



UNITED NATIONS SUMMER ACADEMY

**BRINGING THE 2030 AGENDA TO LIFE
BONN, GERMANY, 27 - 31 AUGUST 2018**

**UNSA Days in Review
Our Lasting Legacy**

UNSA 2018

The 2018 edition of the United Nations System Staff College's Summer Academy, on the theme “Bringing the 2030 Agenda to Life,” focused on integrated approaches to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 sustainable development goals. The academy introduced the core substance and processes related to the 2030 Agenda, and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and provided conceptual background knowledge on sustainable development, as well as insights into specific roles of different development partners.

More than 100 selected participants and speakers from over 30 countries joined the UNSA this year, they represented organisations and institutions ranging from governments and the UN system to civil society, academia and the private sector. During the 5-day interactive programme, they experienced the importance of partnerships for sustainable development and exchanged experiences and good practices from their fields.



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KEY TAKEAWAYS

Our UNSA 2018
Motto: "Let's see
what sense we can
make of the
knowledge in the
room - go with
what you have and
make the most of
it."

Partnerships and
linkages are the
key to a better and
sustainable future
for all.

The 2030 Agenda
has transformed
the definition of
sustainability to a
more holistic one.

Policy coherence
has become one of
the main
approaches and
tools for the
achievement of the
SDGs.

Day 1 Highlights

Introductory Remarks

The 2018 UN Summer Academy kick started with a warm welcome by Patrick van Weerelt, the Head of Office at the UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development. In his address, Patrick introduced the 2018 Summer Academy theme: "Bringing the 2030 Agenda to Life," which had a specific focus on innovative ways to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. With more than 80 participants, representing an impressive array of countries and sectors, from the UN, civil society, development banks, private businesses, NGOs and academia, Patrick highlighted that the 2018 Summer Academy would undoubtedly be a great platform to create partnerships and adopt a multi-stakeholder approach, which is fundamental in achieving the 2030 agenda.

The welcome note was then followed by a brief ice breaking session. Participants shared their expectations from the 2018 Summer Academy, which were just as diverse as the backgrounds and experiences of everyone present! While some hoped to delve deeper into specific SDGs, collaborate with like-minded people and learn about best practices from case studies around the globe; other participants sought to acquaint themselves on specific topics like the Paris Agreement, policy coherence, operational challenges, and frameworks to involve local level players in implementing the Agenda. The session ended with reinforcing the motto of the five days: "Let's see what sense we can make of the knowledge in the room - go with what you have and make the most of it."

Keynote Address by Patricia Espinosa

We were honoured to have Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), give the inaugural keynote address during this year's Summer Academy. During her speech, Patricia underpinned the seriousness of the effects of climate change on the planet and its people. With record-breaking heat waves, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, and air pollution, among other phenomena, each year global warming is costing the lives of too many people around the world.

Patricia affirmed the need to work from the bottom to achieve the SDGs by 2030. This requires civil society, academic institutions, governments and international organizations to work together, to replicate, and to multiply their efforts so we can implement better policies for the future. Thus, partnerships and linkages are the key to a better and sustainable future for all. It is this reason why it is essential to include climate change in every development policy that is addressed. Climate change is not owned by only one SDG, but rather, relies on the success of all. In quoting Patricia, "The enemy of change is not inability, it's apathy."

The Concept of Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda

In this session, the UN Summer Academy team's own Simona Costanzo-Sow challenged participants to think of the milestone events that have contributed to the adoption of the SDGs. Moving through the years chronologically, from the Great Smog of London in 1952 to the BP Oil Spill in 2010, this session triggered a vibrant discussion around sustainable developments and processes that have shaped our understanding of sustainable development. Overall, Simona encouraged us to consider all implications in our approach to achieve the SDGs.

Simona explained how the 2030 Agenda has transformed the definition of sustainability to that of a more holistic one. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs include a principle of universality, and thus the SDGs are applicable in all countries based on the specific challenges countries are facing. In adopting an integrated approach, we will then encourage synergy between the environmental, social and economic sectors, which can benefit multiple SDGs at once. Finally, Simona affirmed the need to revise our methods of measuring progress. Instead of focusing on average data, the 2030 Agenda requires local and disaggregated data" to ensure that a society is improving as a whole and leaving no one behind. Ultimately, Simona encouraged us to have a much broader outlook on how we try to solve global and local issues.

Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

Ernesto Soria Morales' session outlined the conceptual background of policy coherence, its implementation of the SDGs, and various countries' experiences in promoting the concept for sustainable development from the institutional perspective. Ernesto, who is a Senior Policy Analyst at the OECD, stressed that since the deadline of the 2030 Agenda is quickly approaching, the need to take action has become even more urgent. As highlighted in Voluntary National Reviews and presented at the UN High Level Political Forum, policy coherence has become one of the main approaches for the achievement of the SDGs.

Ernesto concluded his session with with key elements to achieve the SDGs: 1) commitment of the leadership at the highest level; 2) policy integration synergy and trade-offs; 3) taking the long-term perspective; 4) analysing policy effects; 5) coordination; 6) local involvement; 7) stake-holder engagement; and 8) monitoring and coordinating.

Contribution of UN Bonn in the 2030 Agenda

In this panel, Marina Ponti, Head of the Global Campaign Center of the UN SDG Action Campaign, Shyamal Majumdar, Head of the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical Vocational Education and Training, and Barron Orr, Lead Scientist of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, all gave fascinating insights on the 2030 Agenda and its relationship to their respective UN Bonn agency.

Marina stressed that the SDGs represent the change for a better world and will only be achieved if everyone takes action. The idea is to help, inspire, connect and join a global movement, and create the political will to achieve the goals.

Shyamal argued that every single SDG in some way is connected with SDG 4: Education. Thus, by creating leadership programs and knowledge development, we are not only serving SDG 4, but crosscutting through all the goals.

Barron highlighted the interconnectedness of soil with many other topics covered under the SDGs. He emphasized the importance of a more holistic management of land resources, minimizing the inevitable losses and managing the trade offs between human use of soil and the needed natural ecosystem services.

Overall the day made clear that the power to achieve the SDGs lies with the people and all actors have an important role to play in acting within their respective capacities.



After an intense day, participants then rushed off to a welcome reception hosted by the Lord Mayor of the City of Bonn!



DAY 2 IN REVIEW

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Key Takeaways

Quote of the Day:
"We need to gather courage for the deeper transformation that is necessary." - Imme Scholz

Remember the Rubik's cube: "If you want to fix a problem in one area, you need to be aware of the ripple effects in all other areas."

Public awareness of the 2030 Agenda and consumer pressure are powerful instruments to influence sustainable policies and products. At the same time the agenda requires a public policy approach to drive change.

In the spirit of integrating all, every last village needs to have access to climate knowledge and be given the opportunity to contribute. New technologies, such as blockchain can help measure impact of local action and channel investment to specific innovations that are cut from the traditional markets.

Day 2 Highlights

Exploring the Network

Day 2 kick-started with Xenia Koutentaki, our UNSA Master Storyteller, introducing a fun, interactive human bingo game for participants to recall their fellow UNSA members. This was followed by participants reflecting on lessons learned from 'Day 1'. Key takeaways varied from, focusing on real local impact rather than average numbers, adopting multi-stakeholder approaches, to tailoring best practices to be context specific. The session ended with a recap of the core principles behind the Rubik's cube approach:

"If you want to fix a problem in one area, you need to be aware of the ripple effects in all other areas."

Exploring the Dimensions of Sustainable Development

In this session, Veronica Tomei and Imme Scholz shared their perspectives on the German Sustainable Development Council as well as Germany's Sustainable Development Strategy. Veronica, who works in the Secretariat of the Council and has witnessed its evolution over the years underlined the importance of a council to provide a space for structured dialogue between different key actors toward a societal vision. Imme, who is one of 15 members of the Council, nominated by the German chancellor as well as the Deputy Director of Germany's renowned think tank, the German Development Institute, also shared her perspectives. She called on policy makers and all actors to gather and mobilize courage for a deep transformation, which is required to move society toward a sustainable path in the long run. While public awareness is growing and consumers can exert pressure on production choices, she called for a public policy driven approach, which challenges old patterns and pushes diverse actors, including the private sector, out of the current comfort zone. Both speakers also referred to the recent Peer Review on the German Sustainability Strategy, in which reviewers from around the world have challenged Germany to raise the level of ambition for what Germany can achieve.

