The image shows the front cover of a book titled 'Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice'. The title is printed in a large, elegant serif font. The words 'Charter' and 'United Nations' are the most prominent. Below them, 'of the' is in a smaller, italicized font, followed by 'Statute' and 'of the International Court of Justice' in a similar italicized serif font. At the bottom left, a portion of the United Nations emblem is visible. The book is light blue or off-white. To the right, the spine of another book is partially visible, showing some text like 'stenc', 'or ac', 'ns, o', 'dance', and 'inter-'.

# Charter *of the* United Nations

*and Statute  
of the  
International  
Court of Justice*

## **Objective 2:**

### Enhancing the effectiveness of the UN system

Although many UN entities offer training related to their respective mandates, none of them have special expertise on how best to deliver training, how best to capture and retain knowledge, and how best to build upon their activities.

UNITAR concentrates on the means of delivering adult training and professional learning; how to monitor and evaluate the impact of its activities on behaviour; and how to capitalize on capacity development. By fostering a more integrated delivery framework in this way, UNITAR's work benefits the entire United Nations system and its other partners.

## **Strengthening chemicals management through improved coordination among UN agencies and OECD**

Through the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) UNITAR promotes sound management of chemicals in view of achieving MDGs.

### ***Key achievements***

UNITAR's participation in IOMC has produced numerous benefits, including:

- n Designation as a focal point for capacity building within the IOMC;
- n Access to a large network of professionals and organizations undertaking chemicals management activities;
- n Increased credibility and visibility among clients and other IGOs, and with key donors, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

### ***Activities***

UNITAR is the current chair of the IOMC, the pre-eminent mechanism for initiating, facilitating and coordinating international action to achieve the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2020 goal of the sound management of chemicals in all countries. Joint activities developed with IOMC participating organizations include:

- n The UNITAR/ILO/OECD WSSD Global Partnership for Capacity Building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS);
- n Coordination with UNEP on assisting countries to develop Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) – a key tool for tracking country pollutants;
- n A new partnership between UNITAR and OECD, supported by the Strategic Approach to international Chemicals Management (SAICM) and IOMC, to deliver activities related to Nanotechnology/Manufactured Nanomaterials;
- n New coordination on risk management activities among most participating organizations.







## Fostering greater inter-agency and coherence in the field of migration

UNITAR is committed to promote international and regional instruments and norms relating to international migration, and to develop a coherent voice on migration policy and governance challenges.

### Key achievements

- n A joint positioning and response of the Global Migration Group (GMG) members on how to best confront the challenges posed by the global recession for migrants and migration policy;
- n A restructured website allowing access to information and knowledge generated by GMG members on global migration issues;
- n Updated terms of reference and working methods that increases the Group's ability to enhance its effectiveness and added value;

- n A first-ever, one-year GMG work programme adopted by all the members of the Group;
- n Substantive contributions to the 3rd Global Forum on Migration and Development.

### Activities

In the second half of 2009, UNITAR assumed the Chair of the Global Migration Group, an inter-agency organization of heads of 14 UN and non-UN agencies.

Under the Institute's Chair, GMG engaged in a process designed to improve its effectiveness by instilling a strong sense of purpose and speaking as "One UN" on current migration policy and governance challenges, particularly the global recession and its impact on migration.

GMG is now better equipped and positioned to provide system-wide direction and leadership that promotes interest, dialogue and debate on issues relevant for the governance of international migration.

GMG is also positioned to provide enhanced contributions to development, including its interrelations with employment, trade, financial flows, education and the distribution of skills.



**"The Global Migration Group is beginning to coalesce as central focal point for migration within the UN system, and UNITAR's presidency has marked a turning point in this regard".**

Robert L. Gallucci, President, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

MACARTHUR  
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation



## Emissions Trading

The emissions trading system was introduced at the 1997 Kyoto Earth Summit. Industrialized countries committed themselves to reduce their greenhouse gases emissions, particularly CO<sub>2</sub>.

