

# UN Staff Voice

Issue 10

[www.uneca.org/staff-union](http://www.uneca.org/staff-union)

October 2015

## The United Nations Celebrates it's 70th Anniversary

Addis Ababa Acknowledged as the Third Largest  
United Nations Headquarters after New York and Geneva



Interview with H.E. Mr. Diriba Kuma,  
Mayor of the City of Addis Ababa

Message by Makane Faye,  
President of the ECA Staff Union and Chairperson of the  
Federation of United Nations Staff Unions and Associations (FUNSA)

Interview with Mr. George Okutho,  
Resident Coordinator (RC) (a.i.)

Message from H.E. Dr. Tedros Adhanom,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Commemoration of the  
United Nations 70th Anniversary

Message from the Executive Secretary of ECA on the  
commemoration of the United Nations 70th anniversary





# POLI LOTUS

International Center

莲花国际中心

Create a Center  
Change a City



Come and visit model home

make your dream home a reality



The world class residential facilities in Addis.



poli lotus..... on



## VIP Line

00251-933007388 | 00251-933007399

[www.tsehayrealestateplc.com](http://www.tsehayrealestateplc.com)

[tsehayrealestateplc@gmail.com](mailto:tsehayrealestateplc@gmail.com)

start  
360  
virtual  
tour



# Contents

• Editorial: Addis Ababa, A city where the world belongs	3
• Message from Makane Faye, President of the ECA Staff Union and Chairperson of the Federation of United Nations Staff Unions and Associations (FUNSA)	5
• Message by H.E. Dr. Tedros Adhanom, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the United Nations	6
• The Secretary-General Message on United Nations Day	7
• Interview with H.E. Mr. Diriba Kuma, Mayor of the City of Addis Ababa: by Seble Demeke	8
• Message from Carlos Lopes, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ECA, on the commemoration of the United Nations 70th anniversary	10
• Interview with Mr. George Okutho, United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC) (a.i.)	11

## Contributions by UN Agencies Funds and Programmes

• High Level Panel on “Harnessing Innovative Financing for Nutrition in Africa”	12
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

## Contributions by ECA Management and staff (1) on the Acknowledgement of Addis Ababa (2) Feedback on Financing for Development Conference (FfD3)

• Thokozile Ruzvidzo, Chief, African Center for Gender (ACG)	13
• Demba Diarra, Chief, Publications Section, Public Information and Knowledge Management Division, ECA	15
• Joseph Atta-Mensa, Capacity Development Division, ECA	17
• Mercy Wambui, Acting Head, Communication Section, ECA	18
• Rawda Omar-Clinton, Programme Officer, Capacity Development Division, ECA	19

## Feedback from ECA Staff Members on the Organization, Challenges encountered and Lessons learned from the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development (FFD)

• Yaw Okai, Deputy Chief, Security and Safety Service. The Event Security Coordinator	22
• Adrian Gauci, Economic Affairs Officer, Social Development Policy Division	24
• Xiaoning Gong, Chief, African Center for Statistics, ACS, ECA	25
• Amdu Yirgeta, IT Officer, ITSS, ECA	26
• Mamie Goshu, Security Officer, ECA	27
• Berhane Mengistu, Ewuneta General Trading Plc. An external service provider	28

## Contribution from the Staff

• Get ready to ride the Umoja wave: by ECA Umoja Deployment Team	30
• Awareness creation for staff with disability: by Fekadu Woldeyohannes, staff with disability, UNECA	32
• The Captain of the Ship: by Tsigereda Assayehegn, Programme Management Assistant, ECA. Article dedicated to UN@70	35
• Occupational Safety and Health (OSH): by Zadkan Ghirmay Kahsay, UN Health Care Centre (UNHCC)	36



## CONTENTS

• UNHCC Held its Parenting Skill Session	39
• Stress Management Unit (SMU) in the UNHCC: by Nafkot Woldetsadik, Psychologist C	40
• Contribution of UN Staff members to the affected population of Nepal by the recent Earthquake	41
• OF QUACK Interpreters; Translated by Ebenezer First-Quoa, English Editor, UN Staff Voice	41

### From the News

• Celebrating Charter Day	42
• “Turn the World UN Blue” Marking the United Nations at 70	42
• Nardos Bekele-Thomas Awarded the 2015 African Women of Excellence Award	43
• Development financing conference to agree ‘concrete’ action on social protection, aid delivery – UN official	44
• ADDIS: ‘historic’ agreement reached on financing for new UN sustainable development agenda	45
• World Breastfeeding Week	46
• Signing Ethiopia into UN’s History	46
• Annex: CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS	47





## Addis Ababa, A city where the world belongs

*By Seble Demeke*

Since its creation in 1886 by Emperor Menelik II, amazing things are happening in this historic capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. This year, it was acknowledged as the third largest UN headquarters after New York and Geneva, by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban ki-Moon.

When speaking about the hosting of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Ethiopia, the President of Senegal, Mr. Macky Sall, had to say this about the city of Addis Ababa “Africa’s Opportunity in Addis”.

The historical background on how Addis was chosen to be the capital city of Ethiopia was based on the wish and recommendation of Emperor Menelik’s wife, Empress Taytu Betul. Apparently what happened was that Empress Taytu “built a house for herself near the “Filwoha” hot mineral springs, where she and members of the Showan Royal Court liked to take mineral baths. Other nobility and their staff and household members settled in the vicinity, and Menelik expanded his wife’s house to become the Imperial Palace which remains the seat of government in Addis Ababa today. The name changed to Addis Ababa and became Ethiopia’s capital when Menelik II became Emperor of Ethiopia.

The background on how Addis was chosen and designated to become a diplomatic city in Africa has also its roots in the history of the United Nations starting from the birth of the

Organization, replacing the dismantled and ineffective League of Nations. Ethiopia espoused a principle cause of collective security which the League was able to uphold and became one of 50 nations which signed the UN charter in 1946. Ethiopia is a vanguard African country which took part in UN Peacekeeping Missions in Korea in 1951 and the Congo in 1960. Having set such historical and international records, it’s capital city, Addis Ababa, was chosen in 1958 as the seat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which was established as one of the five UN Regional Economic Commissions. At the time of its establishment, ECA had a membership of 10 countries, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, South Africa (before its suspension by the OAU) and Guinea. Today, 57 years later, its membership has grown to 54 African countries. The city also hosts over a total of 98 embassies and consulates. Furthermore, this historic city has become a venue of international and national Conferences and meetings.

The presence of 26 UN agencies, funds and programmes also makes Addis Ababa, a unique city in hosting the largest UN Country Team in the world. Having so many UN agencies headquarters and country offices, has encouraged other development partners including well known intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations, foundations, banks, international standard hotels, huge numbers of multinational corporations as well as a large number

of corporate investors to set up house in Addis Ababa.

Addis Ababa is also a city where the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded and its Charter signed in 1963 by 31 African member States. Today, the OAU has been transformed into the African Union (AU) with a membership of 54 countries and is spearheading the integration of the continent in economic and social development and carrying out fully its responsibilities of contributing to the maintenance of global peace and security.

While the charms of the landmarks of old Addis Ababa such as Piazza, Merkato, Arat Kilo, (Meyazia 27 Square built in memory of fallen patriots during the Italian invasion) Sidist Kilo crowned with the old and historical Churches of Kidist Maryam built in 1911, Kidist Selassie (Holy Trinity) built in 1933, the Saint George Cathedral, built in 1905, Addis Ababa City Hall built in 1964, the Lion of Judah Monument built in 1930, Addis Ababa Railway Station built in 1901, as well as the well known Mosque in Merkato, the largest open air market of Africa and a landmark, with famous hotels including Itegue Taitu Hotel in Irri Bekentu area built in 1898 by Taitu, Hagre Fikre Theater (which is a place where most well known and famous Ethiopian Musicians cut their teeth), famous restaurants and coffee shops including Castelli Restaurant, Erico Café, Tea Room, with the old and famous Cinema Ethiopia, Empire Cinema, are still vivid and alive, they are being enjoyed not only by the inhabitants of the

city but also by tourists from all over the world who visit this country and city and life in the new Addis Ababa is also growing by leaps and bounds.

Regarding the new Addis Ababa, it is very difficult to say exactly where the city begins and where it ends. It is expanding in all directions, East, West, North and South. Residential houses, high-rise apartment buildings, low cost apartments are being constructed everywhere in the city. Amazingly beautiful roads are being constructed in all parts of the city. Electric trains connecting the city from one end to the other are being finalized and some parts are being used by the public. Huge city buses used to transport government civil servants are also serving employees. It is a great pleasure to see four and five star hotels - not to mention the medium and small size

hotels - completed and providing services to visitors and conference attendants.

Major conferences, African heads of state summits, large intergovernmental and non-governmental meetings are being held in the different conference venues available in the city. Almost every hotel includes a conference hall. In 2015 alone, there were several major conferences, including the 24th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of African Union Heads of State and Government, the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Conference for International Financing for Development where about 7,000 participants are expected to attend. The World Parliamentarian meeting was held in 2014.

Addis has continued its traditional role where negotiations for peace between conflicting parties are being held. Stock exchange mechanisms are in place. Cultural shows are in full swings. The number of visitors has increased significantly. Heads of States, PMs, foreign ministers, Secretaries of States, present and former presidents, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and many other prominent figures visit regularly the city of Addis Ababa.

The celebration of UN@70 is taking place for the first time at the Addis Ababa Stadium, where the public is invited to participate. Showing that Addis Ababa not only belongs to Ethiopia but it belongs to the UN and the world.



### **African Union Office in Addis Ababa**

The expansion and usefulness of Addis Ababa is sure to continue for many years to come.

## Message by Makane Faye, President of the ECA Staff Union and Chairperson of the Federation of United Nations Staff Unions and Associations (FUNSA)



*Makane Faye, President of the ECA Staff Union and Chairperson of the Federation of United Nations Staff Unions and Associations (FUNSA)*

The United Nations is now 70 years and we are privileged and honored to be able to celebrate it and pay our gratitude for what the organization has done for mankind during the seven decades of its existence.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco to draw up the United Nations Charter. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by a majority of signatories, to replace the League of Nations, which failed to “to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security.” It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The UN system is made up of the UN secretariat and affiliated programmes, funds, and specialized agencies, amounting to thirty three, operating under the goals and objectives of the

UN. The mission and work of the UN are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its Charter.

The year 1945 saw the dawning of a bright new ideal. The UN was born with three simple messages enshrined in its charter:

- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which [...] has brought untold sorrow to mankind;
- To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small; and
- To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

All the above messages are as important today as they were seventy years ago. This is acknowledged by Mr. Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary-General who indicated at the 2014 UN Day that “The United Nations is needed more than ever at this time of multiple crises.” The Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mr. Hailemariam Desalegn echoed by indicating during the UN General Assembly in September 2015 that “... the United Nations remains the only universal organization that we have – whether big or small, rich or poor – providing us with a unique platform to advance our common objectives and

address those myriad problems we collectively face.”

One thing is sure, if the United Nations was not created in 1945, we would have no doubt created it today. The organization is more relevant now than ever before. The organization supported by its staff is in the forefront of accomplishing what the world expects from the institution. The UN is the voice of millions; it is the guardian of justice and fulfiller of needs. It bears the pillars of dignity and respect for human kind. Without the involvement of the UN family, bringing peace and moving forward to improve the standard of living of millions of people could not have reached the stage where we are today.

The UN Staff Unions and Associations together with the UN institutions stand together united in our belief that ensuring the freedom, equality and dignity of every person, in every country of Africa, is our duty and common responsibility. The years to come are full of challenges as humanity confronts new global issues which threaten lives and livelihoods around the world: climate change, rising inequality, terrorism, environmental degradation, massive natural disasters, major epidemics, and the remaining scourge of extreme poverty. To face the challenges ahead, FUNSA reemphasizes unity and commitment to make a Strong UN for a better World.

I wish you Happy UN@70!



## Message by H.E. Dr. Tedros Adhanom, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the United Nations

It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to say few words in commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. As a founding member, Ethiopia attaches great significance to this important world organization and looks forward to an active participation at the different regional and international events that are going to take place in celebration of its anniversary.

At the national level, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) is organizing a series of events which will give us the opportunity to reflect on the journey we – the continent of Africa – have travelled with the United Nations during the last seventy years and to strategize for a stronger partnership in the future.

The celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations come at a time when the world prepares for the adoption of an ambitious post-2015 development agenda – the Sustainable Development Goals – in September 2015 in New York and a new universal climate agreement in December 2015 in Paris.

In this connection, I would like to congratulate the UN, its member States and the international community in general for the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda which laid a global framework for financing development in the post-2015 era. The Third International Conference on Financi-



*Dr. Tedros Adhanom, Minister of Foreign Affairs*

ing for Development, which Ethiopia successfully hosted in Addis Ababa, in July 2015, adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda outlining concrete policies and actions that are essential for the achievement of the sustainable development goals and their means of implementation.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is indeed a significant breakthrough not only for developing countries but to all humanity as it demonstrates the strong political commitment of all nations of the world to address the challenges of financing and creating an enabling environment to achieve sustainable development and end hunger and poverty in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity.

The effective implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical to uproot poverty in all parts of our

world. Therefore, I am convinced that the international community will implement it with a revitalized resolve.

Ethiopia greatly appreciates the confidence with which the world decided to convene this historic conference in Addis Ababa and I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate my country's firm commitment to continue to actively contributing its share for the achievement of an inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations.

The Government of Ethiopia is hopeful that the same spirit of global partnership and solidarity will prevail in New York, when the world gathers to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, and in Paris, when we meet to adopt the new universal climate agreement.

The 70th Anniversary of the UN also coincides with the United Nations



Peacekeeping Summit which will be hosted by President Barak Obama on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, in New York. As Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn clearly stated during the UN Peacekeeping Summit, last year, Ethiopia fully concurs with the conviction that peacekeeping is a critical instrument in the promotion of international peace and security.

It is precisely for this reason that Ethiopia decided to host the African Regional Conference on UN Peacekeeping, which was successfully convened from 31 August – 01 September 2015, in Addis Ababa. This important conference focused on enhancing Africa's rapid deployment capabilities and its outcome will feed into the deliberations of the UN Peacekeeping Summit which will be held in New York next month.

As the largest African troop contributing country for United Nations peacekeeping missions, Ethiopia is of the view that the overall objective of the maintenance of international peace and security can only be achieved through a robust institutional capacity to effectively plan, rapidly deploy and manage peace support missions in Africa and beyond. In this connection, I would like to renew my Government's commitment to continue supporting the UN in its quest for more prosperous and peaceful world.

