

## Anglais 2-1

Réunion : Forum de Paris sur la Paix

Date : 11 novembre 2021

Durée : 8.40

Orateur : Kamala Harris, Vice-Présidente des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Difficulté : niveau 1

Introduction : Allocution d'une représentante des Etats-Unis, prononcée à l'occasion du Forum de Paris sur la Paix. Elle y aborde la question des inégalités qui continuent de se creuser et appelle les dirigeants à se mobiliser pour un monde plus juste après la pandémie.

Thank you, President Macron, for hosting this forum and for the warm welcome.

Today, we stand together at the start of a new era in our world, inspired by the possibility of our shared future, united by the bold ambition of our shared ideals. And so, it is an honor to be here today, to join leaders from nations around the world in discussing one such ideal: equality.

To reach this ideal, we must acknowledge that inequality has always existed in our world. The gaps between the rich and poor, men and women, the Global North and South have existed throughout our history.

To be sure, there are moments in which these gaps have narrowed and moments in which they've widened.

Most recently, and throughout this pandemic, the gaps have undoubtedly become larger. Globally, extreme poverty is on the rise, as is extreme wealth.

The progress we have made on gender equality is under threat. Experts suggest it will now take decades longer for women to achieve parity with men.

And with school closures worldwide, the struggle to ensure that every child has access to a quality education has become that much more difficult.

By virtually every measure, the gaps have grown.

As the leaders of today, we are being confronted with this challenge which is

immense in both size and scale.

At times like this, there are some who see what is happening and accept it. They accept it as something that has always existed and always will. But there are others who see what is happening and ask, “Why?”

When I arrived in Paris, I visited the Institut Pasteur and reflected on the work of my mother. My mother, you see, had two goals in her life: to raise her two daughters and to end breast cancer.

At the age of 19, my mother arrived in the United States from India to study science. Throughout her career as a breast cancer researcher, she collaborated with scientists worldwide, including right here in Paris at the Institut Pasteur.

And you see, when you are a daughter of a scientist, science has a way of shaping how you think. My mother and her work taught me the power of a short and very important question — that question being: “Why?”

History is full of leaders — leaders in science, in politics, in business, in the arts,

in education — leaders who refused to accept the status quo, who asked why, who took action. And because they did, they changed our world.

Well, today, we face a dramatic rise in inequality, and we must rise to meet this moment. I believe that we, as leaders, must ask why this inequality persists.

We all know that this is a pivotal moment in the history of our world.

We are nearly two years into a global pandemic — 5 million lives lost, countless livelihoods have been lost. But the pandemic has also presented us with an opportunity — an opportunity, because many in our world, who perhaps did not see, now clearly see the gaps.

And the call for leaders to bridge the gaps is rightfully growing more urgent and more insistent.

In this moment, leaders must reckon with the magnitude of this challenge by asking:

Why is it that 1 percent of the world now owns 45 percent of the world's wealth?

Why is it that one in four people in our world lack access to clean drinking water at home?

Why is it that one in three women in the world experience sexual or physical violence during her lifetime?

Why is it that only half of the world has access to the Internet?

Why have we allowed so many of the world's children to go hungry, when we know that we produce enough food to feed the entire world?

We cannot be aware of these gaps and simply resign ourselves to them. We cannot accept them by thinking simply: This is what has always been or what will always be.

We must instead agree that these growing gaps are unacceptable. And we must agree to work together to bridge them.

And here, I want to be clear: This is not about charity. This is about our duty and what we owe to each other as human beings. This is also a strategic imperative.

As I have said many times, our world is more interconnected and interdependent than ever before. A virus can spread globally in a matter of months. A hacker in one nation can shut down the critical infrastructure of another. Emissions anywhere can increase air pollution everywhere.

In the 21st century, our fates are linked, as is our future. In the 21st century, our nations are interconnected and our people are interconnected.

And so, in the 21st century, addressing inequality is a strategic imperative for each of us — for our security and our health, our shared prosperity and our collective future.

All of which brings me back to this very moment. As we recover from this pandemic, from this crisis, we must challenge the status quo and build something better.

As leaders of our world, we must rise to meet this moment. To get at the root of this challenge, we must look critically at the norms that are holding people back from achieving all that they can.

To get at the root of this challenge, we must look critically at the longstanding systems and structures that are fractured and fissured. And we must fix them: First, by taking action at home, and second, by showing solidarity as a global community.

Thank you.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

## Anglais 2-2

Réunion : Assemblée Générale /Conseil de Sécurité - Reconstitué à partir de 3 discours

Date : 18/07/22

Durée : 8.24

Orateur : Représentant du Bangladesh

Difficulté : niveau 2

Introduction : Un représentant du Bangladesh prend la parole au cours d'une réunion organisée à l'ONU par le Canada. Il évoque les Rohingyas, venus du Myanmar et réfugiés au Bangladesh. Il détaille leurs conditions de vie à Cox's Bazar, l'un des principaux camps de réfugiés Rohingyas dans le pays.