Every industrial company receives a certain number of emissions certificates by its government, authorizing it to emit a specific amount of CO<sub>2</sub>. One certificate covers one ton of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Company A does not use all its capacities and can sell some of its certificates for profit.

CO<sub>2</sub>  
EXCHANGE  
MARKET

Company B exceeds its allowance and must buy additional certificates.

Emissions trading makes both ecological and economic sense. The market mechanism ensures that the reductions in emissions are made where the costs of reduction are lowest.

Countries or companies can achieve their reduction targets without reducing their own emissions. Acquired emissions certificates can be traded.

### Flexible Mechanisms

Besides Emissions Trading, two other flexible mechanisms allow the signatory countries to the Kyoto Protocol to achieve their emissions targets outside their own country:



#### Joint Implementation

- projects carried out jointly by industrial countries



#### Clean Development Mechanism

- projects which reduce emissions in developing countries

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"I would like to thank UNITAR, our fellow UN agency with tremendous experience in e-Learning implementation. We are delighted to be working with them".

Paul Clements-Hunt, Head, UNEP Finance Initiative Secretariat

## Bringing financial institutions on board climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts

Within its mandate of enhancing the effectiveness of the UN system, UNITAR supports the United Nations Environment Programme's Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), a global partnership between UNEP and the financial sector, in carrying out its mission to identify, promote and realise the adoption of best environmental and sustainability practice at all levels of financial institution operations.

### Key achievements

- n A toolkit for staff in financial institutions that enhances their knowledge of climate change and carbon finance, and helps develop effective internal policies;
- n 270 participants trained in three online courses, benefiting 175 institutions from 50 countries;
- n 9 online virtual discussions organized for networking and information exchange among participating institutions;
- n Contribution to UNEP-FI enhanced effectiveness in the development and conduct of e-learning programmes.

### Activities

Knowledge shared with banking and insurance institutions raises confidence on the key role they can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Designed jointly with UNEP-FI, the toolkit helps key senior and mid-level executives to further understand the business complexities presented by climate change so that they can integrate them into corporate action plans and strategies, and identify risks, opportunities and markets for new plans and strategies.

### The economic realities of climate change

*Climate change will affect economic activity. Scenarios show that disaster losses could reach over US\$ 1 trillion in a single year by 2040. This is a very real threat that affects every financial institution and its clients. Economic impacts might be worse in developing countries where capacity to manage disasters is lower and could impede progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.*

*Over 170 institutions including banks, insurers and fund managers work with UNEP-FI to understand the impacts of environmental and social considerations on financial performance. UNEP-FI's Climate Change Working Group seeks to raise awareness of climate change issues among financial institutions, policymakers and the public.*

*The e-learning course series developed using UNITAR's online training experience and pedagogical approach, aims to share knowledge with financial institutions, including banks and insurers, and emphasizes the important role that financial institutions can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.*





### ***Supporting the humanitarian community with rapid mapping***

*Whenever a humanitarian crisis occurs, UNOSAT is called upon to provide accurate and timely satellite imagery and analysis of the extent and impact of crises and disasters.*

*The UNOSAT team composed of skilled analysts and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) experts, on call 24hours/7days, is capable of producing analyses and maps for the humanitarian community very rapidly each*

*time there is a need for geographic information and advanced decision support tools. In 2009, all OCHA emergency missions sent to countries affected by disasters received support from UNOSAT.*

*2009 was a highlight year because in a number of cases UNOSAT maps were used at senior level in the UN up to Under Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General in decision making processes, marking a strategic recognition of the importance of geospatial information.*

## UNOSAT The UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme

As reference point for efficient and proficient satellite-based analysis UNITAR makes satellite solutions and geographic information easily accessible to the UN family and to national experts who work worldwide to reduce the consequences of crises and disasters, and plan for sustainable development.