Finally, I would like to seize this auspicious occasion to congratulate the UNECA for becoming the third largest UN duty station after UN offices in New York and Geneva. This is indeed testimony to Ethiopia's growing diplomatic stature at the global stage and a true reflection of the close partnership that is growing stronger between Ethiopia and the United Nations.

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (PhD)  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

## THE SECRETARY- GENERAL MESSAGE ON UNITED NATIONS DAY

24 October 2015

National flags are a mark of pride and patriotism in every country around the world. But there is only one flag that belongs to all of us.



That blue flag of the United Nations was a banner of hope for me growing up in wartime Korea.

Seven decades after its founding, the United Nations remains a beacon for all humanity.

Every day, the United Nations feeds the hungry and shelters those driven from their homes.

The United Nations vaccinates children who would otherwise die from preventable diseases.

The United Nations defends human rights for all, regardless of race, religion, nationality, gender or sexual orientation.

Our peacekeepers are on the frontlines of conflict; our mediators bring warriors to the peace table; our relief workers brave treacherous environments to deliver life-saving assistance.

The United Nations works for the entire human family of seven billion people, and cares for the earth, our one and only home.

And it is the diverse and talented staff of the United Nations who help bring the Charter to life.

The 70th anniversary is a moment to recognize their dedication – and to honour the many who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.

The world faces many crises, and the limits of collective international action are painfully clear. Yet no single country or organization can address today's challenges alone.

The timeless values of the UN Charter must remain our guide. Our shared duty is to “unite our strength” to serve “we the peoples”.

To mark this anniversary, monuments and buildings across the world are being illuminated in UN blue. As we shine a light on this milestone anniversary, let us reaffirm our commitment to a better and brighter future for all.

# Interview with H.E. Mr. Diriba Kuma, Mayor of the City of Addis Ababa

By Seble Demeke

**SV:** A city which you manage has been acknowledged as the Third Largest United Nations Headquarters after New York and Geneva. What is your reaction to the announcement?

**MDK:** First of all, it was big news to Ethiopians and friends of Ethiopia across the globe that Addis Ababa has been acknowledged as the Third Largest United Nations Headquarters after New York and Geneva. As the incumbent Mayor of Addis Ababa, I am thrilled to hear this acknowledgement. Furthermore, the inhabitants of Addis Ababa and myself are honoured by the acknowledgement because of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which has now become the third largest UN duty station, a well deserved recognition for having served the continent since 1958 in a place where the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Charter was signed by our founding fathers.

Hence, as the Mayor of this great city, I greeted the news of the diplomatic success of Addis Ababa with triumphant cheers. I believe that the news is heralding bonanza years for the city and the country at large. In fact, it has boosted my confidence and I pledge again my allegiance to Addis residents to discharge my responsibilities in a way to make the city fit both its name and recognition. By the same token, the news story has been a big confidence booster for the Ethiopian Diaspora too.

It conveys the message that the city government needs to canalize efforts

from all Ethiopians, people of Ethiopian descent and friends of Ethiopia, to make the city rise, at this historical juncture, to realize the second generation of the country's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). In fact, I am fully counting on city residents and our development partners for the successful implementation of the transformation plan. Hence, the Addis Ababa city Administration needs to work shoulder to shoulder with the residents of the metropolis.

## 2. Why do you think that this historic acknowledgement of Addis Ababa has happened?

**MDK:** There are many factors that enabled the city to be acknowledged as the Third Largest United Nations Headquarters. Ethiopia was one of the signatories in 1945 when the Charter of the United Nations was signed in San Francisco. It is also a signatory to various UN declarations, conventions and protocols. Moreover, Ethiopia is a bastion of peace and stability in the region. The country has been playing a prominent role in United Nations Peace-keeping missions and has earned an excellent reputation for long-standing participation in UN Peace -Keeping operations. It has certainly lived up to its reputation as a peace loving nation.

Here, it becomes imperative to mention the visionary leadership of the late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi and his



H.E. Diriba Kuma, Mayor of the City of Addis Ababa

government in designing and implementing the current development policy and strategy. He spearheaded the arduous struggle to drag the nation out of poverty and build a positive image of the country.

In fact, Ethiopia is one of Africa's most celebrated success stories. I feel that every one agrees that Addis Ababa is the flower of the nation. It is a dynamic cosmopolitan capital symbolizing the face of a changing nation.

Addis Ababa has become a flourishing place and has earned a standing as one of the preferred conference venues in the continent. Certainly, the city lives up to its reputation for excellence. You can count on Ethiopia for its sustainable peace and phenomenal growth records in the continent. I dare to attribute its success to the visionary leadership of the city government, among the major factors,

Truly speaking, Ethiopia is home to over 26 resident UN Agencies and programmes that make it to host one of the largest UN country teams in the world. Furthermore, Addis Ababa

is the hub of economic, cultural and diplomatic activities in the world. It is also the seat of the Headquarters of the African Union, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and many other regional and continental organizations. Moreover, there are over 114 embassies in Addis Ababa discharging their diplomatic functions from the city.

Addis Ababa is a place where members of the international community and nationalities of the country live together in peace and harmony. These are added assets to the city in particular and the nation at large. Addis Ababa has become a magnet for investment, trade and tourism in the country. The city is also making swift progress in every field of human endeavor.

In fact, the city government is banking on the vigorous involvement of residents in the socio-economic activities of the metropolis. Residents of the city are energetically participating in setting and executing the development agenda of the metropolis. Among other factors, the sustainable peace and stability that reigns across the country has been instrumental in achieving the recognition and acknowledgement.

### **3. What is the exact number of Addis Ababa's population?**

**MDK:** It is about four million.

### **4. You are the 30th Mayor of the city since its establishment in 1886. What are your contributions since your appointment and what are your future plans?**

**MDK:** As elected Mayor of Addis Ababa, I shoulder responsibilities to give strategic leadership. I am entrusted with the task of rallying residents and stakeholders to carrying out the transformation agenda of the city. The city leadership could proudly say that it is exerting efforts to address the acute housing problem in the city.

On my watch, the City Administration has made immense efforts to ensure that micro and small businesses grow strong and successful. I am also proud to say that the infrastructural development of the city has taken a huge stride but all these have been the fruit of the leadership teamwork of the city government.

The city Administration has made sterling efforts to create a favorable investment environment to help stimulate investment in the country. Personally, I have also made meaningful efforts to attract foreign investment into the city and the country at large and I continue to contribute my share to promoting Addis Ababa as an investment-friendly city at various international fora.

I have a strong conviction that the City Administration at city, sub-city and woreda levels must be accountable for their decisions. Every one has to join hands in the fight against corrupt practices. The city government has to entrench good governance and sustainable development in the city while mobilizing residents to participate actively in our efforts to clean and green the city.

### **5. Given the new status of the city as the 3rd largest United Nations duty station, there are going to be global conferences taking place in Addis Ababa. What new action would you take to meet these high expectations?**

**MDK:** I believe, the city has to improve further its road net work and service delivery in hospitality industries. The city government has to harness efforts to meet the demands of the foreign guests who travel to Addis either for conference or business. It is incumbent upon the city government to:

- create a favorable socio-economic environment for the expansion of standard hotels in the city. The city government fully supports the private sector

to invest in hospitality industries.

- mobilize residents of Addis to participate actively in the efforts to clean and green the city (as I said earlier). High on our agenda are improvement of public transport facilities, traffic management, parking lots, drainage systems, the building of public toilets and pedestrian-oriented road development.

### **6. What message would you like to pass to the residents of the city about this new development?**

**MDK:** First of all, I would like to congratulate residents of Addis Ababa warmly on the historic and diplomatic success of the city. I call upon them to join forces with the city government in the implementation of GTP II. It is incumbent upon city residents to keep their city clean and green.

While aggressively promoting the city, we as residents have to be kind and hospitable to visiting dignitaries and resident foreigners alike. This is work we have to do with renewed vigor.

### **7. Any message to the international Community and UN staff members.**

**MDK:** I would also like to express my appreciation to the UN Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the international community in Ethiopia for acknowledging Addis Ababa as the third largest UN duty station after New York and Geneva. It is appropriate to mention the key role they have played in the promotion of Ethiopia at international conferences. The presence of various UN regional and country organizations in Ethiopia is a great asset to the nation. On this special occasion, I would like to call upon the international community to recommit itself to supporting Ethiopia in tackling poverty. It is my hope that the international residents of the city will continue help us in the promotion of Addis Ababa as the hub of investment, trade and tourism.





## Message from the Executive Secretary of ECA on the commemoration of the United Nations 70th anniversary

*Carlos Lopes, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ECA*

I am honoured to commemorate the United Nations 70th anniversary while serving at the United Nations' duty station headquartered in Addis Ababa. Established 57 years ago, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has grown with the support and cooperation of our host government who have been instrumental in facilitating a stable base from which the United Nations can operate from, so much so that ECA is now ranked as the third largest duty station after New York and Geneva with regards to the value of its buildings and infrastructure. Today Ethiopia is home to multiple international organizations, including

the United Nations Regional Offices for Africa as well as host to 29 UN offices, funds, and programs and about 3,400 UN personnel situated across the country (excluding their dependents).

The city of Addis Ababa itself has made its mark as a future city of international importance rooted in a deep history of pan Africanism. As home to the headquarters of the African Union, it is an emblem of Africa's liberation. We are also proud to see a new dawn emerging, one which now associates Addis Ababa as a global capital for future development cooperation following the Third International Conference

on Financing for Development hosted earlier this year. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda outcome document serves as an important milestone steering the path for the world towards a sustainable future.

On behalf of the United Nations, I would like to thank the government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for their generosity and hospitality. We look forward to a future of continued collaboration; one that puts Africa First in line with ECA's commitment.



United Nations Day, celebrated annually on 24 October, is dedicated to the global efforts and achievements of the UN

## Interview with Mr. George Okutho, Resident Coordinator (RC) (a.i.)

The UN@70 presents an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to the aspirations of the United Nations Charter that created the United Nations 70 years ago. It goes to demonstrate that the need for the UN in building global peace, progress; tranquility is still as relevant today as it was seventy years ago. As the UN Secretary General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, said ““The 70th anniversary of the United Nations is an opportunity to reflect – to look back on the UN’s history and take stock of its enduring achievements. It is also an opportunity to spotlight where the UN – and the international community as a whole – needs to redouble its efforts to meet current and future challenges across the three pillars of its work: peace and security, development, and human rights.”

For Addis Ababa being acknowledged as the third UN Headquarters after New York and Geneva, we as the UN family in Ethiopia are very proud of this recognition. We are proud because Ethiopia and Addis Ababa as the diplomatic capital of Africa is playing a very constructive role in shaping up regional and global agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have been adopted this week by the UN General Assembly has gone a long way to demonstrate the commitment of Ethiopia as a country and Africa as a continent on the SDG agenda, that is going to be pursued for the next 15 years.

Ethiopia was very instrumental in shaping the national and regional consultations which culminated into the AU Common African Position



*Mr. George Okutho, Resident Coordinator (RC) (a.i.)*

(CAP) on sustainable development, and for it to be recognized as the Third Headquarters is very gratifying to us. But also to the UN Country Team in Ethiopia, we are over 26 agencies in Ethiopia we are very proud to be supporting the Government’s Growth and

“The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that have been adopted this week by the UN General Assembly has gone a long way to demonstrate the commitment of Ethiopia as a country and Africa as a continent on the SDG agenda, that is going to be pursued for the next 15 years.”

Transformation Plan (GTP), through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). We are committed to ensuring that Ethiopia achieves its target for becoming a middle income country by 2025.

We are very sure with the leadership of the government and commitment of Ethiopian people, this is not just an aspiration but a goal with a distinct possibility to be realized.

Finally, talking about the UN without recognizing the role of its staff members will not be complete. The work of the UN depends largely on the partnerships we have with the government, and more so on the critical abilities of its staff members to deliver support that member countries so surely deserve. I want to take this opportunity of UN@70 to thank all UN staff members for their dedication and commitment. And I want to say without contradiction that this commitment will continue for the future to ensure that this new global agenda on sustainable development goals are fully realized.

## High Level Panel on “Harnessing Innovative Financing for Nutrition in Africa”

Third International Conference on Financing for Development

### Leaders call for increased investment in nutrition as key to Africa’s development

The African Union Commission in collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the UN World Food Programme (WFP) and UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), held a high level advocacy side event to advocate for increased investment in nutrition in order to “end all forms of malnutrition” as articulated in the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The event was held on the margins of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which aimed at securing appropriate global action for implementing the SDGs.

The occasion was also used to commission the report of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study from the second phase countries – Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi and Rwanda - as well as to launch the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (ARNS) for the period 2016 – 2025.

The results of the COHA study, a continental initiative led by the African Union Commission with the support of ECA and WFP, proclaimed that African countries are losing the equivalent of between 1.9% to 16.5% of their Gross Domestic Products annually, as a result of child undernutrition. In addition, the study highlighted the potential economic savings to be made if governments take decisive actions to accelerate the reduction of undernutrition. The results revealed that a total economic savings of between US\$ 1.5 billion to US\$ 12.5 billion can be made by 2025,

if governments commit to achieving the Malabo declaration on nutrition which calls for the reduction of stunting underweight prevalences to 10 and 5 percents respectively.

The ARNS (2016 – 2025), an AU Roadmap to enhance and promote nutrition in Africa, incorporates emerging nutrition concerns and sets clear targets, which includes the attainment of a 40% reduction in stunting and a 5% reduction in wasting among children under 5 years by 2025.

Delivering the keynote statement, the African Nutrition Champion, His Majesty King Letsie III, observed that Africa is the only region in the world where the number of stunted children has increased over the past 20 years, hence, providing the urgent need for increasing resources to improve nutrition as a vital ingredient to social development.

He expressed concern for the lack of solid financing mechanism, especially, procedures to harness domestic resources in support of nutrition initiatives on the continent. His Majesty King Letsie III further urged African policy makers and stakeholders to increase investments in nutrition, whilst ensuring the implementation of viable financing mechanisms to support nutrition initiatives as priority for the continent’s socio-economic development.

His Majesty applauded the decision to align the strategy with the African Union Agenda 2063, which is the guiding

principle for the continent’s development over the next fifty years.

