

Results Report

2022



Contents



3

Foreword



5

A Brief History



15

Introduction



16

Our Primary Output



22

Partnerships



23

Peace



28

People



33

Planet



38

Prosperity



43

Multilateral
Diplomacy



48

Satellite Analysis
and Applied
Research



52

Accelerating the
2030 Agenda



56

The Defeat-NCD
Partnership



59

Financial
Information



62

End
Notes



Foreword

I am delighted to present the 2022 Results Report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), showcasing the remarkable achievements and outcomes from the past year.

UNITAR plays a vital role in assisting the United Nations Member States and other UN stakeholders in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We are proud to provide modern and innovative learning services that meet internationally recognized quality standards. Our diverse range of activities yields significant results, ranging from short, intensive executive training to medium- and large-scale capacity development projects spanning months to years. These initiatives contribute not only to the individual learners' knowledge and skills but also drive transformative change within organizations and institutions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has taught us a valuable lesson: everything in life is interconnected, just like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Progress in one goal can have a profound impact on progress towards others. That's why, at UNITAR, we wholeheartedly embrace all pillars of the Agenda 2030 - Peace, People, Planet, and Prosperity. In addition, our crosscutting programme pillars focus on accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, fostering multilateral diplomacy, and leveraging technology for evidence-based decision-making. These important aspects are beautifully portrayed on this year's cover of our Results Report.

2022 marked yet another milestone year for UNITAR, as a staggering 395,987 individuals worldwide benefitted from our training services, with 70 percent actively engaging in activities with specific learning outcomes.





Embracing our commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, we are proud to have maintained a favourable female-to-male gender ratio of learners for the third time in our history.

In addition to our trained learners, UNITAR continued to deliver other critical services, including providing over 1,034 maps and related products to partners in various UN agencies and more than 70 countries through the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT). Our Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) Programme contributed to valuable research publications, furthering knowledge dissemination on e-waste.

We owe these incredible achievements to our strong and committed partners. Collaborating with numerous stakeholders, 69 percent of our events and 91 percent of our beneficiaries were the result of partnership-based programming. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our partners and donors for their unwavering support.

As we celebrate the Institute's 60th anniversary in 2023, we reflect on our remarkable journey of growth and progress, changes and challenges, recovering from the threat of closure in the 1980s to establish ourselves as an invaluable resource for learning solutions for the UN member states. The history of UNITAR, included in this results report, showcases the significant milestones that demonstrate our unwavering dedication to sustainable development, innovative training approaches, technology adoption, and impactful partnerships. Going forward, we remain steadfast in our mission to serve our global constituencies, with a keen focus on technology, science, and innovation. Aligned with our core pillars of work, we eagerly embrace the opportunity to learn from the past and drive future progress.

Nikhil Seth

United Nations Assistant Secretary-General,
UNITAR Executive Director



A Brief History

Introduction

60 Years of enabling positive change

In 2023, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) celebrates its 60th anniversary. Striving to serve UN Member States through these six decades, the Institute has transformed and been transformed, reaching today a phase of stability and strength. To commemorate this milestone, a dedicated team of current and veteran UNITAR staff joined forces¹, to capture the pivotal moments of the Institute's past, and the birth and growth of some of its groundbreaking programmes.

This concise history highlights the origins and inspiration behind the establishment of UNITAR, delving into the ambitious and exploratory years of the 60s and 70s, as well as the trials and setbacks faced during the 80s and 90s. It further showcases the vision and leadership of successive Executive Directors and staff, who adeptly navigated challenges, adapted to changing circumstances, and solidified UNITAR's mandate. In the past two decades alone, UNITAR has experienced a remarkable expansion of its training programmes, witnessed impressive increases in the number of learners, and achieved financial growth and stability.



Early Multilateral Diplomacy graduates (1978)

May this brief history serve as a lasting testament to the invaluable lessons learned over the past 60 years, ensuring that future generations, entrusted with leading UNITAR in this new millennium, can draw upon these insights. By doing so, they will continue to serve and support the vast UNITAR constituency around the world, building upon the rich legacy of the past to shape a brighter future for all.



1963

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was born in 1963, in a moment of hope for international collaboration and human progress. Large numbers of newly independent states had emerged from the old colonial empires to join the United Nations (UN). Existing members of the General Assembly were searching for ways to manage this global change and to ensure that the UN system remained fit-for-purpose. Newer members wanted to see the UN adapted to meet the many challenges they faced, as well as needing training for their diplomatic representatives. In this period of hope, ambition and transition, UNITAR came together with “the unique purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations itself”² through training and research. Likened to an independent think tank within the UN system, it operated at arm’s length from the UN secretariat.

A small UN budget for training had existed since 1958, and training programmes had been instituted for the diplomats of newly independent states at the Graduate Institute in Geneva and in the Caribbean. Various philanthropic foundations and states stood ready to provide funding for a new institute, with a comparatively high level of investment coming from the states of the Global South. The United States government provided enough funds to ensure that



the UNITAR programme could begin, and in 1964 the Rockefeller Foundation gifted the new institute what would become known as the UNITAR building, across the street from the UN Headquarters in New York. Another enthusiastic supporter of UNITAR was the Swiss government.

UNITAR’s first Executive Director was **Gabriel d’Arboussier of Senegal** (Term of Office 1965-1967). He was the first of four Africans in the role - a pattern which contributed to a sense of UNITAR responding particularly to the concerns of the newly independent states of the Global South. In 1965 d’Arboussier met with various world experts in Bellagio, Italy to agree on the programme of the new institute. A new research agenda was established under the direction of UN secretariat veteran Oscar Schachter, who would act as Deputy Executive Director for UNITAR’s first decade, with an early emphasis on peacekeeping. The existing prior training programmes in Geneva were transferred to UNITAR.



