UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.
UNAIDS fulfills its mission by:

**Uniting** the efforts of the United Nations system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions and people living with and most affected by HIV;

**Speaking out** in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defense of human dignity, human rights and gender equality;

**Mobilizing** political, technical, scientific and financial resources and holding ourselves and others accountable for results;

**Empowering** agents of change with strategic information and evidence to influence and ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution; and

**Supporting** inclusive country leadership for sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.
Ruben F. del Prado, MD, M.P.H.’88
UNAIDS Representative in Guyana
Johns Hopkins University
Bloomberg School of Public Health
615 N. Wolfe Street
12:15 – 13:15 in Room W3030
Baltimore, 7 February 2012
How the UN Works

- Established on 24 October 1945
- 51 countries were committed to preserving peace through international cooperation
- UN Membership: 192 countries
- States agree to accept obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles
How the UN Works

- According to the Charter the UN has 4 basic principles:
  1. Maintain international peace and security
  2. Develop friendly relations among nations
  3. Cooperate in solving international problems and promote respect for human rights
  4. Be the center for harmonizing the actions of nations
How the UN Works

- The UN is not a world government
- It does not make laws

- Large or small, rich or poor, and with differing political views and social systems:
  - All member states have a voice
  - All member states have a vote
Main Bodies

- General Assembly (New York)
- Security Council (New York)
- Economic and Social Council (New York)
- Trusteeship Council (New York)
- Secretariat (New York)
- International Court of Justice (The Netherlands)
General Assembly

- The main deliberative organ of the UN
- Composed of all member states
- Each member has one vote.
- Decisions on important issues require two thirds majority vote
  - Peace and Security
  - Admissions of new members
  - Budget matters
- Decisions on other issues: simple majority
Functions and Powers

- Maintain international peace and security (disarmament)
- Make recommendations to the Security Council
- Promote international political cooperation
- Develop international law
- Promote human rights
- Oversee international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, and educational and health fields
Functions and Powers

- Receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other UN organs
- Consider and approve UN budget
- Establish financial assessments of Member States
- Elect non-permanent members to SC and other UN councils and organs
- Appoint Secretary General
General Assembly

- Subsidiary Organs
- Committee on Information
- Human Rights Council
- Candidacies
Security Council

Prior to 1966, there were six elected members, while the permanent members have in essence not changed since the creation of the United Nations in 1945, apart from the representation of China.

Elected members hold their place on the Council for a two-year term, and half of these places are contested each year.

To ensure geographical continuity, a certain number of members is allocated for each of the five unofficial UN regional groupings.
Security Council

- Primary responsibility to maintain peace and security
- A representative of each member must be present at all times at the UN Headquarters
- 15 Council Members
- Five permanent members:
  - France
  - Russian Federation
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
  - China
Security Council

- Ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two year terms
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Brazil
  - Colombia
  - Gabon
  - Germany
  - India
  - Lebanon
  - Nigeria
  - Portugal
  - South Africa

- Each member has one vote
Security Council

- In the event of fighting the Council:
  - Tries to secure a ceasefire
  - May send peace keeping mission
  - Impose economic sanctions
  - Order an arms embargo
  - Rare occasions “all means necessary”

- The Council makes recommendations to the General Assembly on:
  - appointment of Secretary General
  - admission of new Members to the UN
Economic and Social Council

- Council has 54 members
  - Elected by the General Assembly
  - Three year terms

- Serves as central forum for discussing international economic and social issues
Secretariat

- International staff working in duty stations around the world
- Carry out diverse day to day work of the UN
- Survey economic and social trends
- Prepare studies on human rights and sustainable development
- Inform the media about work of the UN
Secretariat

- Organize international conferences
- Interpret speeches
- Translate documents
- Staff 8,900 under a regular budget from some 170 countries
- Take oath not to seek or receive instructions from any government
International Court of Justice

- Hears cases involving legal disputes among governments
- Clarifies questions of international law
- Interprets the UN Charter
- Composed of 15 judges, elected to office for 9 year terms by UN GA&SC
- Official languages are English and French
Specialised Agencies

- **Specialised agencies** are autonomous organisations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the [United Nations Economic and Social Council](https://www.un.org/sc) at the inter-governmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level.

