addressing the current famine in Africa which is the largest humanitarian crisis in the history of the UN. On Tuesday, June 6, 2017, hosted by the Human Rights Research and Education Centre at the University of Ottawa, we held a panel presentation on Africa’s Web of Crises (War, Drought, Famine, Refugees): Are the Sustainable Development Goals a Solution? We highlighted this important issue by examining its root causes, the geopolitics of the crises through the issues of conflict and state fragility, and discussed what can be done with examples from the non-governmental organization perspective.

Our esteemed presenters were University of Ottawa Professors Christopher Huggins and Benjamin Zyla, both from the School of International Development and Global Studies and Melanie Gallant, Head of Media Relations at Oxfam Canada. Audience members engaged with our panelists in a robust town hall discussion as we brought a multi-layered international concern to the grass roots level.

We would also like to share some more exciting aspects of our efforts to engage with the community. Our Branch participated in its first International Education Fair for a few hundred high-school students in grades 7-12. Branch Secretary Nevena Vucetic spoke about the linkages between the SDGs and her field work during the last two summers on gender and rural development in Africa, while Co-President Shane Roberts presented as a professional futurist about the need for the SDGs in the face of a host of problematic global trends. We also played a supportive role at the September 29th “Youth for Nuclear Disarmament Day” held at City Hall and opened by the Mayor, who read a proclamation citing the UN’s International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. The Branch participated in workshops with disarmament experts and staffed an informational table for the public.

This edition will provide some fascinating reports on events such as attending the International Day of the Girl at the United Nations Headquarters in New York (p. 3), our continued work providing mini-model UNs (p. 7) along with various insights on other current issues from what’s happening here in Canada to the World Bank to Cyberspace.

Moving fully into the 2018 winter-spring season, we will continue to keep our membership apprised of local events and global affairs. As always, we would love to know if our members would prefer to have our newsletter sent electronically. Finally, we are working towards our annual public event this coming spring, so please share any ideas you may have on topics of interests for us to address!

Our best wishes for a healthy and happy 2018
Tara Marie Andronek
Co-President, National Capital Region Branch
United Nations Association in Canada

Professor Christopher Huggins and Melanie Gallant of Oxfam Canada present at the NCR Branch annual event on June 6, 2017. Photo credit © TM Andronek
UNICEF on Cyberspace: Threat or Aid to the World’s Children?
-Shane Roberts-

Among current global debates is one over the Internet: how much does it serve forces of division, if not evil, versus how great a tool it is for progress. One hand, we see exploitation of the Internet by such villains as sexual predators and terrorist recruiters. On the other, we find a constructive ‘death of distance’ providing opportunities, e.g., to link poor farmers with far-away agricultural experts, or between the sick in isolated regions and urban-based medical experts.

So what is the balance in cyberspace between ‘the forces of good and evil’? Are apprehensions well founded or reflect needless worry? Knowing the true state of affairs can help us to formulate policy and lead to better practices. For the UN and global citizens interested in reaching far-flung parts of the world - to support short-term humanitarian aid or long-term development - knowing dangers to watch for and opportunities to seize is crucial.

To shed light on the situation related to children, UNICEF, in its annual “State of the World’s Children” has presented findings from a study: “Children in a Digital World” that weighs benefits from digital technology for children and youth - notably those growing up in poverty or caught by humanitarian crises. Here are some of its findings.

- On one hand, “millions of children are missing out ... one third of the world’s youth – 346 million – are not online, exacerbating inequities and reducing children’s ability to participate in an increasingly digital economy.”
- At the same time, “despite children’s massive online presence (in parts of the world) – 1 in 3 Internet users worldwide is a child – too little is done to protect them ... and to increase their access to safe online content.”
- “Digital networks ... are enabling the worst forms of exploitation and abuse, including trafficking and ... online child sexual abuse.”
- “More than 9 in 10 child sexual abuse URLs identified ... are hosted in five countries – Canada, France, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation and the United States.”
- UNICEF “argues that governments and the private sector have not kept up with the pace of change, exposing children to new risks and ... leaving millions of the most disadvantaged children behind.”
- The head of UNICEF, Anthony Lake, believes “digital policies, practices, and products should better reflect children’s needs.”

