Title:
A Glimpse Into the United Nations

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Session Title: Sigma Theta Tau International and the United Nations
Slot: G 15: Monday, 30 October 2017: 1:15 PM-2:30 PM
Scheduled Time: 1:15 PM

Keywords:
Global Initiatives, Sigma Theta Tau International and United Nations

References:


Abstract Summary:
This presentation will discuss the structure, purpose, membership, and objectives of the United Nations and why STTI became a member. We will also discuss how the United Nations can help STTI achieve its mission and goals

Learning Activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The learner will be able to recite the history of how STTI became a member of the United Nations.</td>
<td>How STTI has become intentionally global to enhance the organization’s reach, impact and participation.</td>
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<td>The learner will be able to identify the working structure of the United Nations and how it functions.</td>
<td>Introduction of the United Nations, overview of committees and bodies, and its purpose and mission.</td>
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<td>The learner will be able to recognize how STTI can benefit from being a member of the United Nations.</td>
<td>What it means for STTI to be a member of the United Nations and how the Sustainable Development Goals can support our mission and goals.</td>
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Abstract Text:

Sigma Theta Tau International (STTI), to expand the organization’s global reach, has identified a number of key strategies vital to ensure the growth, global stability and ultimate success of the organization.

One of these strategies is to establish and build relationships with key stakeholders to support the mission of the organization. To enhance STTI’s reach, impact and participation within the global healthcare community, the organization proactively moved to become a member of the United Nations.

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter.

Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.

The United Nations also provides a forum for its members to express their views in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees. By enabling dialogue between its members, and by hosting negotiations, the United Nations has become a mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together.

The United Nations held the Millennium Summit in 2000 to discuss the United Nations role in the 21st century. The three-day meeting was the largest gathering of world leaders in history, and culminated in the adoption by all member states of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a commitment to achieve international development in areas such as poverty reduction, gender equality, and public health. Progress towards these goals, which were to be met by 2015, was ultimately uneven. The 2005 World Summit reaffirmed the United Nations focus on promoting development, peacekeeping, human rights, and global security. The Sustainable Development Goals were launched in 2015 to succeed the Millennium Development Goals.

In July 2012, the United Nations Economic and Social Council granted Special consultative status to STTI, which refers to expertise in the field of nursing and global health. This move helps STTI demonstrate its commitment to achieving international cooperation toward solving humanitarian related issues while at the same time providing a blueprint for how STTI will support its mission and goals.