Speaking on the theme of the event, “Harnessing Innovative Financing for Nutrition in Africa”, representatives from the ECA, WFP, UNICEF and the Government of Mali, while acknowledging gains made in the increase in budget allocation to nutrition security in Africa, accentuated the need to attain nutrition security, describing investment in nutrition as an important milestone in the development of the continent.

They further underscored the need for these investments to be combined with efforts across cross-cutting sectors, such as, economic empowerment of women and young people, education, health as well as water, sanitation and hygiene, all geared towards improving maternal and child nutrition.

The panelists also called for redoubling of global efforts to tackle under nutrition, especially, in Africa, and for mobilizing of additional resources by stimulating public-private partnerships to invest in nutrition interventions.

#### **For further information contact:**

Dr. Akoto Osei, African Union Commission,  
Mobile +251-911-505-515;  
OseiA@africa-union.org;  
Mr. Wurie Bah, African Union Commission;  
Mobile+251-912-621-689;  
bahw@africa-union.org  
Ms. Sophia Deneke, Economic Commission for Africa; +251-911-197-696;  
deneke@sunececa.org;  
Ms. Ella Getahun, World Food Programme, Mobile + 251-935-403-125;  
ella.getahun@wfp.org;  
Mr. Anthony Mwangi, UNICEF Liaison Office to the AU and UNECA, Mobile +251-911-513-058; amwangi@unicef.org



## (1) the Acknowledgement of Addis Ababa as the Third Largest United Nations Headquarters after New York and Geneva, (2) Feedback on the Third Financing for Development Conference (FfD)



*Thokozile Ruzvidzo, Chief, African Center for Gender (ACG)*

First of all I would like to congratulate the Government of Ethiopia and the people of Addis Ababa for the city being made the 3rd United Nations Diplomatic City – well deserved. After all Addis Ababa is the capital city of Africa where the African Union is situated. Who does not know Addis Ababa? The development that has taken place in Addis Ababa is commendable. I have lived in Addis Ababa for 14 years, and when I initially came here 14 years ago even my family was not sure this is a city they could make home – now I cannot take them anywhere except to Addis for their school breaks. Addis Ababa is a cosmopolitan and multicultural city. You find every country represented here. Well done Addis Ababa, we are proud of you. You earned the status of UN Diplomatic City.

For us in the UN, we feel privileged that Addis Ababa has been selected as a UN Diplomatic City. The city keeps on growing. I can hardly wait for all the development projects to be completed especially the rail run-

ning through the city, it will make a huge difference for commuters. The completion of the Millennium Dam will ensure electricity for 365 days. All these achievements have certainly earned the city the status that has been bestowed on it.

This status will bring more to Addis Ababa - tourism, hosting a multitude of conferences, investments and hopefully embassies that are not represented in Addis will want to leading to an increase in the much needed employment opportunities. I am sure the status will give more confidence to the diplomatic community living in Addis Ababa. I am confident that the new status will also attract more international organizations including regional ones to set up offices in Addis Ababa. I hope the Ministry of Tourism of Ethiopia, will take advantage of the new status to profile Addis Ababa more, especially its interesting history, culture and sights of not only Addis Ababa but the whole country. Having said that I have a message to Ethiopia. Now that Addis Ababa is the 3rd Diplomatic City of the UN, it is important for opportunities to be opened for spouses of especially UN staff and the diplomatic community to engage in meaningful employment. It is very difficult for spouses, to bring their partners as they will not be employed. This limits Ethiopia's attractiveness as a duty station. Whilst also acknowledging that non-Ethiopians should not crowd the locals from accessing jobs Appealing conditions therefore

need to be put in place to draw more organizations.

### **(2) The Conference on Financing for Development:**

Coming to the Financing for Development Conference. This was such an important conference, especially as the SDGs will be agreed upon at the 69th General Assembly in New York in September. Goal 5 on Achieving Gender Equality and empowerment of women and girls is so crucial for Africa's development and this conference was critical to put at the centre of financing for development, financing for gender equality and women's empowerment.

The conference brought together different groupings and initiatives, and this was so well reflected in the various side events that took place in the hotels around ECA. Each of the side events was well attended. I want to share an interesting experience of the conference bringing together different groups to work together. The African Centre for Gender (ACG) in the Social Development Policy Division of ECA had an amazing opportunity to be part of a working group in Addis Ababa. The working group was made up of ACG, UN Women - Ethiopia, UNDP Regional Service Center, the European Union Delegation to Ethiopia, Civil Society Organizations local and international and the government of Ethiopia - the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs, led by the Ministry of Women Gender Affairs and Children. The working group took the opportunity to

inform the Financing for Development document that was being discussed at the UN in New York in preparation for the FFD Conference, using our collective and varied experience in working on gender equality. What was exciting about this group was how we were all coming from different institutions but with a common interest to ensure that financing reaches the women and girls on the continent. The group took advantage of Ethiopia's being a member of the five African countries in the Africa group in New York leading the inputs into the document. During the conference the group organized a side event that was well attended and drew participants from across a cross section of development practitioners, intellectuals and government officials. A European Union Commissioner, addressed the side event on the then on-

going negotiations and acknowledged that gender was not a contentious issue as the majority of the delegates recognized the importance of financing for gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. We wait to see the results of the conference translate into results. After all the test of the pudding is in the eating.

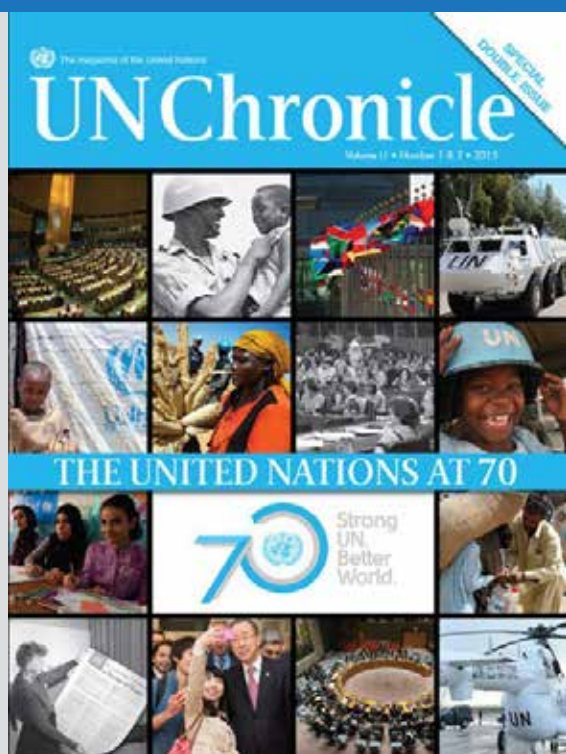
The engagement in both the Conference and side events was exhilarating. The engagement of the delegations in the conference as well as the participation in the side events was enlivening. However, whilst there could not be total agreement on all the issues in the outcomes, much agreement was reached which hopefully will lead to meeting the goals and targets of the SDGs.

The Conference was certainly an excit-

ing time for us at ECA as co-hosts. Almost over 11 thousand people attended the Conference. What was amazing for me was the calmness in the city. It was like we did not have a huge event. I would like to congratulate the people of Ethiopia for receiving the visitors with pride and acceptance. Addis is a well-populated city and one would have expected to see masses and masses of people on the streets. I think a lot of Ethiopians stayed at home except those who were contributing in the essential service and this resulted in an orderly management especially of the roads and streets. There was such calmness and peacefulness and I am sure the visitors appreciated that.

I look forward to many more big conferences in the 3rd United Nations Diplomatic City.

## September 2015: Publication of the Special Anniversary Double-issue of the UN Chronicle Magazine



The quarterly journal UN Chronicle is a must-read for every concerned world citizen, connecting it reads to the major political and social issues happening around the world. In this special double anniversary issue, leading world figures examine the Organization's landmark achievements during the past 70 years and identify future challenges. You can find articles by current UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the three living former Secretaries-Generals, and the current President of the UN General Assembly, among many others. The UN Chronicle is digitally available on Kindle Fire and on iOS devices via Apple Newsstand and as a branded stand-alone app."

## Demba Diarra, Chief, Publications Section, Public Information and Knowledge Management Division, ECA on the acknowledgement of Addis Ababa as the Third Largest UN Headquarters after New York and Geneva



*Demba Diarra, Chief, Publications Section (PS), Public Information and Knowledge Management Division (PIKMD), ECA*

### **1. ECA was recently recognized as the third largest United Nations duty station, which we are lucky to have here in Addis Ababa**

#### **What does that mean for ECA?**

I think this simply goes to show the importance of ECA to the Headquarters of the United Nations. ECA enjoys a unique privilege among the five regional commissions because of its historical presence in Addis Ababa, which is also the seat of the Organization of African Unity, known since 2001 as the African Union, resulting in Addis Ababa becoming the political capital of Africa. That was recognized by Headquarters whenever it came to developing ECA, both in terms of physical investment and intellectual leadership, so as to enable its continental institution for the African region to remain relevant to the development agenda of the continent. The rapid expansion of the compound, with the addition of the Zambezi Building and extra parking facilities, is a clear indication of the importance ac-

corded by the United Nations to ECA, as is the fact that the Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, made the trip all the way to Addis Ababa in order to personally take part in the inauguration ceremony of the new office facility. Furthermore, upon taking up his duties, the Secretary-General made it clear that Africa would be the central focus of his tenure and, as a proof of that, his first official trip was to Addis Ababa, to attend the

African Union Summit. He has since become a regular figure of that major continental event.

#### **So what does that mean for the other United Nations agencies?**

They too are part of Headquarters' recognition of the strategic role of Addis Ababa in the African development agenda. The ECA compound hosts a number of United Nations agencies and we are hoping to bring into the compound the remaining few that still have offices outside the premises. This is also very much supportive of the "One UN" motto, with the United Nations entities physically coming together as one big United Nations family for Ethiopia.

#### **And what does that mean for the country?**

It means that Ethiopia should take pride in having made all this happen. After all, the country pushed over the years for the centrality of Addis Ababa

in African affairs by virtue of the city not only hosting ECA and the African Union Commission, but also a large number of United Nations entities and diplomatic representations. As a result of this bubbling nesting, government officials are now able to look at the United Nations not just as an organization working for the country, but also truly working with the country. By having all these bodies in Ethiopia, the country can easily benefit from the comparative advantage of each member of the United Nations family in addressing issues cutting across different layers of the socioeconomic fabric of the nation, as technical assistance will always be made readily available should the country require such assistance. The remarkable progress made by the United Nations regional coordination mechanism under the leadership of ECA and the African Union Commission can attest to that.

### **2. What is your take on the recently concluded third International Conference on Financing for Development in terms of challenges and lessons learned?**

To be honest, the Conference was more than just a mere challenge: it was a huge undertaking. The Conference was taking place on the heels of the milestone Monterrey Conference, held in Mexico in 2002, and the impressive Doha Conference, held in Qatar in 2008, which had set the bar very high. Unlike the other host countries, which were given close to two years for the preparations, Ethiopia had only



six months to deliver the goods for this major global conference expected to bring over 9,000 participants together from all around the world, with over 150 side events to organize in parallel. And all of this was to take place for the very first time on African soil. The stakes could not have been any higher. We also knew that Addis Ababa had never hosted a global event of this magnitude, apart from perhaps the 2011 International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA), which brought together about the same number of participants, but including the Ethiopia-based ones.

But in the end the host country, in cooperation with the Headquarters of the United Nations, ECA as the venue and service provider, and other United Nations departments and agencies, managed to successfully deliver on its commitments. This was the result of never-seen-before global concerted and collaborative effort at all levels, which was set in motion through the work of an inter-ministerial organizing committee set up by the Ethiopian Government and task forces put in place by Headquarters and ECA. The organizers raced against time on issues such as conference management, IT deployment, media coordination, financial and procurement facilitation, protocol, transport and accommodation, catering services, facility management, health and security (registration, accreditation and badging), to name just a few aspects of the preparatory processes. And, judging from the participants' feedback, FdD3 was by and large a huge success for Ethiopia, Africa and the United Nations.

In the Publications Section, we managed to successfully process all pre-session and in-session documents, including daily journals, the report of the Conference, resolutions and the outcome document. The work-

flow agreed upon with Headquarters worked out smoothly throughout the Conference. We took advantage of the time difference with New York to process the required number of copies in all six official languages, documents submitted to us by Headquarters in the middle of the night here for timely distribution early morning to the participants. Other achievements included the translation and production of documents for a number of side events organized by United Nations agencies, Conference posters, banners, flyers, billboards, reflective signage to enable participants to navigate the compound, and security noticeboards. We also put up an ECA publications

“Judging from the participants' feedback, the FdD3 was by and large a huge success for Ethiopia, Africa and the United Nations.”

stand and assisted with the mounting of a photography exhibition on African women.

Turning to the lessons learned, let me first say that when management empowers people and trusts in their abilities to deliver, failure or lack of effort become a non-option. We owe the success of the Conference to the collective will and efforts of all the players, including the high number of volunteers in different operations of the Conference who really ensured that the Conference would not fail – support at all levels was never in short-

age. The Under-Secretary-General, Mr. Hongbo Wu, personally led two planning missions to Addis Ababa to stress the importance of the Conference and to discuss the preparations. ECA Executive Secretary, Mr. Carlos Lopes, mobilized all the in-house resources available to him and kept a watchful eye on all the preparatory processes up to the actual servicing of the Conference. Unprecedented support was also provided directly from the Office of the Ethiopian Prime Minister, H.E. Haile-mariam Desalegn, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Second, communication played an important role in the planning processes. It was very important for members of the ECA task force to communicate with one another under the leadership of Ms. Aida Opoku-Mensah, who kept the team regularly informed of developments along the way and never took her eye off the ball. It was also equally important for the ECA team members to be in constant communication with Headquarters on areas falling under their respective responsibilities.

We were very privileged to be working on a daily basis with the Government's inter-ministerial organizing committee. I have never seen such a level of collaboration and complicity between ECA and the host country in my many years at ECA. That is why I believe that ECA should continue to build on this relationship and always bring the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on board for assistance in future, even for ECA-led flagship events. It is also my sincere hope that we keep an open communication channel with Headquarters, building on the resounding success of the Conference and productive engagement with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, so that ECA continues to host other major United Nations events in Addis Ababa on the basis of the proximity rule.

## Joseph Atta-Mensa, Principal policy adviser, Capacity Development Division/ AU-NEPAD on the acknowledgement of Addis Ababa as the Third Largest UN Headquarters after New York and Geneva



*Joseph Atta-Mensa, Principal policy adviser, Capacity Development Division*

**SV:** I would like that we talk about the acknowledgement – why Addis, what does this bring to the UNECA and other UN System organizations located here beyond the recognition, what changes and benefits would this bring to the host country?