Web-link for a copy of UNICEF’s SOWC:
https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101992.html

World Bank Actions in Africa
-Amadou Sene-

The World Bank Group, like the United Nations, has set goals for the world to end extreme poverty specially by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than $1.90 a day to no more than 3% and promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country.1 Established in 1944, the World Bank Group is headquartered in Washington, D.C. and comprises five institutions working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries also managed by their 189 member countries.2

The Word Bank created the International Development Association (IDA) that helps the world’s poorest countries. IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing loans and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people’s living conditions. The IDA is a large source of assistance to 39 poor countries in Africa and is the single largest source of donor funds for basic social services in those countries.

IDA results postcard Sierra Leone child vaccination
© Axel Van Trotsenburg (10/17/2017)

The World Bank has had an active portfolio of over 600 projects in Africa totaling $65 billion as of September 2017. Key focus areas included raising agricultural productivity, increasing access to affordable and reliable energy, building resilience to climate change, strengthening fragile and conflict-affected states, and promoting high-quality education. The development’s results focus on the following points: developing technologies to prevent and mitigate climate-related disasters, boosting agricultural productivity, fostering women’s and youth’s economic empowerment, supporting and expanding private sector investment in power, adapting to climate change and building climate resilience, partnering with the UN to forward regional initiatives in the Great Lakes, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa.3

For more information, please visit:
The World Bank:
The International Development Association:
http://ida.worldbank.org/about/what-ida

2http://ida.worldbank.org/about/what-ida
This year, I just happened to be in New York City on October 11th, the International Day of the Girl (IDG). Established in 2011 after a Canadian-led campaign, this annual observance is meant to recognize girls’ rights and the unique challenges girls face around the world. The theme of this year’s IDG was **EmPOWER Girls: Before, During and After Conflict.**

Why? Because where there is conflict, the most marginalized become the greatest targets. We know that in many parts of the world, these targets are women and girls. According to UN Women, every 10 minutes, an adolescent girl dies as a result of violence; their plight, however, worsens in conflict and humanitarian emergencies due to increased gender-based violence. Furthermore, UN Women claims that in conflict zones, adolescent girls are 90% more likely to be taken out of school compared to girls in non-conflict zones, which will no doubt impact their futures and potentials immensely. Therefore, by empowering girls, we give them the tools to use their voices to fight for their rights. This must occur not only during crises, but also after them to ensure their long-term protection and, most importantly, before conflicts even begin, so that no girl has to suffer.

In order to promote this observance and its significance, the UN and its entities hold various events throughout the day. I was able to attend two, the first of which was hosted at UNICEF to commemorate this year’s theme. It brought together IDG partners and girl advocates working to create empowering solutions to ending violence against girls, including how innovation, gender programming and government action are crucial in reaching successful outcomes. This event featured: Anthony Lake, Executive Director of UNICEF; Laura Londen, Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA; Plan International Girl Advocates; Anne-Marie Akiki, Adolescent Girls Program Manager at International Medical Corps in Iraq; the Honourable Maryam Monsef, Minister of Status of Women Canada; Kathryn Travers, Executive Director of Women in Cities International; and Lakshmi Puri, Executive Director of UN Women. Although each of these speakers worked for different organizations and in a multitude of countries, they all shared the common vision that the empowerment of girls in conflicts is crucial. Minister Monsef made the most touching plea in her speech, describing her own Mothers’ journey from conflict, with two young children, to Canada as a refugee. Her own story shows that by empowering women in conflict, the future outcomes for both herself and her children can be extremely bright - becoming a Minister at the age of 30 is an immense accomplishment.
current position. Her main message was to ignore the negative criticisms of those around you, especially from men, as you try to reach your goals. She was told by numerous people that she was too young and not ‘enough’ to become Minister but look at her now!

On this year’s International Day of the Girl, a promotional video, promoting girls’ empowerment and their freedom from injustice was released, featuring Beyoncé’s inspirational hit, Freedom. Watch it here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3BMgV8ji91U

Why is this Day important to the UN? First and foremost, girls’ rights are human rights. Helping girls to reach their rights through empowerment is a key to reaching Agenda 2030 and specifically Sustainable Development Goals 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). We must therefore work together to find ways to empower girls not only on the IDG, but every day.