- **17** specialized agencies carry out various functions on behalf of the UN System.
Working for the United Nations
United Nations Staff are International Civil Servants 24/7

Mobility: Staff may be assigned anywhere in the world by the Secretary-General

Highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity (Charter, article 101.3)

Staff are subject to standards of conduct and ethics

Maximum age: 62 (except very senior positions)
CATEGORIES OF STAFF

• **Senior Levels**
  - Under-Secretary-General (USG)
  - Assistant Secretary-General (ASG)

• **Professional and Higher Categories** (internationally recruited):
  - Directors D-1 & D-2)
  - Professionals (P-1 – P-5)

• **Locally Recruited Staff:**
  - National Officers
  - General Service & Related Categories (support staff)
  - (G-1 – G-7, TC-1 – TC-8, S-1 – S-7, PIA, LT)

• **Other Personnel:**
  - Consultants & Contractors (Special Service Agreement: SSA)
  - Service Contracts
  - Interns

• **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)**
MAIN ENTITLEMENTS & BENEFITS

- Annual & Sick Leave
- Home Leave
- Maternity & Paternity Leave
- Education Grant & Travel
- Rental Subsidy
- Defined-benefits Pension
- Health Insurance
- Installation & Shipment & Repatriation
- Pay for Additional Official Language
- Mobility and Hardship Pay
- Rest and Recuperation (peacekeeping missions)
UN ESTABLISHED DUTY STATIONS & TRIBUNALS

Geneva
UNOG, UNCTAD, OHCHR, ECE, OCHA

Nairobi
UNON, UNEP, UN-Habitat

New York
UN Headquarters

Vienna
UNOV, UNODC

The Hague
ICTY

Addis Ababa
ECA

Bangkok
ESCAP

Beirut
ESCWA

Santiago
ECLAC

Arusha
ICTR
SUBSTANTIVE JOBS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

- Economic Affairs
- Social Affairs
- Political Affairs
- Civil Affairs
- Humanitarian Affairs
- Human Rights
- Rule of Law
- Public Information, Radio & TV
- Drug Control & Crime Prevention
- Statistics
- Demographics
- Public Administration
- Electoral Affairs
- Legal Affairs
SUPPORT JOBS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

- Administrators: Human Resources, Finance, Budget, Facilities Management, Administration (general)
- Information and Communications Technology
- Information Management
- Cartography
- Medical
- Programme/Project Management
- Security
- Logistics
- Procurement
- Engineering
- Aviation
- Library Science
- Conference Servicing
- Language Staff: Interpreter, Translator, etc.
MINIMUM EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS

- **P-2 = 2 years**
  No experience required if you pass the United Nations NCRE or Language examination

- **P-3 = 5 years**

- **P-4 = 7 years**

- **P-5 = 10 years**

- **D-1 = 15 years**
UN JOBS WEBSITE: http://jobs.un.org

WARNING TO APPLICANTS:

THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT CHARGE A FEE AT ANY STAGE OF THE RECRUITMENT PROCESS (APPLICATION, INTERVIEW MEETING, PROCESSING, TRAINING OR ANY OTHER FEES). THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT CONCERN ITSELF WITH INFORMATION ON BANK ACCOUNTS.

Candidates who are seriously being considered for a post will be contacted for an interview. For additional information on the UN recruitment process and information security, please refer to the following links: Frequently Asked Questions and United Nations Privacy Policy.

The United Nations is aware of various e-mails and vacancy announcements falsely stating that they are issued by or associated with the United Nations... more

Compendium - Occupational Groups

The following occupational groups contain posts currently open for recruitment:

- Administration [38]
- Civil Affairs [7]
- Civilian Police [1]
- Conference Services [59]
- Drug Control and Crime Prevention [7]
- Economic Affairs [9]
- Electoral Affairs [15]
- Engineering [30]
- Ethics [2]
- Finance [51]
- Human Resources [38]

- United Nations Peace Operations

Welcome to the recruitment centre for United Nations peace operations—some of the most challenging and rewarding work in the world!