**Answer:** This is an excellent question, Seble. You know Addis Ababa has always been the political capital of Africa since the birth of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) in 25 May 1963. Since then the UN has been increasing their presence in Addis more so after the transformation of the OAU into the African Union (AU). The UN, through its work, including UNECA, has been supporting the AU in moving toward its vision of “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.” It is therefore not surprising for Addis to be recognized as the third largest UN duty stations after New York and Geneva and capital of the world because AU remains very prominent. The UN presence will therefore continue to grow and who

knows Addis could move to number two.

The large presence of the UN in Addis is a win-win situation for all. Economically, Addis, and Ethiopia, as a whole stands to benefit because of the injection into the Addis economy by the UN staff and their families through rents for housing; employment of Ethiopians as local staff in the UN and other ancillaries; tourism; transportation; hotels; services etc. The UN also wins as they will have close access to AU and its member States rather than working with them from New York. In light of this, it is very important that the Ethiopian government

works with the UN in providing a host-country agreement that is agreeable to all parties.

### **b) Regarding FfD - General observation about the conference; Challenges encountered; lessons learned and a message to the staff.**

**Answer:** FfD was great. It was well organized and I commend Ethiopia for doing such a marvelous job in bringing the world to Addis. Of course DESA and ECA must also be commended for their part in the superb organization of the meeting. I enjoyed it very much for the side-events I attended. The panelists in these side events were world renowned and very knowledgeable. The experience of attending the side events were a reminder of my days in graduate school. I learnt a great deal from the side events. I was also very happy that there was an outcome document after the meeting. Seble, you remember that during the meeting no one was sure if there was going to be an outcome document but at the end there was a deal and we had the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the outcome document of the conference. Thanks to fantastic and successful Addis FfD conference, Ethiopia has shown the world that Africa is capable of hosting a global conference. I am confident that Kenya will do a marvelous job when it hosts the Ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organization in Nairobi from 15-18 December 2015. Let's have more global conferences in Africa.

*“ Addis Ababa has always been the political capital of Africa since the birth of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) in 25 May 1963 ”*

## Mercy Wambui, Acting Head, Communication Section on the acknowledgement of Addis Ababa as the Third Largest UN Headquarters after New York and Geneva

It is an honour that is way overdue. With the growth and expansion of Addis Ababa, ECA is no longer a small island in the middle of the City. It is a well rooted establishment with major linkages to the rest of the Addis Ababa. What I mean is that as a Diplomatic Capital, Addis Ababa hosts thousands of meetings, exhibitions and conferences and as a result, ECA is well integrated with the hotels and financial services in the neighbourhood. Clearly, there is an impact on the City. For instance, during the Financing for Development Conference in July, thousands of participants moved seamlessly between the ECA and the hotels that hosted the majority of the 200 side events. In a sense, the neighborhood hotels became 'mini extensions' of the ECA and vice versa. I see this seamless relationship between the UN and Addis Ababa as an interesting connection between diplomacy's big ideas and debates on

Africa's development and how that occurs in day to day existence. While the presence of those of us in the business of ideas may not be too visible in the immediate term, the long-term impact and effect is far richer and complex. New infrastructures and services are linked to this relationship.

I also think that we must do more to understand and integrate in the community we live in and also bring that community into the compound and celebrate Ethiopia's industrialization path; its manufacturing sector and other aspects of social development such as education and health. Marketing the iconic Africa Hall for instance could do a lot for the City, in terms of projecting its place in Africa's political and economic struggle. This beautifully spacious and retro space has an underrated historical significance and that's a pity. We could open up this icon to the



*Mercy Wambui, Acting Head, Communication Section*

community of artists in Ethiopia, in the same way other diplomatic capitals do.

We used to tag themes to concerts on this compound. We've had a massive art collection donated by individual collectors and embassies curated for a major conference on governance in the past. There is a lot more we could do to unpack the ideas and research generated at the ECA; they mirror what is already going on in Ethiopia's manufacturing efforts and in infrastructure, energy etc. The possibilities are endless.

GET 10% OFF  
ALL OUR IMPORTED  
PRODUCTS

SIMPLY BY  
PRESENTING  
YOUR UN STAFF  
ID CARD!

**NOVIS** PLC

Bole branch +251.116.614721 (supermarket)

Sarbet branch +251.113.710109 (supermarket)

Hilton branch +251.115.533056 (supermarket)

Piazza branch +251.111.557050 (toys and household)

Treasure House Hilton Lobby +251.115.528494 (jewelry and household)

Addis Ababa Airport +251.116.650505 in front of Gate 2 (souvenir and jewelry)

Lideta Cash and Carry +251.112.783812 (buy in bulk at wholesale price!)

[novis@ethionet.et](mailto:novis@ethionet.et)

Head office +251.112.783812/13

[www.novisethiopia.com](http://www.novisethiopia.com)



## Rawda Omar-Clinton, Programme Officer, Capacity Development Division, ECA on the acknowledgement of Addis Ababa as the Third Largest UN Headquarters after New York and Geneva



*Rawda Omar-Clinton, Programme Officer, Capacity Development Division, ECA*

Thank you Seble for giving me this opportunity to give you my personal view on Addis Ababa, being acknowledged as the Third Largest United Nations Headquarters after New York and Geneva, and the First African city to host the Financing for Development Conference.

### **Why Addis Ababa is acknowledged as the Third largest United Nations Headquarters after New York and Geneva?**

The answer is straight forward because Addis Ababa has been for a long time the capital of Africa. It is not only our capital here but it has proven that it has become the capital city for the entire continent due to its historical role. Ethiopia has been an independent country and has played a major role in terms of supporting African countries navigating through their struggle for independence. Ethiopia has been a good mediator for African countries aspiring to obtain their independence during the 1950s and 60s. As a member of the League of Nations, which later became the United Nations, Ethiopia had exposure in terms of addressing global issues related to war time situations. It was

also given the opportunity to speak for Africa, articulate its desire for independence and convince the world that it was time for African countries to be given their independence. This has put Ethiopia on the international stage showing its commitment to the continent. And as a result the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established here in Addis Ababa and when OAU became the African Union (AU) its Headquarters remained in Addis Ababa with an impressive facility recently built by the Chinese. All this has made Ethiopia an attractive place in terms of meetings and conferences. Moreover, many countries have their representation here. Addis Ababa is hosting many diplomatic missions. It is among the top diplomatic cities in Africa. It is therefore logical that the UN organizations also get represented here. UNECA opened its office in 1958 followed by many others. Addis Ababa has been attractive, because of the role played by Ethiopia over the years, the presence of diplomatic missions and international organizations, including non-governmental organizations. So all these created the condition for Addis Ababa to be acknowledged as the Third Largest UN Headquarters.

### **What does this bring to the United Nations organizations?**

It creates a good forum. Having meetings in Addis Ababa can gather many people. There are good facilities and Ethiopian Airlines and other carriers can transport participants from all over the world. Addis Ababa has acquired expertise over the years in organizing meetings. The

security apparatus is very good. Accommodation has improved tremendously in terms of quality and quantity. The presence of the AU, diplomatic missions and other organizations make it easy for the UN to organize high level meetings for important decisions. The good weather of Addis Ababa also creates a conducive environment for work.

### **What this brings to the government and the country?**

It makes Ethiopia a stronger country. It has over 90 million people - the second largest in Africa in terms of population. Hosting a good number of international institutions and important meetings brings credibility to the nation. Ethiopia is a good mediator and interlocutor for African affairs, particularly for the Horn region. By hosting the Third Largest UN Headquarters after New York and Geneva, Ethiopia gets additional income generated by the offices and their staff. All meetings taking place in Ethiopia bring business and allow the private sector to develop and contribute to the domestic resources mobilization efforts.

For the people of Ethiopia, I would say it is an honor to be in a city that is cosmopolitan where you have all nationalities represented. It is enlightening and it teaches the people the diversity of the world composed of more than 200 countries. By meeting people coming from different countries, residents of Addis Ababa in particular will have first-hand connection with the world. They will interact with different cultures and it is a source of education

and knowledge. Ethiopians will get information on issues being debated at global and continental levels.

**The 2nd question on Financing for Development.** This is the first time that this meeting is coming to Africa after Monterrey and Doha. It is a global meeting organized by the UN and the fact that Ethiopia is hosting it is another honor for the country. It shows that Ethiopia has the capacity to host such a big event involving more than 10,000 participants. I don't think Ethiopia ever hosted such a big meeting. Any meeting has its own

challenge and bigger meetings have bigger challenges for the organizers and the host. There were many events taking place around the city addressing important issues. The meeting ended successfully and the organizers and the host country need to be proud about it. In terms of lessons learned from the meeting, I would personally say that there are divergent interests and bringing all stakeholders to a common position is very daunting.

**Messages to our readers – Addis Ababa is a beautiful city. Taking Ato Hapteselassie's word, I would**

**invite the readers to enjoy the 13 months of sunshine and the New Ethiopian Year.**

Financing for Development is very important. It requires thorough thinking and innovative ways of generating money. Africa is a rich continent. It has plenty of resources of its own. I am a strong believer that Africa can finance its development from its own resources. But how? This is what we should be all thinking about in a creative and innovative way.

# BAMBIS

# SUPERMARKET



**5% discount for UN Staff Union members on purchases of 500 or more**





# Fresh Corner



## Fresh Corner = Organic Products

### Locations:

1. Bole Fresh corner branch: Genete Limat Building beside Novis supermarket
2. Gergi Fresh corner branch: Gergi Sunshine Apartment
3. Gurd Shola Fresh corner branch: around Gurd Shola next to Oromia Bank
4. 22 Fresh corner branch: Haile Gebresilasse street IPS Building ground floor next to Getahun Besha Building
5. Jackros Fresh corner branch: Around Jackros compound, in front of Jackros roundabout.

Tel: +251 116 627894/7, Mob: +251 930 003 722

E-mail: [terhas@lunafarmexport.com](mailto:terhas@lunafarmexport.com)

Web: [www.lunafarmexport.com](http://www.lunafarmexport.com)

Discount: 5% outside , 3% inside the ECA Compound



# Feedback from ECA Staff Members on the Organization, Challenges encountered and Lessons learned from the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development (FFD)

*Yaw Okai, Deputy Chief, Security and Safety Service. The Event Security Coordinator (SC)*



*Yaw Okai, Deputy Chief, Security and Safety Service. The Event Security Coordinator (SC)*

## General Observations

Generally, the Third International Conference on Financing for Development conference was a great success and from the information gathered from my supervisors and colleagues, this conference was hugely attended and well organized at ECA in terms of security and safety services coverage. Security arrangements prior to the conference, during the conference and immediately subsequent to the conference were excellent. There was collaboration, coordination and cooperation with the host country security forces. We worked together as a team. In fact, you could not tell there difference between UN Security Personnel and the Host Country Security Forces. The Security Plan was clear to the extent that from the onset, each Supervisor/Officer understood what was required of him/her, knew what to do and did exactly that. This made it easy to implement.

The security arrangements for the conference compelled us to request staff to park away and walk to ECA complex through pedestrian gates. This might have brought some discomfort to our staff because one of the greatest challenge of security is asking people to do what they do not want to do and not do what they want to do in order to ensure their security and safety. As a complement to the staff, they were supportive of the security arrangements and walked without complaints at all.

This notwithstanding, that there were some challenges in the accreditation, registration and badging area at Millennium Hall. From all observations made, majority of the participants showed up to register on the first day of registration. This brought undue pressure on the personnel at Millennium Hall who found it very challenging to organize the participants in queues. We planned for maximum 7,000 participants. In the end, we issued 11,395 badges to delegates, civil society, business sector, media, host country support, staff and UN staff.

We worked closely and jointly with our Ethiopian Security Forces counterparts. Additionally, the host country provided tents, screening equipment and security personnel to support the entire operation within and without the UN extraterritorial. One lesson learned was the management of the huge number of participants who showed up on the first day of Accreditation, Registration and Badging at Millennium Hall. It was very challenging for the limited personnel deployed to assist in accreditation, registration and badging process. In the end, we deployed additional UN Security officers to assist and restore order. In future more personnel should be deployed to ensure each participant queues to have his/her turn.

Another lesson learned was understanding functions of each person/unit and allowing those required to lead accreditation, registration and badging to do so without duplication of roles. The Security got this right and it

helped tremendously in the huge success we jointly achieved with our host country counterparts.

## Challenges encountered

Notwithstanding, there was lots of challenges that we encountered during the preparation for the meeting and after the meeting. These challenges included the logistics component.