Climate Action in the Context of Sustainable Development

In a second panel, two speakers from the Bonn based UN Climate Change Secretariat shared their perspectives on the role of climate action for sustainable development. Martin Frick, Senior Director of Policy and Programme Coordination and Massamba Thiolye, Manager of the Sustainable Development Mechanism Program, discussed why it is essential to act now on climate change, focusing on the importance of empowering individuals, including the ones most left behind, to act in this process. Massamba emphasized that the inextricable connection between climate action and the fight against poverty needs to be made clearer to garner ownership and action, including amongst the most left behind. He called for visionary leadership to carry this message as well as impulse action and then outlined how distributed ledger technology (DLT), and in particular blockchain, can help in this endeavor. He explained, for instance, that existing viable technologies at the local level can be connected to investment opportunities through DLT, and thus, channel available resources to local innovations. This could be as local as connecting an African lady's improved solar cook stove to funds generated every time she uses her stove, and hence, contributing to combating climate change. Martin Frick then gave an inspiring example of a powerful narrative that we need to convince people that combating climate change is in everybody's most intrinsic self-interest and interest of our own children and their children's well-being. Quoting a caricature he saw some time back, he said: "Imagine, if climate change was a hoax - we'd be making the world a better place for nothing?"

Opening of our UNSA 2018 App Labs

On Day 2, participants had the opportunity to join 12 interactive and action-oriented workshops, our 'App Labs.' App Lab topics varied from, attaining SDGs through non-binding stakeholders' resolutions, participatory project development in slum areas, human rights-based approaches in achieving the 2030 Agenda, developing climate action plans, to creating your own explainer video. Get quick glimpses below!



SDGs and Behavioural Change: A Game as a Tool - Participants enjoyed an interactive and educational SDG game called The Bookinho.

Engaging Citizens in the SDGs - The session introduced 'My World 2030', a UN survey which gauges the importance and relevance of the SDGs for citizens.

Saudi Vision 2030 in Action - The Saudi Vision 2030 was presented here. The agenda relies on three main pillars: a vibrant society, a thriving economy and an ambitious nation.

Strengths and Challenges of Governance for implementing the SDGs - Drawing from the diverse geographical and cultural background of each participant, a fruitful discussion ensued on local, context-specific issues that hinder a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Volunteering to Achieve the SDGs - Volunteers were explicitly noted as a cross-cutting means in implementing the 2030 Agenda, especially for evidence-based research and in marginalized areas.

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships - Here, 'multi-stakeholder partnerships' was defined as various sectors working together for the common good, specifically focussing on building trust among different actors.

Human Rights and Sustainable Development - The session involved the participants in a 'Power Walk' to showcase the glaring world inequality - especially those under the baseline for human rights.

Translating the Paris Agreement into Local Practice - Participants shared their different experiences and strategies on how the SDGs can be better promoted in developing countries, specifically through Nationally Determined Contributions.

About Conscious Choices - The session illuminated the severe harm micro-plastics are to our oceans and presented small individual steps to reduce pollution at all levels of society.

Spread the Word on SDGs: Create Your Own Explainer Video - Participants took part in making their own sustainable development explainer video using the Volunteer Initiative tool.

Leaving no one Behind by Promoting Participation - the app lab showcased how social interventions carried out by young people in the process of professional development can help overcome poverty.

An Holistic Approach for Sustainable Development - With a hypothetical case scenario of water deficient village, the workshop showcased how the negotiation process takes place when implementing a project through participatory approaches.



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Key Takeaways

Quote of the Day:

"In the past we, as a country and as a city, have taken decisions, which needed to be undone later. We all go with our times. We have stereotypes and we make mistakes. The importance is to continuously learn and be ready to improve." - J.Rombach, City of Eschweiler

Peace is essential for creating the economic environment needed for financing the SDGs.

Sustainable Development is about "maximizing opportunities and minimizing disruption while leaving no one behind"

The purpose of a global development agenda is not to prescribe development strategies, but to provide guidance for priority setting!