To learn more about the International Day of the Girl, please visit: http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/girl-child

For a recording of the Girls Speak Out event: http://webtv.un.org/search/-international-day-of-the-girl-justiceforgirls/5604417721001/?term=girls%20speak%20out&sort=date

For more on Minister Monsef’s Personal Story: http://www.cpac.ca/en/programs/my-personal-story/episodes/47711049

The Nobel Peace Prize and the UNA: How Many Degrees of Separation?
-Shane Roberts-

October 24th is not only UN Day but also the opening of the UN’s annual Disarmament Week (a). This year it had special significance for our Branch, as it provided an opportunity to draw attention to the Ottawa chapter of one of our community partners of the last few years - a nongovernmental organization (NGO) striving to create a better world - who is also a strategic partner of the NGO that in October won the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 2017 was awarded to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). ICAN (b, c) received the award for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and for its ground-breaking efforts to achieve a treaty-based prohibition of such weapons.

As a part of a global campaign to raise awareness of nuclear weapons, ICAN in 2012 launched an exhibition entitled "Everything You Treasure - For a World Free from Nuclear Weapons" (the EYT Exhibition), which has been toured around the world (d). The tour has been done in co-operation with like-minded individuals and organizations, notably the Soka Gakkai International (SGI) - a worldwide organization (e) dedicated to peace, culture and education based on the humanistic philosophy of Nichiren Buddhism.

Since 2014, the National Capital Region Branch of the UN Association has supported the Ottawa chapter of SGI in local showings of the EYT Exhibition at City Hall and elsewhere. Indeed, the SGI has been one of the most active groups in recent years to promote general public awareness in Ottawa of the threat of nuclear weapons.

In a historic vote on 7 July 2017, the UN General Assembly approved the final text of a Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, or the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty, which would be the first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons, with the goal of leading towards their total elimination.* In order for the Treaty to come into effect, signatures and ratification by at least 50 countries are required (f).

*Continued on page 5
Secretary-General António Guterres (second from right) meets with Beatrice Fihn (second from left), Executive Director of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN); Ray Acheson (left), Director of Reaching Critical Will and advocate with ICAN; and Tim Wright (right), Asia-Pacific Director of ICAN.

10 October 2017. Credit: UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

With a global campaign underway to get the needed ratifications - including Canada's - much will need to be done to mobilize public opinion and change the policies of governments, including Canada's. Let's hope that SGI carries on its partnership with the Nobel winner ICAN and that the SGI's Ottawa chapter continues to show its praise-worthy bilingual edition of the Exhibition "Everything You Treasure - For a World Free from Nuclear Weapons" to Canadians. The UNA's NCR Branch is ready to continue supporting this crucial educational effort to warn more global citizens of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons.

*Canada did not participate in the negotiation of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. It voted against the UN General Assembly's resolution in 2016 that established the mandate for nations to negotiate the treaty. It claims that US nuclear weapons are essential for its security.

For further reading:
(a) UN Disarmament Week: http://www.un.org/en/events/disarmamentweek/
International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons:
(c) http://www.icanw.org/
(e) Soka Gakkai International: http://www.sgi.org/

A Minefield of Saved Lives
-Tara Andronek-

Twenty years ago, Ottawa was host to a conference of over 100 nations coming together with a singular benevolent purpose: to stop the over 20,000 deaths each year caused by land mines. The effort to create a world free from anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, and to more fully support those who have survived their disastrous effects, was led by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL). Founded in 1992, the ICBL is a group of non-governmental organizations creating a global network of states and civil society cooperating to maintain a mine-free world. In Ottawa, Canada challenged participants to find a more comprehensive means of permanently ending the use of land mines to address what had become a global crisis.

Further to the devastating cost to human life, land mines are a significant barrier to development. After a conflict has ended, former battle arenas are left unsafe for settlement, farming, accessing natural resources and other domestic uses. Buried underground, land mines can remain dormant for years before an unsuspecting person or animal inadvertently triggers a detonation.