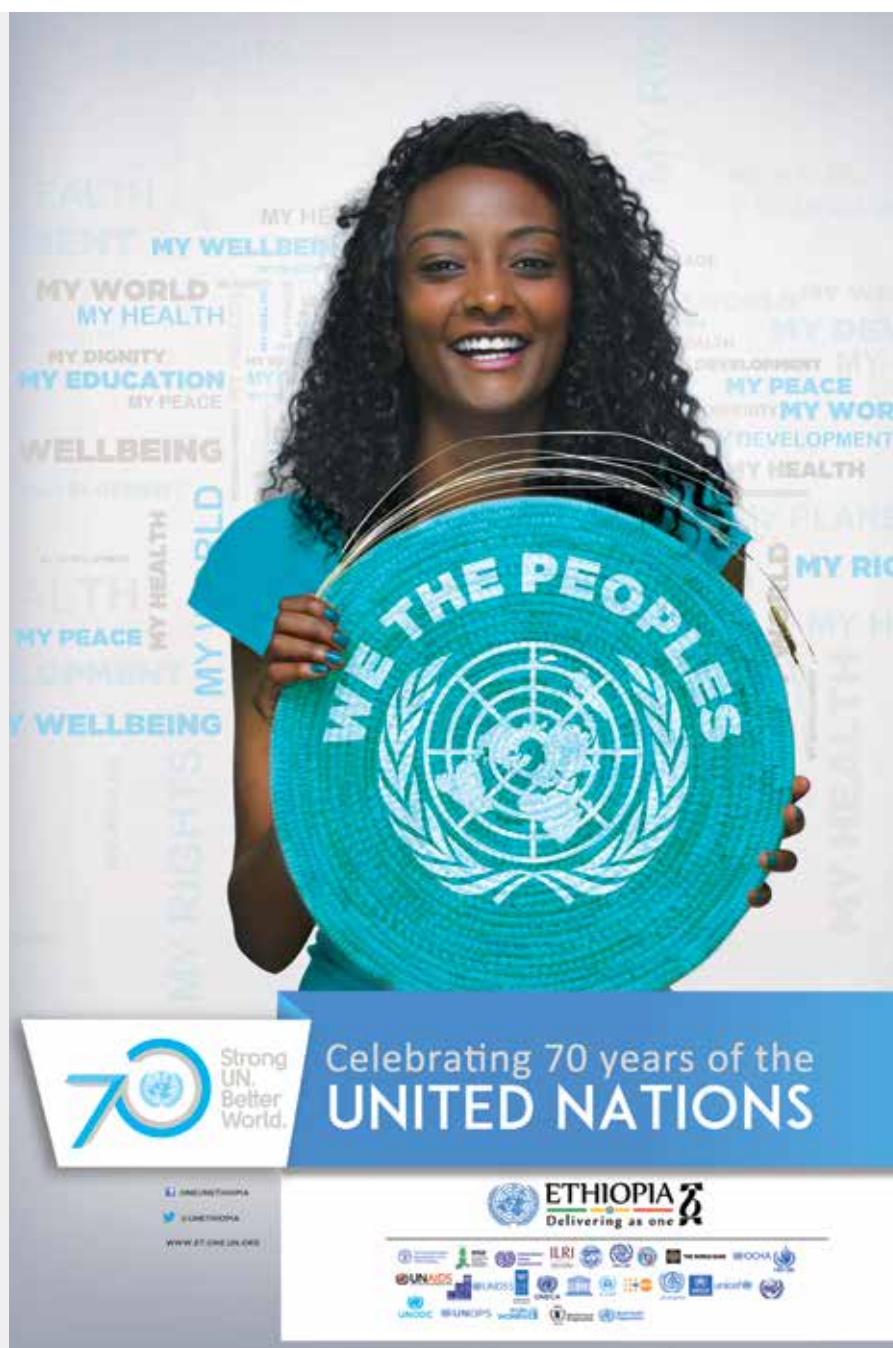
So in the security arrangements in place were not perfect for our challenges but not time was made to stay behind any screening equipment for more than a 1 minute, because we deployed so many people. So the challenge here was where were we to get the logistics to be deployed. But fortunately the host country intervened and provided new X-ray machines. We closed the access points and made a pedestrian access point. So we have seven machines running concurrently at a time to screen everybody. But the challenge was how to get the logistics but not how to manage the operations. The management of operations

Our next challenges were how to get the huge number of VVIPs, Presidents and Prime Ministers into the compound without blocking the entrance. But also the arrangement we put in place with host country it worked perfectly particularly with Ethiopia Security Forces.

One lesson that we learned from this is on the management of the accredita-

tion side. Badges were issued to every participant, badges were issued to all side events, and badges were issued to all service providers. However, side events outside of ECA, the host country had the responsibility according to the agreement with UN to issue badges to all side event participants outside of ECA. So all side event participants worked with the organizers of those side event outside ECA and the host country and they were issued with badges. This was what happened in a nutshell and I would say that in the future let us maintain the same collaboration and coordination

with UN and host country working together and take accreditation more seriously by ensuring that we enhance the security of the accreditation sight and may be far in advance the local assistance need to do the badges, registrations and badge issuance far in advance so that they will not falter us as we experienced. In my view this is how conclude that 99% success for the FFD.



# Feedback from ECA Staff Members on the Organization, Challenges encountered and Lessons learned from the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development (FFD)

*Adrian Gauci, Economic Affairs Officer, Social Development Policy Division*

## 1) General Observations

I think overall FFD was an overall success. The success can be gauged for an outcome document resultant to a large intergovernmental process and an input to the crucial global agenda 2030, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The side events in my opinion were very well organized with very interesting topics. There were some very good speakers and ECA staff should have been more involved.

I can assure you that every day that there was something interesting to attend. May be one thing we could learn from this is that, yes we were asked to stay away for security reasons but maybe we should have had a badge for side events. There were some interesting events – I listened to the Prime Minister of Sweden, I listened to the Parliamentarians spoke about Gender, CSO talking about taxation, very interesting. The other main point that I would like to say was, I was a little bit apprehensive on the magnitude of the event with over 7 thousand people. Yet the Logistical arrangements were extremely smooth. People accepted that they had to walk from Radisson to Elily or from Hilton to Elily- it was a walking environment. Security was also very smooth, you could feel it but it was not over bearing. It was a pleasant atmosphere. So that was one of its positive aspects.

## 2) Challenges encountered and lessons learned



*Adrian Gauci, Economic Affairs Officer, Social Development Policy Division*

Again I go back to my last point on what would I have done differently. I can assure you everyday I was coming to work to see the side events, which were extremely important and well organized by ECA and other stakeholders. The side events we should have listened to because there some very interesting ideas and cutting edge knowledge. I went to one on education, one on Gender, Parliamentarians. Etc. I went to the ones that interest me. Side events were always packed and spillovers on networking were abundant. I went to one at 7:30 in the morning and the room was packed. Maybe ECA staff should have had side event badges.

But all in all it was a Good Job!!

Your  
Comments  
about  
Staff Voice  
are most  
welcome

SUMagazine@uneca.org



## Feedback from ECA Staff Members on the Organization, Challenges encountered and Lessons learned from the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development (FFD)

*Xiaoning Gong, Chief, Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, African Centre for Statistics*



*Xiaoning Gong, Chief  
Economic Statistics and National  
Accounts Section,  
African Centre for Statistics*

I was here at the ECA during the whole week. I attended and observed the opening, the closing, and some events in between including the round table sessions and plenary meetings as well as some of the side events. The whole Conference proceeded perfectly as planned; for which we could find in the proposed organization of work of the Conference made by the Secretary-General a year ago. The Conference was overwhelmingly presented and attended by the heads of States and Governments, ministers, and high-level officials from all the major international organizations. It has achieved its purposes and objectives as reflected in the most important outcome document of the Conference, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We got to know that for preparing the document, there had been a series of consultations and drafting sessions among the member States and major stakeholders in New York prior to the Conference. I saw from the closing session that the Addis Ababa Action

Agenda was well received and adopted by all delegations well received and adopted by all delegations. One of the frequent statements that one would hear from the Conference was that the United Nations should take the lead for the financing for development and for the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. I am sure that everyone would feel very proud for being a UN staff if you have been through the Conference.

The above outstanding achievements were due to the hard and effective work of colleagues from the UNHQ, related specialized UN and other international organizations, and the ECA Taskforce Team as paid tribute by the ES, all of the highest caliber; and the excellent collaboration among them. When I arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning at ECA on the third day, I encountered a colleague in the elevator rushing to the 9th floor. When we greeted each other, she introduced herself as from the UNICEF saying that, if it were not raining hard that day, she would come to the office even earlier. As made by the representative of South Africa on behalf of the members of the Group of 77 and China in his statement at the closing session, he express deep appreciation and profound gratitude to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their gracious welcome, hospitality, and significant contribution. What he said were warmly applauded by the

whole representatives and taken as one of the official documents of the Conference.

Personally, it was a really exciting learning opportunity to observe and experience the gathering. Especially for us not in the headquarters, we may not have such kind of occasions that often. Regarding the challenges encountered and lesson learned? It is not really a challenge but rather another observation: We know that there were many side events -- more than two hundreds of them during the four days from 13 July to 16 July 2015. The side events were on the originally planned agenda and there was a good list of all the side events prepared for the Conference and participants. Before the Conference, I was wondering how the side events and the main meetings would be coordinated and integrated. I did not get a complete answer by the end of the meetings. As it stood now, it seems that the side events were organized separately from the main events. I'd assume that there ought to be many advantages and benefits to organize all the side events at the same time but in different venues and locations nearby during the main sessions of the Conference.

# Feedback from ECA Staff Members on the Organization, Challenges encountered and Lessons learned from the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development (FFD)

*Amdu Yirgeta, IT Officer, ITSS, ECA*



*Amdu Yirgeta, IT Officer, ITSS, ECA*

## 1) General Observation

Being a member of the ECA task force, I have two general observations about FfD3 which are the magnitude of the conference and the level of cooperation among the different stake holders. Compared to the previous meetings and conferences where I took part in IT support for the last 15 years in ECA, this is the biggest as far as the number of participants and the volume of logistics mobilized are concerned. Furthermore, as I was also part of the ECA logistic task force team, I had to coordinate the ICT support of the meeting together with my colleagues. In this aspect, we came across a lot of challenges for which we had to make a lot of efforts to overcome the challenges for the success of this meeting.

My second observation is regarding the necessity of synchronizing different activities which had to take place both within ECA and with external stake holders. The cooperation within the ECA Task Force Team members and their respective units was very important for the success of the conference. For example, for ICTSS, apart from the delegates and the UNHQ staff, our other main clients were Conference Services Section and Security Services Section. On the other hand, we had to get services from SSS, Travel and Transport Unit, etc. Therefore, the support among each unit of the members of the task force was very important. In addition, we had to also work in close collaboration with external organizations including government

institutions such as Ethio Telecom, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to make the connectivity seamless and to join hands in the mobilization of ICT equipment and man power. We have worked with these government institutions continuously for several weeks and the intent of cooperation by each and every member assigned from these offices was very impressive because all were working hard for the success of this common goal. These are my general observations. I would say that as far as the logistics provision is concerned, since all involved groups worked hard, I can say that, together we made the meeting successful.

## 2) Challenges encountered

Now let me go to the challenges. Yes since we had such a big volume of participants, there were some challenges that we have not foreseen or expected. One of such challenges include the number of equipment and gadgets which were using wireless connections were very high that it was beyond our expectation. At the beginning, our local capacity of wireless coverage was meant to support for 1,800 devices; subsequently the capacity was upgraded to 8,000 devices before the beginning of the meeting. However, when the actual conference started the number of devices that used wireless internet surpassed 11,900 on the first day of the meeting. So this was overwhelming and it almost crashed our system. Thus, even though we had this big

challenge on the first day, thanks to the hard work of our engineers, the problem was resolved that same night and next day the wireless became more efficient supporting more numbers. We had also another challenge at the Millennium Hall where registration was taking place. As, we were in charge of the technical support and system, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs brought the equipment and staff to support the data entry. The other group which was supporting at the Millennium Hall was the Conference Services of ECA and ECA Security. So we were all working together, but again because of the number of machines that were connected and also because of huge picture files stored erratically on the server, the server which was supporting the system failed at the first day. However, again thanks to our technical people assigned in the area, the problem was solved by distributing the process to many machines and the system was made ready for the next working day. Those were the two big challenges that we had encountered.

### 3) Lessons Learned

Regarding the lessons learned, I would say there are a couple of them. First of all, when such big meetings are to be held, the plan should be done well ahead of the meeting. We should have done it many months before. Unfortunately the planning and all the preparation started I would say two months ago. If we had more time we could have selected more effective applications, we could have approached more companies and could have also conducted better training. In this case the training given to the registra-

tion staff was short and challenges were observed as a result. Thus, one lesson that I have learned is for such big meetings, the meeting should be planned way ahead of time. Another lesson learned is that where there are lots of groups involved in such a meeting, (we have been working internally with different sections and also different government institutions from outside), the coordination could have been done better if there were concrete roles and responsibilities were assigned for each stakeholder.

My personal comment as ICT section member is that, our section has

worked a lot confronted with a big hectic schedule, whereby our colleagues had to pass sometimes the whole night fixing problems. We have involved almost every body in the section and we even needed to call people who were on break because we did not want this meeting to fail and we had to give support to the people very smoothly. So thanks to the efforts made by everybody including our sections and others, the meeting went well and it was historically successful.

## Feedback from ECA Staff Members

*Mamie Goshu, Security Officer*

### 1) General Observations

The programme was very well coordinated by the Security Staff and by the Participants. There sprit was that of understanding and cooperation by all parties. It could be concluded that from the point of view of Security it was a successful event.

### 2) Challenges encountered

Regarding my personal task, I was assigned near the VIP entrance. The main challenges in this area were:

- (a) All the staff accompanying the VIPs, (they could be between 10 to 15 people) wanted to enter through the same gate. These people were securities, protocols, etc. of the VIPs. That was a bit of a challenge.
- (b) At the Delegates entrance which was separate from the VIP entrance, there was only one X-ray machine.

This resulted in a long queue and it was a rainy day. In spite of this however, the participants were very patient and stood in the rain without complaining and the Security Staff collaborated to facilitate their entry. At the end everybody was happy.

Regarding the arrangement of the Security Staff, it was very long hours starting at 6:45 a.m. and ending around 10:00 p.m. in the evening. There was no tea break and lunch hours were very short. But all these challenges did not change the outcome which was successful from the point of Security and Safety.

### 3) Lessons Learned

To improve and get even a better result in situations like FfD, the UN Security and Safety Unity needs more X-ray



*Mamie Goshu, Security Officer*

machines, manpower and other accessories which will help to better control and secure the environment. Entrance badges should also be separated as was done but more separation by direction will help the SSS to control situations.



# Feedback from ECA Staff Members on the Organization, Challenges encountered and Lessons learned from the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development (FFD)

*Berhanu Mengistu – Ewuneta General Trading, Plc –  
an outside service provider*

Happy  
70th  
Anniversary  
of the  
Founding  
of the  
United  
Nations

Saturday 24,  
October 2015

## 1. General Observation

The work load was very heavy on EGT Plc. The conference was not similar to those which was handled by EGT and required excess manpower. Nevertheless due to the commitment of our staff, we have been able to deliver what has been expected from our company. In previous conferences the organization was done by ECA conference services. But this time due to the seize of the conference there were also many outside consultants. Due to lack of experience these consultants had sometimes to do the same job repeatedly. EGT has been working with the ECA Conference Services for the last 6 years and we have rich experience in organizing conferences.

## 2. Challenges encountered

Lack of communication with the consultants (outside conference organizers) there were too many consultants all with their own plan which made it difficult to prioritize the job. Most of the plans did not fit with the requirements of ECA's Conference policy, in particular in the requirements of safety and security.

## 3. Lessons learned

In the future when such huge conferences are organized the chain of command should be under one line to avoid duplication and waste of resources both financial and human. This avoids confusion, misunderstanding and helps to do our job in the best possible manner.



*Berhanu Mengistu – Ewuneta  
General Trading Plc – an outside  
service provider*

## 4. Message

The first requirement for such a job is commitment. If everyone involved is fully committed, the job will be done and everyone will be happy. There should be 100 per cent commitment and not 99 percent. My company and the entire staff are content on the result achieved by everyone together. It could be marked as a successful event for all involved.