Day 3 Highlights

Financing the SDGs

Marcel Smits, Director of the Europe Office of the Institute for Economics & Peace, opened Day 3 of the UN Summer Academy with a talk on the importance of peace in creating the enabling environment needed for the implementation of the SDGs. Marcel discussed how a country's peacefulness is a deciding factor for its progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The direct and indirect cost of violence in the world is massive: in 2017, it was \$14.8. trillion, which equals 12.4% of the world's GDP. This economic loss severely hinders states' capacities in investing in more sustainable practices. Moreover, while the private sector has the potential to cover a larger part of the SDG investment gap in developing countries, countries with low peace levels and fragile economies will struggle to attract investments, which can potentially lead to a vicious cycle.

Marcel then showcased how measuring peace can help us better understand what sustains and creates peace as well as how to better manage risks in financing development. He introduced two approaches to evaluating peace - the Global Peace Index and the Positive Peace, which allow us to establish a correlation between the 'peacefulness' of a country and its economic growth. Both indexes can therefore be used for analysis and forecasting of current development situations, future prospects and investment opportunities.

Our Excursion to the City of Eschweiler

On Day 3, participants were brought to Eschweiler, a German city heavily impacted by Germany's decision to restructure its energy sector. By walking around the vast mining area and listening to various stakeholders - from city policymakers, residents, refugees and the mining company itself - participants were able to physically experience the complexities in the processes needed to achieve transformative change. The Eschweiler case demonstrates the interrelatedness of the different sides of the Rubik's cube approach, a concept participants have heard continuously throughout the course of the week. By zoning in on this one case, participants were able to further their knowledge through asking questions and looking at the different angles and perspectives of the situation. Read our refresher on the case below!

A City with a History

The City of Eschweiler has 58,000 inhabitants in the westernmost part of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia. Eschweiler and its surrounding region are rich in resources, particularly coal, limestone and ores; resultantly, mining has been the region's economic foundation for centuries. At present, the open cast lignite coal mine and the coal power plant contribute significantly to the city's economy. The open-pit mining site called Inden extends up to 1681 hectares and is permitted to expand up to 4500 hectares. The lignite extracted in Inden is exclusively used for power production in the city's Weisweiler coal power plant. Yearly, 19 tons of lignite are extracted in Inden, and according to estimates there are 320 million tons of coal still to be found in the mining site of Inden. However, mining will end in 2030.

A City with a Future

As mining will be ending in 2030, the region has developed a Master Plan to transform the surrounding area of Inden by 2050. The plan, which was developed through multi-stakeholder consultations, aims at replacing fossil fuel with renewable energies and attracting new economic opportunities and innovation. At the same time, the city and region aim to remain true to their character as a worker's city in the Rhineland with its particular traditions.

The city tries to bind the population to the area by ensuring that it remains attractive from a social, economic as well as environmental perspective. The Master Plan identifies the development of the region's touristic and research potential as part of the avenues to act as a model for resource-efficient economies and environmentally friendly infrastructure.

Eschweiler and the 5'Ps

The mining pit of Inden has shifted over the years, and the reclamation and restoration efforts have transformed the landscape of the city to a great extent. The damage caused to the **environment** in terms of loss of biodiversity, contamination of soil, groundwater and surface water by chemicals from mining processes cannot be ignored. After the excavation at a site finishes, the company makes reclamation efforts to restore the ecological integrity of the disturbed mine land areas as far as possible through different cultivating methods, for which farmers are paid. However, this process takes many years before the land can become home to different species of flora and fauna again.

Another consequence of the extension of the mining pit is that several villages have been abandoned and its **people** resettled. Today the population of the city is a mix of newly arrived refugees, original residents, and residents who had to relocate over the years because of the mine. In fact the city prides itself to be one of the first in Germany who declared itself 'a racism free city' through a sign at the city border. As far as the resettled population is concerned, even though the power company compensates the inhabitants, the resettled families cannot escape the social and emotional consequences of resettlement.

As the city prepares for the time when the part of the Weisweiler mining pit is re-filled, it is implementing innovative ideas to boost its **economy** and to generate employment opportunities. On the one hand, it is attracting industries and research institutions in the area of renewable energy and on the other, it aims to become a popular tourist and recreation destination of the region. Blausteinsee,' an artificial, so-called residual, lake, has already been created where the hole left by another mining pit once was, with the intention of drawing tourists and locals to use it for leisure activities. It is intended to be a pilot for creating a much bigger lake in the eastern part of the Inden open mining pit, called 'Indesee'. The lake is expected to create investment incentives along with employment opportunities. Villages around the future lake will develop lakeside housing, restaurants as well as sports and leisure activities.