- Job Opportunities in other UN entities
UN NATIONAL COMPETITIVE RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

- Examinations held annually based on a country’s representation status and government’s agreement
- Most entry level positions (P-2), except for peacekeeping, are filled through competitive examinations

NCRE applicants must:
- Be a national of any of the participating Member States
- Be younger than 32 years old as of 31 December of the year of the exam
- Hold at least a first-level university degree relevant to one of the offered occupational groups
- Be fluent in either English or French
UN INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

• Opportunity to familiarize yourself with the daily issues of the United Nations
• Interns work in departments related to their field of study
• It is an *unpaid* full-time internship

Requirements:
• Must be enrolled in graduate school
• Must apply at least 4 months in advance of the start of internship to the duty station of choice
• Duration: 2 months (may be extended up to 6 months)
• Starting dates are mid-January, June and mid-September
MAIN REASONS FOR WORKING AT THE UN

• Opportunity to serve a good cause
• Opportunity to work in a multicultural environment and global organization
• Opportunity to serve in different locations
• Status and reputation of the United Nations
• Strong belief in the purpose of the United Nations
Integrity is a founding value at the UN.

It is embedded in:

- The Charter of the United Nations
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UN staff, through a recent survey conducted by the Office of Human Resource Management, selected integrity as the foremost core value of the Organization.
Organizational integrity is characterised by a staff whose individual and collective professional conduct demonstrates consistent adherence to high ethical principles and professional standards.

A conduct characterised by integrity and ethics goes beyond mere compliance with written requirements, but honours the values that lie behind them.
The World Health Organization (WHO) established the U.N.’s first programme to respond to AIDS in 1987: “The Global Programme on AIDS (GPA)”
In the early 1990s, U.N. officials and international donors increasingly recognized the need for a multi-sector response to the complex challenges of the HIV pandemic, including the social, economic, and development issues contributing to the spread of the virus.
They realized that WHO’s medically based approach was insufficient to effectively combat the virus.

In response, the United Nation’s Economic and Social Council established the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its operations started in 1996.
UNAIDS is comprised of a Secretariat and ten UN Co-Sponsors that act at the global, regional, and country levels.
UNAIDS is the UN’s first joint cosponsored programme of its kind, and its establishment was intended to be a model of U.N. reform
The success of UNAIDS is highly dependent on collaboration within the UN system.
UNAIDS Has Worked to Improve UN Coordination and Improve the International Community’s Commitment and Approach to HIV
Zero new HIV infections.
Zero discrimination.
Zero AIDS-related deaths
Dr. Ruben F. del Prado graduated, in 1984, as a medical doctor from the University of Suriname, Faculty of Medical Sciences.

He obtained his Master of Public Health Degree in Health Policy and Management and Behavioral Sciences, from the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, in 1988.

He received additional training in epidemiology (University of Miami, USA) and health systems planning (University of Oslo, Norway). He worked extensively as a trainer and consultant for PAHO/WHO, the European Commission, and Johns Hopkins University, throughout the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific.

Dr. del Prado is the former Director of the Suriname National AIDS Programme (1988 to 1996). In 1997 he founded and became the Head of the Department of Public Health of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the University of Suriname, in addition to being the Assistant Dean for Medical Education and lecturer in ‘Clinical Preventive Medicine’ and ‘Communication for Health.’

In 1999 he joined the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), as Inter-Country Programme Advisors, covering 24 countries and territories in the French, Spanish, Dutch and English speaking Caribbean, based in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago.

He was the UNAIDS Country Coordinator in Uganda from 2002 until 2005, after which he was in charge of UNAIDS Planning and Programme Implementation in India, until the end of 2006.

Dr. del Prado served on the ‘The Caribbean Accreditation Authority for Education in Medicine and other Health Professions’ (CAAM-HP), in 2010 and 2011.

He was introduced as a member of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Council, in October 2010, and in June 2011 he became a mentor for the 2011-12 MPH Alumni Mentoring Program.

Dr. del Prado is a global advocate for HIV prevention as an outcome of strategically chosen combination prevention activities and strategies. He is a strong voice of ‘Community Life Competence’: Building on the strength of communities, for results!

He is currently the UNAIDS Representative in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Contact | delprador@unaids.org