# Shop Earn Enjoy



Safeway Supermarket



**5% Discount  
For Staff Union Members**

CMC road in front of Civil Service College, Rim Seven Building  
T: 011-647 98 05, 011-647 95 45, 011-647 92 58  
M: 0930 01 25 92/93/94 P: 17334 E: fame@ethionet.et



Electronics Item (Aftron brand)  
(10% discount)



Kids staff Item  
(10% discount)



Electronics Item (Aftron brand)



Electronics Item (Aftron brand)  
(10% discount)



**Kids staff Item  
(10% discount)**

**10%  
Discount  
for UN Staff  
Union Members**  
on all electronic  
and children's  
items at Safeway  
Lebu branch



## Get ready to ride the Umoja wave

*By ECA Umoja Deployment Team*

All over the world, the United Nations' 70th anniversary is welcomed as an opportunity to reflect on its achievements and to spotlight where the organization needs to redouble its efforts to meet current and future challenges.

Just days after the celebration, yet another cluster of UN Secretariat entities, including the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), embraces the challenge of deploying Umoja - an administrative reform initiative that includes a thorough streamlining of business processes. At its core, Umoja is the implementation of leading-edge Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software that provides a harmonized approach to the management of finances, resources, and assets. The Umoja solution represents a once-in-a-generation opportunity for the UN to upgrade its technology, tools and practices to those appropriate for the 21st century.

The Executive Secretary of ECA, Mr. Carlos Lopes, salutes the implementation of the new solution that will help to project a new image for the UN. "Umoja will enable us to respond better to what our clients, our partners, and our stakeholders expect from us," says Mr. Lopes. "If we want to make a difference, we need to become more efficient, and Umoja will allow us to do just that," notes Mr. Lopes.

Umoja ("unity" in Swahili) will replace cumbersome operations with an efficient, well structured, well organized system. "Umoja is also about the inclusiveness. For many decades we



*Exchanges during Umoja Day (10 September 2015, at the Rotunda of Africa Hall Building)*



*Umoja Deployment Team members preparing for go-live*

have been proclaiming the need to work together, and now with the new solution we will be able to actually do it," stresses ECA Chief.

The transition to Umoja is spearheaded by the Deployment Team, a dynamic group of staff bringing expertise in various domains such as human resources, budget, grants, procurement, travel, organization management, communications, and

IT. The transition to the new solution becomes possible through months and months of intense preparations, countless working hours, and a commitment measuring up to the complex task.

The road towards deployment has been marked by numerous milestones, including the Quality Gates measuring performance, staff outreach and training events, brainstorming retreats,





*Ms. Giovane Biha, ECA Deputy Executive Secretary, addressing colleagues during the opening of Umoja Day event*

information sessions. The recently held Umoja Day was attended by more than 500 ECA staff members, and key messages were brought by Ms. Giovane Biha, ECA Deputy Executive Secretary, Mr. Carlos Haddad, Umoja Deployment Coordinator, and the Local Process Experts from various functional areas.

“Umoja engages us all, it is our responsibility as staff members, regardless our title or grade level,” says Mr. Makane Faye, President of the Federation of United Nations Staff Unions and Associations (FUNSA). “We need to be prepared to work in a new manner, more flexible and more transparent. Umoja will bring increased

accountability, and the chance to participate in more substantive processes. It is exciting, but many challenges are awaiting us – professionally and individually, and we will all need support to ride the Umoja wave,” points out Mr. Faye.



**“In many respects, the world is shifting beneath our feet. Yet the Charter remains a firm foundation for shared progress.”**

*Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in remarks at the General Assembly debate on the maintenance of international peace and security, 01 Oct'15*

## Awareness creation for staff with disability

*By Fekadu Woldeyohannes, staff with disability, UNECA*

The purpose of the article is to create awareness for staff with disability working at UNECA. Employment is for all persons in working age a key element towards combatting poverty and to achieve social inclusion and participation on society. This applies equally to persons with disabilities. In addition, employers need to be able and willing to employ persons with disabilities in order to ensure that they can hire the most competitive candidates.

The available statistics indicate that the employment levels of persons with disabilities are usually two to three times lower than those of non disabled people. Many issues affect the capacity of persons with disabilities to obtain employment and to be able to progress in their employment. Barriers to education, lack of reasonable accommodation, lack of accessibility to infrastructures and to information, limitations related to legal capacity, as well as attitudinal barriers in society are some of the areas that have a significant impact on the employment of persons with disabilities. In addition, many persons with disabilities are declared inactive, as most are not even registered as job-seekers and therefore technically inactive, and because often disability is seen as inability to work.

Article 27 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is one of the most detailed articles of the CRPD, which clearly reflects that States and the UN system need to undertake a large variety of measures to ensure that persons with

disabilities have equal opportunities to find an employment and to have a professional career.

The present contribution, which has been prepared in consultation with all Disabled staff members of UN all over the world, seeks to be mainly action oriented, trying to identify some of the key issues faced by persons with disabilities and to make concrete proposals on what United Nations system and other stakeholders should do to improve the current unsatisfactory situation.

### **Protection from discrimination on the basis of disability**

Article 27 sets out very clearly the obligation of States and United Nations system to have legislation in place that protects against discrimination on the basis of disability. "Discrimination on the basis of disability" is defined in article 2 of the CRPD. When implementing this legislation, it is important that United Nations System do not restrict this protection to persons who have a disability certificate, as this would exclude people who have not applied for a certificate or people whose disability does not qualify to get a certificate. Moreover, legislation should protect from situations in which a person who is associated with a person with a disability is discriminated because of this association and situations in which the person is discriminated because he or she had a disability in the past (for instance, who has previously experienced mental health related issues),



*Fekadu Woldeyohannes*

as well as those who have, will have or are supposed to have a disability. It is also very important that legislation explicitly foresees the denial of a reasonable accommodation as a form of discrimination.

"Reasonable accommodation" is defined in article 2 of the CRPD. Some examples include modifications to the job application process, modifications to the work environment or to the way or circumstances in which the position held or desired is customarily performed, and modifications that enable an employee with a disability to enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment (like employer-sponsored training or social events).

Some employers incorrectly assume that all persons with disabilities will need reasonable accommodation or that accommodations will be too costly or difficult to provide. In fact, many persons with disabilities will never need reasonable accommodation and most accommodations can be provided at zero or little cost. Globally and in the United Nations System, the

concept of reasonable accommodation is however still largely unknown and it is important that United Nations System provide additional information to United Nations System, trade unions, and persons with disabilities on the concepts of reasonable accommodation and undue hardship. It is also important that it is made clear that reasonable accommodation needs to be provided not only to actual employees with disabilities, at all phases of the employment, which include the ordinary (nondiscriminatory) termination of employment and also any employer obligations after employment related to health care, pensions etc., but also to job seekers with disabilities during the selection process.

It is important that United Nations System give guidance to all its system on how to provide reasonable accommodation in a way that respects the confidentiality of the information and the relevant person's right to privacy (art. 22). People with disabilities applying for a job or already in a job should be able to inform about their need for a reasonable accommodation, but this information should be kept confidential, if the person so wishes. In some places guidance on implementing the relevant non-discrimination law indicates that during interviews potential employers in general may not ask applicants whether they need reasonable accommodation, but if the applicant's disability is obvious or if the person has voluntarily mentioned it the employer may ask limited questions only, whether the employee believes that they would need reasonable accommodation and if so what the applicant believes he or she would need. United Nations System should prohibit asking other questions about the person's disability during the application process. Employment cannot be denied on the basis of the need for reasonable accommodation because that constitutes discrimination on the basis of disability

counter to articles 2, 4 and 5.

United Nations System need to inform its organizations that they have the duty to protect the confidentiality of information related to reasonable accommodation, and to protect applicants' and employees' privacy. Adequate human resources and administrative policies are needed to manage confidential applicant or employee information and to maintain privacy. For example, confidential data (including requests, and any medical or other information provided by the employee) should be collected and stored separately from the employee's personnel file, and be handled only by relevant and authorized employees who have an identifiable need to review the information. The purpose of the data collection needs to be limited and this limited purpose and the United Nations System privacy/confidentiality policy should be clearly communicated to applicants or employees. Applicants and employees should be informed about to whom they can make accommodation requests and provided contact information for this, and staff handling those need to be adequately trained.

All United Nations System need to have good employment policies in place that will merit the confidence of those persons with disabilities who do have accommodation needs. Workplace cultures need to be made respectful and inclusive so that employees (and including those with invisible disabilities) who have accommodation needs and who would like to feel comfortable in self-identifying and communicating those needs. Positive messages about the inclusive workplace from the top-down, management and staff trainings, including disability in the United Nations System's diversity statement, accessible architecture (including accessible toilets) and website including with relevant signage and informa-

tion about that, communicating the desired values and what constitutes (or does not constitute) respectful behavior by other employees, as well as terminating their employment when they do not carry those out, are among the factors that can help to build the necessary good environment in which a range of accommodation requests can be made available. For example, one wheelchair user might need to explain to his or her employer that he or she needs a suitable place to stretch out for some minutes outside of their wheelchair throughout the day; or, one person with post-traumatic stress would be better off with supervision over email instead of in person; or a person with limited mobility (who needs this) might not feel comfortable asking the employer to change the doors and entrances to ones that are safe and accessible for her or him; or working times might need to be adjusted. Yet those employees would not feel comfortable making those requests if the workplace environment is not conducive to this and if staff are unfamiliar with reasonable accommodation.

Employees with disabilities should not be treated differently from other employees after making accommodation requests for any matter other than the accommodation itself, or be subject to any additional scrutiny not applied universally to all employees. Thus, when the United Nations System provides an accommodation, it can be a good moment to reaffirm to the employee that nothing else will change (negatively). Good policies need to be in place and regularly enforced and updated. This contributes to a safe and healthy working environment.

Moreover, it is very important that United Nations System provide technical and financial assistance for the provision of reasonable accommodation, which should also limit the use of the



undue hardship exception. A centralized and accessible source of information about reasonable accommodation should be made easily available to employers and to persons with disabilities. United Nations System can create job accommodation networks that can provide information, assistance, and resources through websites, telephone hotlines, email and live chat, that are targeted for employers to help them comply with their obligations, and for persons with disabilities seeking accommodations. Such resources need to take a cross-disability approach meaning that they provide resources for persons with different disabilities.

United Nations System should ensure that persons with disabilities and other persons that have been discriminated on the basis of disability have easy access to mechanisms through which to challenge these situations. The existence of non discrimination bodies in charge of promoting non discrimination and enforcing obligations, which can investigate complaints and bring actions against the relevant parties, is one important option to consider. Effective mediation services between the United Nations System and the person with a disability who considers to have been discriminated can also play an important role.

It is also important that the level and type of sanctions for discriminatory acts and practices are sufficiently relevant to discourage this type of behaviour. Legal actions by enforcement authorities, inspections to ensure meeting accessibility codes, reporting, fines, damages, re-institution of a person's job or benefits to them, or provision of benefits, back pay where appropriate, apologies, termination of other employees' employment

who harass or otherwise violate the employer's nondiscrimination policy, mandatory training, and mandatory public service for offending employers can help to discourage discrimination and are actions that should be taken to prevent and address discrimination.

Very often, requirements under the heading of health and safety lead to situations in which a person with a disability is denied a job. Very often, these decisions are based on prejudice and also often certain problems can be addressed through the provision of reasonable accommodations. It is important that health and safety protocols are carefully revised in order to avoid a discriminatory effect on persons with disabilities, and also revised to ensure that they actually include persons with disabilities.

It is also important that mainstream measures protecting employees from harassment (including sexual harassment) are designed in a way that people with disabilities, often more vulnerable to these type of situations, can easily access these schemes and are protected from any form of retribution. Such measures should also be reviewed for their inclusiveness of persons with disabilities.

#### **Recommendation:**

- United Nations System should enact legislation in place that protects against discrimination on the basis of disability and ensure that the legislation explicitly foresees the denial of a reasonable accommodation as a form of discrimination, and make information and resources related to reasonable accommodation readily available to all employers and persons with disabilities.

# Happy 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the United Nations

**Saturday 24,  
October 2015**

# The Captain of the Ship

*By Tsigereda Assayehegn,  
Programme Management Assistant, ECA*



*By Tsigereda Assayehegn,  
Programme Management Assistant,  
ECA*

People are inspired by good leadership. Successful organizations and the people that constitute them are usually the reflection of good management. Perhaps we all have asked these questions during our professional careers. Do we all have the “leadership quality” in us? Is it naturally born or acquired? Is it the influential sway or charisma that defines and allows leaders to spearhead institutions, organizations, or even nations? Down the timeline of our professional career, we all have had supervisors and directors that inspired and guided us to greater achievements. The “Captain of the Ship” analogy might be my simple way of expressing this character. If it is the captain that sails his crew members through a sea of challenges within the work space, then what does it really take to be the “Captain?”

A Professional Manager usually embraces this character in similar ways. He/she provides a purposeful direction to the organizational triumphs by first setting the course to reach the

destination, steering the ship towards favorable outcomes for the crew members. The factors for success might be numerous and conditional. However, most experts agree that the development of a professional leadership role incepts from both the prowess and enthusiasm to empower the team members. It is the professional manager’s mission to generate a virtuous, fruitful and profitable crew member who is responsibly empowered to become a positive change-agent.

With the UN, this highly relates to the empowerment of the crew members to create a strong UN. The manager’s ability to recognize, encourage and empower the staff will create a sense of belongingness and create a team spirit to achieve. As we all are aware, the UN is a non- profit organization. However, in my opinion, a profit should not be determined only in monetary terms. The psychological impact, the job-satisfaction of the staff and the goodwill of the organization is an abstract profit.

On another aspect, the survival of the organization alone would not be adequate. That is why the Professional Manager does not only ensure the organization’s survival but also its growth. In today’s ever changing political and economic landscape, an organization will sure be left behind through “business-as-usual” practices unless it copes-up with progressive changes. Steering through the course towards new shores, the captain must sail the ship towards “atargeted

destination”; as in ECA’s recent case towards “enhancing technological reforms”.