The Excursion to Eschweiler showed an interesting example of a city, exploring its sustainable development policy space in **partnership** with stakeholders and institutions at all levels. Overall, Eschweiler isn't approaching sustainable development as a linear process of implementing the SDGs, but rather is reflecting on the different dimensions of sustainable development to facilitate better long-term solutions, which take diverse interests, constraints and opportunities into account. Through the leadership of the municipal council and with the support of diverse societal actors, it is crafting a positive change narrative as a vehicle of transformative change for the local population of the city and the region.



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Key Takeaways

Quote of the Day:

Walking towards a better future for humanity, is not a lonely path. Creating a sustainable future is not a solitary adventure. There are many who walk the path and by walking they are shaping it... There are many who walk the path and by walking they change, themselves and the world around them.

- Xenia Koutentaki, UNSA Master Storyteller

'We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them.'

- Albert Einstein

"Different people in different places live the same life with different faces different stages in life see how times flies in different time zones at the same time we divide the same kind just by pointing out differences with the same lies different people, but the same"

-Ahmed Nyei. Genda

Day 4 Highlights

Transferring Knowledge

Day 4 kicked off with a de-brief on the excursion to the City of Eschweiler. Participants were separated into groups to share their own impressions on the change that is taking place in the region. Overall, the day in Eschweiler showcased an interesting example of a city exploring its sustainable development policy space by building partnerships with different stakeholders and institutions, with the intention of creating a multi-dimensional long-term solution.



It's Story Time!

"Different people, in different places live the same life with different faces"



These lyrics by Ahmed Nyei, from the band Genda, opened the 2018 UNSA Story Fair. The Story Fair then continued with Xenia Koutentaki, our Master Storyteller, taking us on a metaphorical walk towards a more sustainable future,

The fair was an innovative networking event that brought together various organisations in one space to tell their sustainable development stories. It became a platform for participants to engage and build partnerships and collaborations with the different organisations across the world as well as organisations in Bonn.



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Key Takeaways

Quote of the Day:

"If there is no individual commitment, there is no improvement."

-Simona Costanzo-Sow

Transformation requires a change maker to look at an issue with a fresh eye, rather than just trying to improve what is already there.

By promoting new partnerships and collecting relevant data, we will have a better understanding of where we are standing and where we should be heading.

Harnessing the synergy of working together is a key opportunity for mutual learning.

Day 5 Highlights

Recap

Day 5 kick started with the revelation of the winners of our week-long Scavenger Hunt. The winning team got to unlock the UNSA treasure chest and found some fun goodies inside! After a quick run-through of the agenda for the day, highlighting the particular focus on inputs gained throughout the week, Simona Costanzo-Sow recalled that 'transformation' has been the buzz word for UNSA 2018. She explained how transformation requires a change-maker to look at an issue with a fresh eye, rather than just trying to improve what is already there. In fact, the light bulb was not invented by improving the candle, and the Stone Age did not end because humanity ran out of stones.

The session then featured a short video by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation: 'Crafting a transformative narrative and the role of catalytic projects.' The video discussed how political deadlock is typical for a transformational crisis and that "transformative change-making" is designed to handle such situations. Transformative change-making, emphasizes alliances around narratives, rather than interests, and relies on the interconnectedness among actors, interests and narratives. Thus, it is an effective method to create maximum societal support for disruptive reforms.

Development Humanitarian Nexus

This panel session featured Stuart Campo, Senior Fellow at the Centre for Humanitarian Data in The Hague, Igor Cvetkovski, Global Focal Point on Land, Property and Reparations within the IOM's Department of Operations and Emergencies, Matthias Garschagen, Lead of Vulnerability Assessment, Risk Management and Adaptive Planning at the United Nations University, and finally, Nina Schroeder, New Ventures Manager at the UN World Food Programme Innovation Accelerator.