Éléments à fournir (vocabulaire) :

Cox's Bazar	Camp de réfugiés Rohingyas au Bangladesh
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**Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,**

**My Dear Rohingya Sisters and Friends,**



I thank the Permanent Mission of Canada for organizing today's event and for inviting me to make a few remarks. I am grateful to you for not forgetting the Rohingya women.

I am also very pleased to see with us today Rohingya women activists and leaders. I am really looking forward to hearing what they have to share about their experience and expectations.

**Excellencies, Dear Friends,**

In August 2017, the world witnessed what was the beginning of the history's largest and fastest exodus, with hundreds and thousands of Rohingya minorities fleeing their burning homes in Myanmar. Over 750,000 Rohingya – including more than 400,000 children – entered Bangladesh seeking shelter and protection in a few weeks' time through a border that stretches only 41 kilometres.

The Rohingya Muslims taking shelter in Bangladesh due to persecution in their own land Myanmar, has been a phenomenon since 1978. However, since 2017, following the horrific clearance operations in Rakhine, which caused one of the largest and fastest forced displacement in recent history, the gravity of the situation changed dramatically.

Within a blink of an eye, Cox's Bazar, which used to be a forest roamed by the elephants, became the house of the world's largest refugee camp. With the

caseload from previous exoduses, currently 1.2 million Rohingya minorities leave in the camps in Bangladesh.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Bangladesh is an overpopulated country with a density of 3,277 people per square kilometre. It is worse for Cox's Bazaar, which, apart from being one of the most impoverished parts of our country, is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change.

The humanitarian operations in Cox's Bazaar are also one of the largest in terms of scale and dimensions. And the situation there is further complicated due to scarcity of land and the impact on our local population in that part of the country. We would appreciate more recognition for the challenges that we face in hosting such a large population. I would like to humbly remind that it was resource constrained Bangladesh that opened its borders when others closed theirs in the region to the fleeing thousands.

Presence of such a large number of displaced people in Cox's Bazar for a long time is therefore completely untenable. Which is why, while we provided shelter to the fleeing Rohingyas out of humanitarian consideration, they were always meant to return to Myanmar. To that end, we have taken multi-pronged diplomatic efforts – both at the bilateral and multilateral fronts with a view to

improving the conditions in Myanmar and facilitating their safe, voluntary and sustainable return.

We deeply regret that the situation in Myanmar continues to deteriorate. Not a single Rohingya has been able to return in the last five years. The Rohingyas left in Myanmar are also faced with continued persecution and threats of displacement.

**Excellencies, Dear Friends,**

More than 50 percent of the Rohingyas sheltered in Bangladesh are women and one in six families is headed by a single mother. Due to cultural norms, Rohingya women have not traditionally taken the leading role in the family. Moreover, most of these women experienced unimaginable trauma due to sexual violence and deaths of family members in the 2017 purge.

As the host of this huge number of traumatized women, we are aware of, and sensitive to the special needs of the Rohingya women. Our Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has undertaken several projects with the help of UN agencies and NGOs to create women friendly space and environment in the camps, and also extended psycho-social support to them. Adolescent girls receive menstrual hygiene products, known as 'dignity kits'.

**Excellencies,**

You would agree that all these efforts on our side of the border, however efficient they are, would not bring about any lasting solution to the problem. Keeping refugees in the camps in Cox's Bazaar forever will not give them the future they deserve. Their future lies in their own country, Myanmar.

Unfortunately, the situation in Myanmar has not changed since they fled. In fact, it has taken a turn for the worse after the military takeover in February 2021. Since then, what is worrying is the waning interest in the international community to the Rohingya crisis. This doesn't help the Rohingyas at all. The coup appears to have put on hold efforts to find a solution to the crisis. The Rohingyas need a safe, secure and dignified environment in Myanmar to return to, as the rightful citizens of their country, and to be given the opportunity to contribute to long-term peace and development of Myanmar.

Let us not forget that the Rohingya crisis is a political problem with humanitarian implications. While we do our best to ensure their empowerment through humanitarian assistance and response plans, the ultimate solution lies in the legal-political and structural reforms in Myanmar. They need recognition of their existence and strength, and they need access to fundamental rights entitled to all human beings and citizens of that country. And it is the responsibility of Myanmar to ensure that.

We cannot let Myanmar get away denying these basic rights and perpetrating atrocities against the Rohingyas. The military coup must not detract attention from these fundamental issues of state responsibility. There can be no lasting peace and stability without addressing these fundamental issues in the first place.

I will conclude by reiterating that we remain committed to protecting the Rohingyas who have taken shelter in our country; and we will work with the international community to finding a durable solution to the Rohingya crisis through their early, safe and dignified return back to their homeland Myanmar.

I thank you.

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## Anglais 2-3

Réunion : Dialogue extraordinaire de haut niveau

Date : 20 juillet 2022

Durée : 8'05 (129 mots/mn)

Orateur : Président de l'ECOSOC

Difficulté : niveau 3

Introduction : Le Président de l'ECOSOC (le Conseil économique et social de l'Organisation des Nations Unies) prend la parole en juillet 2022 au cours d'un dialogue de haut niveau consacré à l'Afrique comme priorité de l'ONU. Il intervient à l'ouverture de ce dialogue, dont il est l'hôte avec le Président de l'Assemblée Générale de l'ONU. Il évoque le développement économique de l'Afrique et son financement, notamment en lien avec les changements climatiques. Veuillez noter qu'il mentionne l'aide publique au développement, en anglais « Official Development Assistance (ODA) ». Je répète, « Official development assistance », « aide publique au développement, ou APD ».