Most recently, ECA has been implementing the new “Enterprise Resource Planning software (UMOJA) in an effort to go with the same pace along with other UN Offices. This recent technological enhancement at ECA demonstrates a positive outcome of reforms. This implementation creates a conducive working platform at ECA, demonstrating an example of progressive leadership that has brought positive reforms to the growth of the organization. This can be taken as a best practice whereby the leadership meets the challenge of increasing global competition and dynamics. A professional manager should also provide a Conducive Working Environment which is convenient to work. In my opinion, creating a pleasant atmosphere like ameliorating the parking place and forming a graceful image of the compound, is by itself a psychological incentive for the staff. This will encourage and motivate them towards quality outputs.

On a different facet, most people perceive change as a threat to their comfort-zone or security. Change usually implies learning afresh the new methods or processes. However, people by their very nature tend to not exert extra effort to adopt these changes. It’s very natural and that is where the Captain should take leadership through these reforms. A Professional Manager confronts these

“challenges of changes” within a dynamic work environment; and ensures the organization copes up with the changes and adopt accordingly.

Nonetheless, let’s not be carried away on this single aspect of managerial responsibility. It is not only the captain’s task to ensure that the change is introduced and incorporated in a smooth manner with the least disturbance and resistance. Human beings by their very nature resist changes! That’s why managers should build

the capacity of the staff to adopt and benefit from the resulting changes by involving them within these processes. Not only should the manager be the “Change Champion”, the staff should also be an integral part of it and even take leadership.

Overall, the main challenge with the work space usually lies on process to adopt the never-ending “tides of changes”. As crew members of the ship, it is imperative that we synchro-

nize with these progressive changes by taking lead as managers of our own challenges. In our professional careers, we all have been leaders and managers of these endeavors. Perhaps the scale and relevance may contrast and differ among us. Nonetheless, in our own sea of challenge, we all once were the “Captain of our own Ship”.

*This article is dedicated to the 70th Anniversary of the UN.*

## Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)

*Zadkan Ghirmay Kahsay, Occupational Safety and Health Nurse  
UN Health Care Centre (UNHCC)*

### OSH Questions and Answers

#### **Q. What does OSH mean in short?**

It means decent and safe work.

#### **Q. And what exactly is decent and safe work?**

In short, workers should be free from job-related injuries and diseases

#### **Q. What kind of workers are entitled to decent and safe work?**

All workers in all occupations including in the formal and informal employment areas.

#### **Q. Why so much emphasis on decent and safe work when the focus should be on more job creation and livelihood enhancement?**

It is a fact that job-related injuries and diseases are very common all over the world causing great human suffering and loss in addition to a huge economic loss even though more job creation is

also very important.

On the other hand, work-related injuries and diseases are more common in developing countries where job safety is not a priority and safety laws are not enforced making job-related hazards and risks more devastating. Shortage of employment opportunities is not an excuse to ignore safety and health measures anywhere.

#### **Q. Who is responsible for ensuring safe and decent work?**

Those responsible includes: mainly, the International Labor Organization (ILO), Governments, employers, workers’ unions and the workers themselves.

#### **Q. And what is the role of the ILO?**

The ILO is a leading international organization responsible for developing Safety Standards and Guidelines and Codes of Practice in addition to providing technical advice and trainings



*Zadkan Ghirmay Kahsay, Occupational Safety and Health Nurse  
UN Health Care Centre (UNHCC)*

to promote safety and health in the workplace for all.

#### **Q. Are there other safety enforcing organizations in the world besides ILO?**

Yes, there are many international organizations whose mandate is to ensure the safety and health of the general public and workers around the world, these includes:



- The World Health Organization (WHO) is also a leading international organization and works closely with ILO in this regard.
- The Health and Safety Executive (HSE- UK)
- The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA- USA)
- European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-Wide).

These are just few examples of organizations which are actively engaged in safe and decent work.

#### **Q. And the role of the others?**

Governments are responsible for adopting and enforcing the ILO safety standards, guidelines and codes of practice in their respective countries.

Employers have the duty of care to ensure the safety and health of their employees in their respective work places.

#### **Q. What about the role of workers unions?**

One of the major tasks of workers unions is to ensure the interests of their members are respected in work-related issues in general, including their health and safety in the workplace.

#### **Q. What can employees do to prevent work-related injuries and diseases?**

There many things workers can do to ensure their own safety and health including:

- Raising awareness about hazards and risks in the jobs they perform by implementing safety measures and cooperating with their safety representatives and workers unions;
- Abstaining from doing harmful activities that can endanger their safety and affect their

own health and those of their colleagues. Safety is everyone's responsibility, hence, they too are responsible and accountable for their own safety.

- Handling and using personal protection equipment properly is also one of their roles to eliminate or reduce potential or actual job-related hazard.

#### **Q. What are the common hazards and health risks workers can be exposed to?**

Hazards and risks vary with the nature of the work done and the extent of exposure to those hazards. Frequent and prolonged exposures to the following chemicals can cause safety and health risks:

- Dust and gases can cause acute or long term respiratory problems.
- Chemicals can cause external and internal body organ damages if not handled safely according to the safety information provided in the safety data sheet of each chemical in use.
- Sudden or long term exposure to high levels of noise can reduce or cause hearing loss.
- Falls from heights can cause fracture of bones and injury to vital organs, like brain injury causing death or permanent disability.
- Lifting, pulling, pushing and carrying heavy loads can cause cumulative injuries to muscles, nerves and other delicate body parts due to (Poor Manual Handling)
- Exposure to biological hazards like infected blood and body fluids can cause infectious diseases, some of which are HIV, hepatitis B and C, caused from sharps injury and needle pricks and handling hospital waste, mainly affecting health workers.
- Psychosocial stressors are also

well known job-related hazards negatively affecting the wellness and happiness of employees; they include bullying, job insecurity, unpredictable job schedules, unfriendly and extended night shift work and working in harsh environmental conditions.

#### **Q. How can workers' safety and health be improved or achieved?**

In order to attain best results, it is very important to gain management commitment and workers' cooperation concerning safety and health in the workplace. It is vital that all parties involved discharge their respective duties and responsibilities properly because it is the right thing to do in the first place, and the best way to achieve the common goal of safety and health in order to prevent or minimize safety-related problems. Employers should have and make known their safety and health policy. The safety policy should be signed by the highest management body in order to ensure its implementation.

#### **Q. What if employers are not committed to safety and health provisions?**

Smart employers know that a healthy workforce is more productive and motivated to meet their own goals. After all, they are in business to maximize their profit or to meet their mission. Having a strong workforce can only improve and ensure their own profit and enhance their competitiveness. It is proven that a healthy workforce is an asset for the organization. Ignoring the safety and health of a workforce can result in a huge financial loss due to:

- Covering huge medical care cost for injuries and diseases sustained in the process of doing work;
- Pay expensively for work time loss due to short or prolonged sick leaves;
- Experience absenteeism and poor productivity due to low

morale;

- Replacing the experienced and skilled worker with a new worker who may lack the experience and training needed to perform the task properly is also another way to spend more money;
- Bear huge financial loss due to compensation claims and related cost if disability is involved;
- Exposed to protracted legal liability, fines and even loss of business if health and safety breaches happen involving industry wide accidents and injury to many workers; and
- Suffer from poor company image due to bad safety track record causing lack of credibility damaging or reducing their competitiveness.

**Q. What is office ergonomics? It seems to be gaining more attention and importance nowadays.**

Office ergonomics is another specialty/ aspect of OSH and mainly deals with:

- Fitting the job to the worker, rather than forcing the worker to somehow fit into the job;
- It is also about reducing or preventing the impact of repetitive work strain on the hands and wrists (RSIs);
- Preventing cumulative musculoskeletal disorders due to poor lifting, pushing and handling heavy weights (MSDs);
- Correcting the impact of poor work organization, design and layout to maximize comfort and productivity;
- Preventing workplace hazards like trips, slips or falls due poor lighting and office clutter;
- Poor ventilation and lack of adequate personal working space to provide some privacy and safety in the office setting;
- Installing safety signs, main-

taining good house-keeping and striving for a safe working environment is also an area of ergonomic solutions.

**Q. How can an organization ensure safety and health of its workers?**

OSH requires a multi-disciplinary approach to attain meaningful result in any workplace set-up. Furthermore, in addition to having a clear and effective safety policy endorsed/signed by the highest official, there should be a committee established to oversee the implementation of safe and decent work composed of representatives from:

- Management,
- Workers/staff unions,
- Medical professionals,
- Engineering,
- Safety and health specialists,
- Human resources,
- Safety and Security.



**To help celebrate the UN's 70th anniversary, more than 200 iconic monuments, buildings, statues, bridges, and other landmarks in nearly 60 countries across the globe will be lit up blue on UN Day, 24 October, as part of an exciting new global campaign which helps unite global citizens and promote the message of peace, development and human rights."**

## UNHCC Held its Parenting Skills Session

The UNCARES-Ethiopia conducted the third round of life skills training for children of UN Staff. A total of seventy-seven children in the age range of 13 to 18 participated in the training which was held from August 3-7, 2015.

Making remarks at the opening ceremony, Mr. George Okutho, UN Resident Coordinator a.i. gave a highlight of the UNCARES Program activities with regard to creating HIV/AIDS awareness in the work place for UN personnel and family members. "The training was found to be very useful and important for the children as it equipped them with the necessary information and skills for their current and future life," he said. Mr. Okutho stated that both parents and children will continue to work together to ensure that the UNCARES Program in Ethiopia succeeds.

A testimony from participants of last year's training was presented to set the tone as to the expectations of the kids participating in the training. One participant from last year affirmed that topics such as goal setting and communication skills have helped her in overcoming peer pressure and bullying in different ways in the course of the year.

On the final date of the training parents were invited for a parenting session to discuss on the topics raised by the kids during their training. A roleplay was presented by the kids showing their day-to-day life with



*Dr. Grace Fombad, Chief UNHCC, Mr. George Okutho, RC (a.i.), and Dr. Eyesusawit Shewangizaw*



*UNCARES-Ethiopia conducts third round of life skills training*



*George Okutho, RC (a.i.) handed out certificates to participants of the training*

their parents and the community at large and the challenges they face therein.

Over the past two years 252 children of UN Staff in Ethiopia have participated in the life skills training.



## Stress management unit (SMU) in the UNHCC

*By Nafkot Woldetsadik, Psychologist*

Stress management unit was established since 2002. The Unit is managed by 3 staff counselors, one psychiatry Doctor and two psychologists. The unit is responsible for staff well being in general. Activities are conducted on one to one basis by providing trainings on team building, relaxation techniques as well as dealing with difficult emotional issues. Furthermore, Group sessions for staff are provided at their offices. This year we managed to provide 34 group and 115 individual sessions. 463 staff members and dependents benefited from the activity.

### What to know about stress management unit

Most of the time people consider a counselor or counseling services only for people with mental problems which is not. We as a human being suffer from different kinds of simple emotional disturbances which lead us to unwanted action like simple worry, fear, anxiousness, anger, physical pains, disagreement, instability etc. such usual day to day emotions needs ways to be dealt properly not to accumulate them on our body, mind or spiritual parts of ourselves.

On the other hand counseling is for growth too. We need different out-

looks sharing similar minds questioning real life questions other than the day to day activities of our lives. In such demand counseling services in group session or in one to one way can be a means for transformative point.

### Messages

Stress is a killer. Lots of physical diseases relate with stress. Stress directly affects the level of our breath, heart-beat, blood flow, muscle tendon, kidney function and hormone secretion. These body functions get well based on our level of stress in our day to day life situations.

Level of stress greatly depend on our capacity to deal with each and every situations in our life. How do we deal the life situations we have? Are we comfortable? Is it ok to face unexpected situations in our life? Are we at peace in each and every situation in our life every day? These questions tell us how we are dealing with stress.

Each and every person have mental, emotional and physical capacity to deal one's own life's situation. Sometimes events that are harmful or the usual day to day activities becomes a great pressure on our capacities. In such cases all the three dimensions of our capacity devastated and we start reflecting it in our body, mind or

spiritual/ emotion areas.

- Body:- becomes sick, pain here and there, tired, headache....
- Mind:- racing thought, unable to make decision, memory loss, worry thoughts, fearful thoughts....
- Emotion:- Doubtful, worthlessness, feeling unhappy or depressed or anxiety, Irritated easily, frustrated.....

### Unhealthy Habits for way out

People used to have different way out strategies from all the situations we discussed above. For example, smoking cigarette to alleviate the depressive feeling or drugs for bringing fantasy thoughts, Different drugs like painkillers for suppression of physical pains, displacement reactions on children or little ones for having unhappy work situations etc. These way outs again creates another stress in our life which aggravates the situation and repeats the circle to complicate things more.

UNHCC offers a great help to identify this repetitive unhealthy way out by offering a program as stress management session for all staff members. Please visit us to get more valuable ideas in dealing with stress.

## Contribution of UN Staff members to the affected population of Nepal by the recent Earthquake

The Federation United Nations Staff Associations (FUNSA) in Addis Ababa and individual staff members contributed the amount of USD 774.12, as a sign of solidarity with the Nepalese people who have been affected by the recent earthquake.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest thoughts to the affected population.

Makane Faye,  
President FUNSA.



*Abraham Tameru, Vice-President, ECA Staff Union handing over the collection*

### N'EST PAS INTERPRETE QUI VEUT

Les diplômés en la matière sont légions, Mais sur cent, il n'y en a pas plus d'une poignée Qui, dans leur art, font honneur à la profession Et peuvent dire que leur argent est bien gagné !

Le reste du lot balbutie dans les cabines, Végétant sur de bien maigres connaissances ; Ils calculent les temps de pause et se débinent Aux moments les plus pénibles des séances.

Une fois dans les coulisses, ils sont les meilleurs ; Ils compensent par les relations publiques, Ce que leurs piètres performances de bricoleurs Ne peuvent donner, même s'ils sont membres de l'AIIIC. Il charcutent les langues de travail à loisir, Évoluant avec l'aise de ceux qui ignorent Que leur niveau professionnel prête à rire Et que leurs flux sont de la « bouillie pour Médor ».

Mille fois ils trébuchent et se ramassent, Sous vos yeux de complice par le silence, Et pendant que vous rougisiez à leur place, Ils sortent plastronnant, forts de leur ignorance. Composed in the original French by Larbi Bennacer (AIIIC)

### OF QUACK INTERPRETERS

Wannabe does not an interpreter make for legion are those qualified yet a mere handful out of every 100 those whose art does the profession honor and can say of a truth that they honestly earn their keep!