The speakers emphasized that good knowledge in crises management can prevent many disasters within our society. Therefore, new technology and innovation are key for improving negative impacts in future disasters. By promoting new partnerships and collecting valuable data, we will have a better understanding of where we are standing and where we should be heading. In this session, the speakers presented the main challenges that we are facing in crises management as well as the key opportunities that must be tapped into. Blockchain and bitcoin technology, for example, are highly effective mechanisms that can be used to improve several processes in areas such as migration, hunger and natural disasters. However, when improving technology and searching for new, innovative solutions, we also have to be mindful if the data we are collecting is benefiting individuals or putting them at risk. Thus, when approaching new mechanisms for crises management, as well as for achieving the SDGs overall, we need to utilize the benefits of data, while remaining strict on personal data protection laws and human rights.

In conclusion, the panel emphasized that while data and technology are keys to more sustainable outcomes, overall we need to improve the approaches to crisis management and development by better connecting short-term palliative interventions with long-term solutions. It is not the specific tools that will make the ultimate difference, but the capacity to think holistically, thinking through all dimensions of an intervention in terms of its impact on planet, people, prosperity, peace and partnership.

Local Sustainability Experiences

In this session, Simone Pflaum, Director of Sustainability Management for the City of Freiburg, brought forward the case study of Freiburg in presenting to the participants how to create a sustainable city. She emphasised that the city was modified in line with the SDGs, and that with a diverse demography of students and refugees, participation and compromise are vital when making decisions within a city's sustainability council. Freiburg is considered a city of short distances, where everything you need can be bought in the local community. This is not only sustainable, but increases social cohesion and mobility.

Further, in order to promote sustainability in cities, partnerships with other areas and countries are vital. Yunus Arikan, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy at ICLEI, emphasised that with more local governments than ever, we need to encourage partnership with global institutions. Thus, harnessing the synergy of working together is a key opportunity for mutual learning. In sum, communication was found to be one key factor in improving local sustainability.

Amidst this process of change in cities, it is crucial that no one is left behind. Yunus Arikan suggested that there is a tendency to create heroes once reaching a goal, when really it should be about collective action. Likewise, Jessica Baier, Head of Department within the Service Agency Communities in One World of Engagement Global, pointed out that with only 10% of German municipal politicians aware of the 2030 Agenda, awareness of the goals must be raised and ambitious leadership must be ensured. It is essential that sustainability is made relevant to local communities, so that they can engage and see the benefits of their actions.

Walk the Talk and Closing

The UN Summer Academy closed with Simona reminding us that we have to have a clear vision of what we would like to achieve in the future in order to define the way to get there. She added, "if there is no individual commitment, there is no improvement". Participants then shared their commitments they are going to strive for as a result of their experiences at UNSA. The majority of participants promised to raise awareness of the SDGs among the public, start their own projects, establish partnerships, including with other participants at UNSA, and look for more innovative ways to implement the SDGs. In addition, participants committed to keep educating themselves and review their consumption habits in order to be a role model for their friends, family and colleagues.



Our Thanks to



Patrick van Weerelt, Head of Office at UNSSC's Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development, would like to give a special thanks to the UNSA team for working relentlessly to make the UN Summer Academy 2018 such a success:

"Simona, Paramita, Pelin, Paulyn, and Isabel have been preparing diligently for the past few months, without them none of this would have been possible.

I would also like to thank Jennifer, Jonas and Anne who jumped in the last couple of weeks and gave 150%.

Thanks also to Rayco, Natalia, Olena, Samant and Angela, who have moderated and run sessions or helped with other imperative aspects, such as the overall communications.

And finally, to our amazing volunteers, who have worked effortlessly at every task given to them and more! Adiroopa, Anastasia, Daniel, Frosi, Frances, Greta, Jasmin, Laura, Melissa, Olga, Pinar, and Shraddha: A job well done to all of you!"



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The United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) is the primary provider of inter-agency training and learning for staff of the United Nations system. Its overall objective is to promote and support UN inter-agency collaboration, increase the operational effectiveness of the UN system as a whole and provide UN staff with the required skills and competencies to face today's global challenges.

UNSSC conducts a variety of learning and training activities, in Turin and Bonn, UN Headquarters as well as at the regional and country levels. All such activities effectively respond to the cross-agency, far-reaching reform agenda of the United Nations.



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