Éléments à fournir (vocabulaire) :

Official Development Assistance (ODA)	Aide publique au développement (APD)
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Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I also join the President of the General Assembly in warmly welcoming you all to this Special High-Level Dialogue on *"The Africa We*

*Want: Reconfirming the Development of Africa as a Priority of the United Nations System,” which I am co-hosting together with the President of the General Assembly.*

Together with the President of the General Assembly, as he indicated, we convened this Special High-Level Dialogue to place the sustainable development of Africa at the heart of the work of the United Nations, and to use the opportunity of these troubled times to reconfirm the development of Africa as a priority of the United Nations system.

Indeed, Africa and its special needs has already been at the centre of the work of the United Nations since the founding of this Organization in 1945.

From decolonization and attainment of independence and promoting sustainable development in the continent to assisting establish lasting peace and security, the UN is today still present on the ground supporting the nexus between development, human rights and peace and security in Africa.

Today’s Special High-Level Dialogue -- which brings us all together to reconfirm the development of Africa as a priority of the UN System – is therefore both timely and relevant.

For the past decade and a half, Africa has been facing a series of significant and multifaceted external shocks exacerbating the challenges confronting the continent.

Furthermore, these systemic risks have been further intensified by global shocks and pandemics such as recently the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the war in Ukraine.

The pandemic has led to the worst economic recession in half a century across Africa, with real GDP contracting by 3% in 2020 coming on the back of a rapid debt build-up.

The war in Ukraine, on its part, has dampened projections of Africa's GDP growth by a further 0.7% and inflation is forecast to rise by an extra 2.2% in 2022, negatively impacting the lives and livelihoods of Africa's most vulnerable populations.

These multiple crises have amplified the urgent need to rebalance the global economy, and to reduce reliance on a handful of countries for food and energy security as well as the global supply chains.

We need collective action and international solidarity to address the looming threat of food insecurity and famine, particularly on the continent of Africa. We also need to work together to address the impacts of the Ukraine war on energy and the economy.

Excellencies,

As I have been advocating in all my engagements during ECOSOC Presidency, the silver lining here is that there is an unprecedented opportunity for Africa to step up to these challenges, speed up its industrialization and economic diversification, and



integrate itself further upstream in the global supply chains through increased value addition at source.

To add to my optimism, for the first time in a generation, in recent years Africa has displayed the collective decisive measures and leadership required to surmount these challenges and to take this destiny in its own hands.

Excellencies,

Let me now take a moment to focus my remarks on the themes of our Special High-Level Dialogue.

First, on financing for development, in particular domestic resource mobilization, Africa's investment needs to achieve the SDGs were estimated at 200 billion per annum prior to the crises and the financing gap has now increased by an additional 145 billion due to the pandemic.

As the Continent faces this challenge with increased debt, inflationary pressures and reduced fiscal space, the lasting solution can only come from within the continent -- but it also requires international solidarity and support.

External financing, such as Official Development Assistance (ODA), which has consistently fallen short of commitments, and stop-gap measures address only the short-term issues and were focused on treating the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of the problem.

Moreover, in failing to put in place medium to long term measures to safeguard debt service and sustainability for African Member States, the international community is about to miss a historic opportunity in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Behind every crisis is an opportunity, and we must be united in our resolve to turn all crises into opportunities.

As I have repeatedly argued, we need to shift our mindset in approaching Africa's financing for development. Africa is already financing its own development predominantly from its own resources with domestic resources, including tax revenue and savings accounting to over two thirds of Africa's total financial resources.

Therefore, the real question here is how to increase not only the quality, but also the quantity of these resources -- in order to create and preserve the policy space for the reforms and transformation that is needed in Africa.

Second, on climate change, Africa is home to 17% of the world's population, but has historically contributed around 3.8% to global carbon emissions.

However, the continent is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of global warming in the form of more extreme weather, heatwaves, droughts, crop failures and hunger, which leads in turn to further pressures in access to resources and also results in a vicious cycle of further conflicts and unrest with negative spillovers to the rest of the world.

The forthcoming COP 27, also dubbed the 'African COP,' to be hosted by Egypt in November, is a critical opportunity to address this imbalance.

Among the many opportunities at hand are investments in climate resilient crops -- that are more tolerant to heat and require less rain -- to break Africa's dependence on food imports and help rebalance the world's economy as well as investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, the blue economy, and digital transformations that would yield transformative results.

I would like to end my remarks by focusing on the empowerment of women and of the African youth in the continent.

Investments in human capital and capacity-building are critical to ensure that every African citizen has the opportunity to earn a fair income, live a healthy life, and contribute to society.

Given the imperative for Africa to harness its demographic dividend, such investments to empower the continent's youth and women will yield lasting results to leave no-one behind and to make "*The Africa We Want*" a reality.

I thank you, Mr President.