- The rest but babble in the booths, vegetating, so slim their knowledge and watch for the coffee breaks as they muddle through the toughest sessions of a meeting

- Once out of the booth though, they become the best, using their PR skills to offset

what their pitiful performance, even as AIIIC members, fails to cobble together--They mangle working languages at will, getting along in ignorant bliss of how laughable the professional level of what they spout, that it all boils down to mere waffle-

- A 1,000 times they stutter and stumble, groping for words under the silence of your aiding and abetting eyes while you blush for shame to them oblivious as they come out strutting.....in blissful ignorance!

Translated by Habteselassie Ebenezer Nii Amu First-Q'uao



Thursday, 25 June 2015, New York | DPI

All Staff Members and Delegates invited to the 70th anniversary Charter Day celebration today.

Today, Friday 26 June, is the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Charter in San Francisco and to mark this special day, all staff members and Delegates

are invited to attend a special ceremony at UNHQ that will kick off the live celebrations in San Francisco with the Secretary-General.

Both events will be webcast live in one stream, and those staff members in other duty stations are invited to watch the entire celebration here. Opening the event at UNHQ will be

Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson. Additional speakers include H.E. Mr. Einar Gunnarsson, Vice President of the General Assembly; and H.E. Ms. Samantha Power, Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations. Ms. Deborah Seward, Officer-in Charge of the Department of Public Information will moderate the event at UNHQ.

## “Turn the World UN Blue” Marking the United Nations at 70

5 October 2015 | News and Media, Press Releases

### What is Turn the World UN Blue initiative about?

To help mark the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, iconic monuments, buildings, landscapes, museums, bridges, and other landmarks across the globe will be lit up blue – the official colour of the United Nations – on UN Day, 24 October 2015. Join us in the global celebration and choose blue on 24 October by lighting up a landmark in your country.

### What is Turn the World UN Blue initiative about?

To help mark the 70th anniversary of the United Nations, iconic monuments,

buildings, landscapes, museums, bridges, and other landmarks across the globe will be lit up blue – the official colour of the United Nations – on UN Day, 24 October 2015. Join us in the global celebration and choose blue on 24 October by lighting up a landmark in your country.

As part of this international event, images and videos of the lighted structures will be part of press and social media outreach, and will be seen by millions of people around the world. Citizens are also asked to get involved and take action by sharing their “choose blue” images using the hashtag #UN70.

### Why Participate?

Participating in the Turn the World UN Blue campaign offers the unique opportunity to help unite global citizens, promote the message of peace, development and human rights, and showcase your commitment to the ideals and principles of dignity and prosperity for all.

### How to get involved?

For information on this initiative and how to get involved, please contact [insert name, email address, and telephone contact here]. Click <http://www.un.org/un70/en> to see more ways the world is celebrating the 70th anniversary of the United Nations.



## Nardos Bekele-Thomas Awarded the 2015 African Women of Excellence Award

The African Union and Diaspora African Forum (AU-DAF) has recognized and honoured Nardos Bekele-Thomas as a “Woman of Excellence” for her outstanding contribution to women in Africa. Mrs Bekele-Thomas is the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Kenya. She is a seasoned and experienced development practitioner having contributed immensely to women economic and social empowerment in sub Saharan Africa where she has worked for over 30 years.

The award was conceived as a platform to recognize women of Africa and the diaspora who have contributed to the struggle for political, social and economic independence at various

levels with excellence. Nardos Bekele was selected for the many outstanding contributions she has made to women around the world.

She congratulated the African Union for creating a forum to discuss and find solutions to development challenges in Africa. She affirmed that the time has come for Africa to look at its development challenges, including the Sustainable Goals, as opportunities for social investments by the diaspora.

Other honored women from Africa included Liberia’s Head of State, H.E Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the former President of Malawi, H.E. Joyce Banda, and many other distinguished and deserving award recipients.

The African Women of Excellence



*Nardos Bekele-Thomas*

Award ceremony was hosted by the African Union and the AU Diaspora African Forum in collaboration with the South African Government.

Source: iSeek, Wednesday, 24 June 2015, Nairobi | UNIC Nairobi



## Publication of the coffee table book “The United Nations at 70: Restoration and Renewal”

“The United Nations at 70: Restoration and Renewal” combines a richly illustrated tribute to the restoration under the Capital Master Plan of the United Nations’ New York headquarters, designed by modernist architects Le Corbusier and Oscar Niemeyer, with reflections on the Organization in its 70th year. Published by Rizzoli New York, the book features 200 photographs, a preface by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and essays by former President of the Republic of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari, and architecture critic Carter Wiseman.”

## Development financing conference to agree 'concrete' action on social protection, aid delivery – UN official

7 July 2015

The senior United Nations official who will act as head of the upcoming Third International Conference of Financing for Development, to be held in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, announced today that among the meeting's "concrete deliverables" would be a commitment to establish a new technology bank for the least developed countries by 2017.

"The Third International Conference on Financing for Development next week will be the first of three major global events taking place this year, followed by the September summit in New York for the adoption of a new set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and a conference in Paris in December to reach a universal climate change agreement," said Wu Hongbo, who is the UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

"These...events will shape international cooperation for years to come," Mr. Wu told reporters at UN Headquarters in New York, and the conference, which will run from 13 to 16 July, will set a framework for financing sustainable development over the next 15 years.

Noting that the Addis Ababa conference will be held at the "highest political level," he said about

30 Heads of State and Government, and Deputy Prime Ministers will be attending, together with more than 110 Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation.

In addition, he said, approximately 1,000 representatives from civil society and the business sector are expected to be in Addis for the conference.

Mr. Wu said the outcome of the conference will be a comprehensive package in support of the SDGs to be adopted in September.

"The framework will be ambitious and universally inclusive," he said. "No one should be left behind."

While UN Member States are still completing negotiations on the outcome document, it will address all three dimensions of sustainable development, cover all sources of development finance – public, private, domestic, international – and strengthen policy environments at national and international levels, he said.

"Taxation and aid feature prominently in the draft outcome document," according to Mr. Wu, who will be the Secretary-General of the Addis Ababa conference. "In addition, all States see the importance of technology, in-



*ILO says while many countries are moving towards more fiscal consolidation and less social expenditures, several developing countries are boldly expanding social protection schemes. Photo: ILO/Ferry Latief*

novation and capacity building."

"In terms of concrete deliverables," he said, the draft 'action agenda' thus far calls for a new social compact between governments and their people to deliver social protection and essential public services for all, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation.

"It also includes a package of proposals for least developed countries, including deliver increased aid, steps to amplify foreign direct investments, and a commitment to establish a new technology bank for the LDCs [least developed countries] by 2017," he said, adding that the draft outcome includes the establishment of a Technology Facilitation Mechanism to help facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the SDGs.

Mr. Wu also told reporters of the importance of coming up with a "useful" basket of policy recommendations for governments from which to choose and for which to be able to mobilize financing.

And the agreement to be adopted in Addis Ababa needs a strong accountability and follow-up mechanism, he added.

## ADDIS: 'historic' agreement reached on financing for new UN sustainable development agenda

15 July 2015

Countries agreed today on a series of bold measures to overhaul global finance practices and generate investments for tackling a range of economic, social and environmental challenges at the United Nations Third International Conference on Financing for Development, being held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

"This agreement is a critical step forward in building a sustainable future for all. It provides a global framework for financing sustainable development," UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said after negotiators reached the deal at the Conference, which has been running in the Ethiopian capital since Monday, 13 July, and officially wraps up its work tomorrow.

"It gives us the foundation of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development that will leave no one behind," said of the groundbreaking agreement, which will be known as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The agreement provides a foundation for implementing the global sustainable development agenda that world leaders are expected to adopt in New York this September and for reaching a binding agreement at UN climate negotiations in Paris in December to reduce global carbon emissions.

It marks a milestone in forging an enhanced global partnership that aims to foster universal, inclusive economic

prosperity and improve people's well-being while protecting the environment.

Financing is considered the linchpin for the success of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, which will be driven by the implementation of 17 goals. In support of implementation of these goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda contains more than 100 concrete measures, addressing all sources of finance, and covering cooperation on a range of issues including technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building.

"This historic agreement marks a turning point in international cooperation that will result in the necessary investments for the new and transformative sustainable development agenda that will improve the lives of people everywhere," said Wu Hongbo, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Secretary-General of the Conference.

Domestic resource mobilization is central to the agenda and countries agreed to an array of measures aimed at widening the revenue base, improving tax collection, and combatting tax evasion and illicit financial flows. They also reaffirmed their commitment to official development assistance, particularly for the least developed countries, and pledged to increase



*In many rural economies, the forest enterprises of families and communities are major contributors to local livelihoods. Photo: FAO/Giuseppe Bizzarri*

South-South cooperation.

The outcome document also underscores the importance of aligning private investment with sustainable development, along with public policies and regulatory frameworks to set the right incentives. A new mechanism that will facilitate financing for new technologies for developing countries was also agreed upon.

The Action Agenda includes important policy commitments and key deliverables in critical areas for sustainable development, including infrastructure, social protection and technology.

Agreements were reached on international cooperation for financing of specific areas where significant investments are needed, such as in infrastructure for energy, transport, water and sanitation, and other areas to help realize the proposed sustainable development goals.

Countries also stressed the importance of nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks.



## Sustainable Development Goals

<b>Goal 1</b>	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
<b>Goal 2</b>	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
<b>Goal 3</b>	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
<b>Goal 4</b>	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
<b>Goal 5</b>	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<b>Goal 6</b>	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
<b>Goal 7</b>	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
<b>Goal 8</b>	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
<b>Goal 9</b>	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
<b>Goal 10</b>	Reduce inequality within and among countries
<b>Goal 11</b>	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
<b>Goal 12</b>	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
<b>Goal 13</b>	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
<b>Goal 14</b>	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
<b>Goal 15</b>	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
<b>Goal 16</b>	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
<b>Goal 17</b>	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal.html>

## Signing Ethiopia into UN's History



H.E Ato Amanuel Abraham was 32 years old when he went to the San Francisco Conference to sign the charter on behalf of Ethiopia. Now he is 102.

# Annex: CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE SAN FRANCISCO • 1945

### WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DETERMINED to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

### AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

### HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

## CHAPTER I - PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

### Article 1

#### The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peo-

ples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

### Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

## CHAPTER II - MEMBERSHIP

### Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

### Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

### Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

### Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

## CHAPTER III – ORGANS

### Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

### Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of

men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

## CHAPTER IV - THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### Composition

#### Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.
2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

### Functions and Powers

#### Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

#### Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

#### Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation



with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

### Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of :

- promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
- promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

### Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

### Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

### Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

### Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

## Voting

### Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

### Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

## Procedure

### Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

### Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

## Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

## CHAPTER V - THE SECURITY COUNCIL

### Composition

#### Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

### Functions and Powers

#### Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

#### Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

## Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation "of armaments.

### Voting

#### Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members ; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

### Procedure

#### Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

#### Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

#### Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

#### Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion

of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

#### Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

## CHAPTER VI - PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

#### Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

#### Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

#### Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

#### Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

#### Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

## CHAPTER VII - ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

#### Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

#### Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

#### Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal,



telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

## Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

## Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

## Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article

43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

## Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

## Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

## Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

## Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

## Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

## Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

## Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

## CHAPTER VIII - REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

### Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action Under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council\* with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

### Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

## CHAPTER IX - INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

### Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-

determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote: a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and inter-national cultural and educational cooperation; and c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

### Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

### Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of

### Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

### Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

### Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

### Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in 12 the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

## CHAPTER X - THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### Composition

### Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen

Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

## Functions and Powers

### Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

### Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

### Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recom-

mendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

### Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

### Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

## Voting

### Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

## Procedure

### Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

### Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

### Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.



### Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

### Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

## CHAPTER X DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation:

- a. to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end: a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

### Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

## CHAPTER XII INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

### Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

### Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system,<sup>14</sup> in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- a. to further international peace and security;
- b. to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

### Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and

c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

## Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

## Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

## Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

## Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the 15 administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

## Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

## Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

## Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

## Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

# CHAPTER XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

## Composition

## Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering trust territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

## Functions and Powers

### Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- a. consider reports submitted by the administering authority; 16
- b. accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
- c. provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

### Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

## Voting

### Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

## Procedure

### Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

### Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

## CHAPTER XIV THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

### Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with

the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

### Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

### Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

### Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.<sup>17</sup>

### Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

## CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

### Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

### Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall per-



form such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

## Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

## Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

## Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

## CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

### Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their

obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

## Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

## Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

## CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

### Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

### Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

## CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

### Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional

processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

#### Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference. 19

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council. .

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

## CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

#### Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in

accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

#### Article HI

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states. IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter. DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.<sup>20</sup>

## STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

#### Article 1

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

## CHAPTER I ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

#### Article 2

The Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

#### Article 3

1. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

2, A person who for the purposes of membership in the Court could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

#### Article 4

1. The members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In the case of Members of the United Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, candidates shall be nominated by national groups appointed for this purpose by their governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

3. The conditions under which a state which is a party to the present Statute but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be laid down by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

#### **Article 5**

1. At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the states which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups appointed under Article 4, paragraph 2, inviting them to undertake, within a given time, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

2. No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

#### **Article 6**

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest court of justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, and its national academies and national sections of international academies devoted to the study of law.

#### **Article 7**

1. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

#### **Article 8**

The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

#### **Article 9**

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind not only that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required, but also that in the body as a whole the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

#### **Article 10**

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

2. Any vote of the Security Council, whether for the election of judges or for the appointment of members of the conference envisaged in Article 12, shall be taken without any distinction between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.

3. In the event of more than one national of the same state obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

#### **Article 11**

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

#### **Article 12**

1. If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the General Assembly and three by the Security Council, may be formed at any time at the request of either the General Assembly or the Security Council, for the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their respective acceptance.

2. If the joint conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations referred to in Article 7.

3. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be successful in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been elected shall, within a period to be fixed by the Security Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from among those candidates who have obtained votes either in the General Assembly or in the Security Council.

4. In the event of an equality of votes among the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER



Cloud Nine

Enjoy comfort and style that's on a league of its own aboard our Cloud Nine - Business class



every day we see  
the rewards  
of success



COME SEE  
THE WORLD  
AS WE SEE IT

[www.ethiopianairlines.com](http://www.ethiopianairlines.com)

Ethiopian  
የኢትዮጵያ

THE NEW SPIRIT OF AFRICA





# የኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ባንክ Commercial Bank of Ethiopia



Forex ATM



Mobile Banking



Internet Banking



Visa Cards



POS

and many more...

## All Under One Roof

### The Bank You Can Always Rely on!

Address Gambia Street, P.O.Box 255, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: +251 551 5004, Telegram: ethiobank SWIFT Code: CBETETAA  
Fax: +251 11 551 4522, 111228606  
Email: cbecomu@combanketh.et, Website: www.combanketh.et