The ultimate result was the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, informally known as the Ottawa Treaty, and a Nobel Peace Prize for the ICBL. Canada's obligation under the Treaty is to provide assistance to those nations requiring support clearing land mines and assisting victims, particularly regarding human rights for those with disabilities.

Although the amount of casualties has declined significantly since the implementation of the treaty, there are still countries with hidden landmines and other improvised explosive devices that kill thousands each year. Despite the ban, some regions build them by hand, even as work continues to find and safely dispose of existing devices. Some states have reserved the right to still use landmines and others have stockpiles yet to be destroyed. They have been used most recently in Syria and by non-state actors in various conflicts. Nevertheless, the work begun in Ottawa has had a resoundingly positive effect.

Today, the Treaty has been signed by over 160 countries and work continues to completely eradicate them from our planet. Once a crisis, use of land mines has dramatically reduced, and military use by most nations has ended which has diminished production and even impacted black market trade. Land has been returned for purposeful use and those harmed by landmine detonations have better access to redress, not to mention the millions of lives saved.

For more information, please visit:
International Campaign to Ban Land Mines: www.icbl.org
Mines Action Canada: https://minesactioncanada.com
Canada and the World
-Paul Milindi-

Canada’s ‘welcoming attitude’ is a cornerstone of its international image and has been even before its direct involvement with the creation of the Convention Related to the Status of Refugees in 1951. It continued to strengthen its involvement with refugees when it welcomed more than 40,000 refugees in 1980. And just recently, Canada has answered the call once more and opened its doors to more than 46,000 refugees in 2016, mostly Syrians.

It is important that we recognize the destabilizing events in the last decade that have contributed to the high rise in displaced persons, political uncertainty and a rise in nationalism. However, historians cannot disagree that these times are not unique in history.

Events like the financial crisis of 2008, or the staggering 65.6 million currently displaced persons, or the rise of ultra far-right groups have sprung up many a time in history. And how has Canada scored during such crisis? Relatively well. In fact, time after time, Canadian leadership has paved the way in shaping and ratifying international standards and norms, in protecting those who cannot protect themselves, in championing Women’s Rights. Many recall the Montreal Protocol or the Mine Ban Treaty as just a few examples.

The Prime Minister of Canada addresses the 72d session of the General Assembly on 21 September 2017.
Credit: UN Photo/Cia Pak

Regardless of these accomplishments, critics still argue that our foreign policy is shaped and influenced by our neighbours and allies, especially the USA. That does mean Canada has not maintained its sovereignty in decision-making. One must not hastily forget when our 20th Prime Minister, Ret. Hon Jean Chrétien, publicly protested the decision made by Tony Blair and George H.W. Bush to invade Iraq without a UN Resolution, by not joining them. Canadians continue to demonstrate that same resolve to maintain self-identity today, exemplified by their willingness to publicly disagree with our closest ally and trading partner on key issues such as environmental protection.

Canada is currently in a very unique and advantageous position to further advance their cause on the international stage by positioning themselves to bid for the 2021 UN Security Council, a 2-year rotating seat. The UN Security Council is arguably one of the most important platforms that shape international policies and norms. Here, in this group, Canada’s attitude will be useful in promoting a sympathetic, welcoming attitude in areas of conflict, refugees, environmental protection and human rights.

When former US President, Barack Obama, addressed the Canadian parliament on June 29th, 2016, he concluded his speech with: “The world needs more Canada”. And that is exactly what Canada has done and will hopefully continue to do.

The federal government has set exemplary domestic immigration policies, such as a 13% increase by 2020 of immigrants into Canada or the welcoming of persecuted members of the LGBTQ community from Chechnya. Let us build on this momentum, especially in these challenging times and make a case as to why we deserve to be on the UN Security Council.