### *Key achievements*

Based on technical soundness, a constant effort to focus on user needs with concrete solutions, UNOSAT has achieved high impact at low cost:

- n 1 million (1,000,000) downloads of UNOSAT maps in 2009;
- n 540 complex maps and satellite imagery products delivered;
- n 295 national experts trained from Asia, Africa and Central America;
- n Designated as "Charter User Intermediary" by the Operational Board of the International Charter Space and Major Disasters (June 2009).

### *Activities*

Created to exploit fully the potential of satellite earth observation UNOSAT has evolved to develop additional skills in areas such as satellite telecommunications and navigation. Recognized as a primary user interface within the UN system for its close collaboration with space agencies and key private sector players in satellite technology, the Programme focused on creating an applied research environment in which research and development are embedded directly into the production cycle in the spirit of UNITAR strategic guidelines concerning research on knowledge systems.

Hosted at the European Centre of High Energy Physics (CERN), where the World Wide Web was born, UNOSAT benefits from one of the best IT infrastructures in the world. This strategic cooperation provides access to almost unlimited computing resources, as well as fast and reliable connectivity for transferring knowledge and products to where they are needed.

With UNOSAT, UNITAR brings a new technological edge to capacity development in sectors as diverse as emergency response, human security, and territorial planning. Training activity is embossed in sectoral and country projects to bring additional hands-on capacity to beneficiaries with GIS-related courses and modules and even the set up of GIS centres. This way, once built, the technical and institutional capacity will remain firmly in the hands of the beneficiaries after the conclusion of a cooperative project.



"We commissioned UNOSAT to provide us with analytical report based on satellite imagery of Gaza before and after the Israeli Defence Force campaign. The thirty-four page report with satellite photographs has complemented very well our report. It was used to corroborate the information we got with regard to damage".

Hon. Richard Goldstone, Head of the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza conflict







## Sri Lanka conflict: satellite images increase response capacity

The final stage of the 25-year conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009 caused a major humanitarian crisis, with a large civilian population caught in between government forces and retreating Tamil Tiger fighters. Even after being assigned to a civilian safety zone (CSZ) on a beach on the north-east coast of Sri Lanka, civilians remained in the cross-fire.

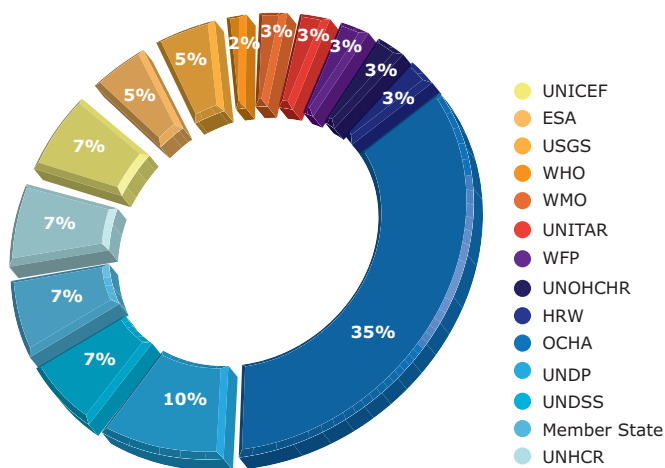
The CSZ became densely populated over a short period of time. The international community, with the exception of some parts of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), had no access to this area. The lack of information meant that the number of civilians in the CSZ could not be estimated accurately nor be verified.

OCHA and the UN Resident Coordinator in Sri Lanka therefore relied on UNOSAT analytical reports that were frequently updated using commercial very-high resolution satellite imagery.

UNITAR shared these reports internally to the UN officials appraising the situation, primarily OCHA and the UN Resident Coordinator in Colombo.

After the conflict, when civilians were moved to large camps for internally displaced persons, UNOSAT continued its work in providing detailed maps of the camps before humanitarian agencies gained regular access to them.

Emergency mapping users in 2009



Emergency mapping activation 2007-2009