We may not return to the ‘Golden Sixties’, Canada’s age of diplomacy, but we can create a new wave, a new urgency that addresses today’s problems. So when Mr. Obama says the world needs more Canada, it is because it is true, and has been true for many, many decades. It is up to us to continue to answer the call, to lead by example and to display our welcoming attitude to the world.
The UN and Refugees: 
NCR-Branch at Parkdale Montessori
-Nevena Vucetic-

The Branch was delighted to be invited back to the Parkdale Montessori School for a fourth consecutive year to present to Ms. Linda Wrigley’s students, aged 8-10. This year, a special request was made to discuss refugees and children’s rights, in light of events prominent in the news. Shane Roberts and myself were blown away by the students’ existing knowledge and interest in the topics and global affairs more broadly. We started off by discussing what it means to be a refugee and the various emergencies that can lead to a refugee crisis.

While conflict is often a focus in the media, natural disasters are becoming increasingly prevalent worldwide and have already and will probably lead to more refugee crises. After explaining that refugees often have little-to-no time to pack a bag before fleeing their homes, we asked the students to reflect on what they would miss most about their own lives if they had to suddenly leave. Although, like many of us, they listed various possessions such as toys and books that they would be upset to lose, they were most concerned about having to leave their friends, communities, and family members. This allowed the students to just for a moment, step into the shoes of a refugee fleeing their home. They seemed to understand how scary these situations can be, allowing them to contextualize the severity of a refugee crisis.

Next, Shane led the students through the construction of a model UN refugee camp:

This scaled-down version of a refugee camp allowed to students to imagine how refugees live once they make it out of their home countries safely. We linked each of the parts of the refugee camp to the various UN entities, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, etc. that provide the logistics and materials. We tied in the Rights of the Child and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by explaining that the UN is working towards these goals both during and after refugee crises, to ensure that the rights of all people, including children, are met so that they can live a long and prosperous life. These are complex concepts for students of this age to understand but they were sure to ask questions along the way, helping us to gauge where further explanations and examples were necessary. We ended the session by asking the students to each draw what they believe refugees need to survive. This allowed them to reflect on what they had learned in a creative way and confirmed for us that they understood the major concepts that were covered. Moreover, each of them identified several of the SDGs in their drawings, signifying their relevance and importance:

These types of engagements with students are extremely important to the Branch, because they allow us to reach out to a new generation of future leaders. While a substantial amount of hard work goes in to planning these interactive presentations, the rewards are immense when the students are so engaged and keen to learn more. Children in this day and age are exposed to much more media coverage than generations before.

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They have questions and concerns about what they are seeing, and it is our duty to address these. For example, Ms. Wrigley’s students’ interest in this topic spurred from stories they had seen about the Rohingya refugee crisis. Helping them to understand what it means to be a refugee and how the UN works to help in these situations can help them to make sense of the often alarming accounts they see in the media. One student even asked us how she can donate part of her allowance to the UN to help in refugee crises – if only all world leaders could be so generous.

Our spirits were lifted following this engagement, because we saw the potential that is already there in our younger generations to bring about positive change in the world. Please contact the Branch if you have a request for a similar engagement with the youth in your community.

The Sustainable Development Goals

Building on the ground work laid by the previous Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted January 1, 2016 and are unique in that they call for action by all countries, in order to promote prosperity while protecting our planet.

Over the next fifteen years, all nations will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. Although the SDGs are not legally binding, UN member governments are expected to take ownership for their enactment of policies and programs to undertake meeting the goals as well as establish national frameworks for their achievement.

Participate!

If you, as a global citizen, would like to become more familiar with the UN’s 17 Goals, which are the backbone of its bold 15-year global plan for “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, please visit http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/.

For the more ambitious among us, the UN has provided what it has facetiously called “The Lazy Person’s Guide to Saving the World” available at: http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/takeaction/

We can all BE THE CHANGE - find out how you fare at http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/be-the-change/
Each member of the committee brings a wide array of knowledge, skill and enthusiasm to the Branch. The members of the Executive Committee volunteered their time, effort, co-operation and commitment each year and their dedication has been invaluable to our Branch!

Tara Marie Andronek: Co-President
Tara has been involved with UNAC for 16 years. In September of 2013 she lived in Cordoba, Argentina, to volunteer with local NGOs, advocates and lawyers to promote and protect human rights. As a human-rights advocate, her goal was to help strengthen the development of democratic institutions in Argentina since the fall of the last military dictatorship. Her work included observing the current war-crimes trial, human-rights monitoring with a homeless foundation, working at a free legal clinic and providing topical training for other volunteers. Apart from UNAC, Tara is Legal Counsel with the Department of Justice Canada, and is Vice President of the Board of Directors for REACH Canada - an organization providing free legal and educational services to persons with disabilities in the community.

Shane Roberts: Co-President and Treasurer
Shane started as a volunteer with the Branch 30 years ago and has since served continuously on its Executive, including as a former Branch President, and several times on the UNA’s National Board. Shane is also a member of the Board of the Canadian Pugwash Group. In his careers as a futurist and senior intelligence analyst forecasting for emergency management and national security (over the same period), he has watched the UN from many angles and through many crises. All of it has led him to believe that public education and grass-roots activism, such as the UNA fosters, are important to building a better world.

Amadou Sene: Vice-President
Amadou has been a dedicated volunteer and prolific news article contributor for the Branch. Holding a Master’s Degree in Public Management with a specialization in local management and international development from the University of Sherbrooke, Amadou has participated in economic development since 2011 for various non-profit organizations in Québec. His previous involvement in international activities includes the Canadian Council for International Cooperation conference: Canadian leadership for a better world.

Amadou strongly believes that improved North-South cooperation on all fronts will help to reduce poverty in communities affected by current ongoing international socio-economic and political crises.

Nevena Vucetic: Secretary
After joining the Branch as a volunteer, Nevena fulfilled her wish to find an organization that shares her many interests related to being a well-rounded global citizen. In May 2016, Nevena spent time in Nairobi, Kenya, conducting field research on women’s empowerment through microfinance and she spent this past summer in Tamale, Ghana, on an internship through Uniterra working with a local NGO. With her studies almost completed in International Economics and Development at the University of Ottawa, Nevena hopes that her work with the Branch will allow her to begin a life-long commitment towards making the world a better place for all.

Georgina Bencsik: Member-at-Large.
Georgina has spent most of her career as an advocate and director for various organizations with particular interest in environmental sustainability and human rights. She’s served as Co-Chair to the Standing Committee on Multiculturalism, the Trans Lobby Group, Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund and as delegate to the first World Forum for Democracy. She has been actively involved with UNAC since 2009 and has been a member of the local branch for 6 years. Georgina is also currently a Director with the Canadian Organic Growers, International Service / Global Affairs and World Community Service Chair of the Southern Ontario Western New York Rotary International Club, serves as a Climate Leader (Champion) with former US Vice-President Al Gore’s Climate Reality Project and member of Canada’s new Climate Reality Hub (Ottawa), and has recently joined Women, Peace and Security Network-Canada.

Sherri-Ann Cameron: Web Developer
Sherri lives a double life as a Web Designer with her own web-design business, Honey Lane Creative and Digital Strategist by night and a Senior Analyst with the Department of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship by day. While her two careers may seem very different on the surface, both benefit from strategic thinking and analytical skills, strong client service focus and drive to excel. Sherri is most proud of her volunteer work with the United Nations Association in Canada (National Capital Region Branch), which allows her to apply her web design/development skill set to her passion for supporting international causes and helping refugees.
Upcoming UN Days 2018

World Day of Social Justice Feb. 20
International Women’s Day March 8
International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination March 21
World Water Day March 22
World Health Day April 7
Earth Day April 22
World Press Freedom Day May 3
International Day of Families May 15

To learn more about upcoming UN Days, visit: http://www.un.org/en/sections/observances/international-days/

Contributors to this edition:

Tara Marie Andronek
Paul Milindi
Shane Roberts
Amadou Sene
Nevena Vucetic

Contact us!

UNAC-NCRB / ACU-DRCN
309 Cooper Street, Suite 300
Ottawa, ON K2P 0G5
Email: ncrb.unac@gmail.com

*Our Website is here: http://www.unac-ncrb.org
*Follow us on Facebook here: NCRBUNAC
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*On Twitter: @UNACNCR
https://twitter.com/UNACNCR?lang=en

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