UNITAR Headquarters (New York, 1960’s)



First UNITAR Executive Director, Gabriel d’Arboussier



1968

In 1968, Chief S.O. Adebó of Nigeria (Term of Office 1968-1972) was appointed as Executive Director. He oversaw the expansion of UNITAR training activities, establishing a new introductory seminar for diplomats assigned to UN permanent missions in New York, and regional training seminars in parts of Africa and the Caribbean. From 1967, UNITAR launched a fellowship programme both for junior diplomats, who were hosted in Geneva and at the Hague Academy for International Law, and for more senior diplomats who undertook research on the UN system. A European office, located in Geneva, was opened in 1969. The idea of a UN staff college, which would later become the UN university, was much debated and championed by Adebó at the time.



The Making of a Delegate (UNITAR News, Vol.6, No.2, 1974)

many of its training insights, to a wider readership across the UN system. One of the most successful of these publications was *The Making of a Delegate*, published in 1972 and quickly becoming something of a reference document for newly posted diplomats arriving at the UN.



Executive Director, Chief S.O. Adebó, Opens New Staff Development Training Course (November 1970) / UN Photo

Under Adebó's directorship, UNITAR began to hold conferences and publish important reports on the operation of the UN, in relation to questions of gender, economic justice, international education, and questions of reform to the UN Charter. As well as stand-alone research reports, UNITAR published a magazine which communicated its findings, and





1970's

With the appointment of Davidson Nicol of Sierra Leone (Term of Office 1972-1982) as Executive Director in 1972, UNITAR's activities continued to expand. A scholar first and foremost, Nicol broadened the Institute's research efforts. When in 1974 the UN General Assembly voted to adopt the Declaration for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (NIEO), UNITAR quickly responded with a research project, multiple publications and conferences, and later by holding diplomatic training seminars for North-South dialogue. A "Project on the Future" of the UN was instituted in addition to the general research programme, to study North-South relations, the NIEO and alternative energy sources. UNITAR was, during this time, a space of intellectual dialogue crossing East-West and North-South divides, where academic freedom combined with access to public and internal UN meetings and documentation. Hundreds of diplomats from across the globe benefited from some



Lecture on Human Rights at the Regional Training and Refresher Course in International Law (Bahamas, November 1977)

form of UNITAR training during this period.

However, from its beginning UNITAR struggled to secure a dependable financial footing. Structurally dependent on UN Member States' voluntary contributions, which fluctuated in the face of shifting economic and political priorities, UNITAR's Executive Directors needed to maintain a constant fundraising effort. Unable to project its income beyond a few years, UNITAR could only hire personnel on a short-



Cover Image from "Making of a Delegate" magazine (1970)

term basis, making long-term strategic planning impossible. Voluntary contributions declined in the 1970s.

By the time **Michel Doo-Kingue of Cameroon** (Term of Office 1983-1992) took up position of Executive Director, UNITAR had faced many years of financial distress. It was over-extended in its operations, particularly in terms of research and its "Project for the Future", and required almost annual bailouts from the General Assembly budget. Doo-Kingue faced the task of reducing UNITAR's operations and streamlining its programmes. In 1986, the General Assembly took the decision to refocus UNITAR's activities towards training in international cooperation and multilateral diplomacy.

The training department was now generating more of an income by charging governments a fee. Joint training programmes were also instituted with other agencies such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, as well as with the Institut international d'administration publique in Paris. On the research side, the budget was constricted, and the research agenda turned towards more immediate practical outputs, such as the evaluation of development programmes.



Participants in a UNITAR Seminar on a New International Economic Order (Vienna, June 1979)



1980's

The crisis remained serious. The 1980s were particularly difficult for UNITAR. It had multiple publications committed to developing countries, but not all of them met standards of excellence. Its diplomatic training programmes seemed outdated, as many new members of the UN had been independent for 30 years and were mostly now organizing their diplomats' training through national institutions. Many developed countries were cutting off or greatly reducing their voluntary financial contributions.

In this volatile context, the Group of 77 had maintained its unwavering support for the Institute. On the crest of this support UNITAR could survive the tumult, even with low financial means. Repeated attempts at streamlining activities and achieving financial sustainability were not enough to maintain sufficient support from donor countries. In 1988, the decision was reached to sell the UNITAR building in New York in order to pay its debts. The future hung in the balance.

Finally, an independent report was commissioned by the General Assembly to help decide UNITAR's fate. Its author, Francis Blanchard, former Director General of the International Labor Office, concluded that the Institute's mandate remained relevant, advocating its reform and resumption of activities. He proposed the transfer of UNITAR Headquarters to its European Headquarters in Geneva, at the time directed by **Marcel Boisard of Switzerland** (who

later became Executive Director, Term of Office 1992-2007).

The Institute's drastic restructuring also followed the strategy adopted earlier by its Geneva office, namely, to extend programmes to other thematic



"The Servicing of International Conferences" seminar, in collaboration with the Minister of Planning of Kuwait (Kuwait, January 1982)

areas in economic and social development, as mandated by its Statutes.

Research activities, too, were greatly reduced (except research on and for training), and focus shifted primarily on more decentralized and ad hoc training. New courses and workshops on environmental issues, development economics and human rights became prevalent, were shorter, their locations more diverse, and their funding more tightly controlled.



UNITAR Briefing on the Second Regular Session of ECOSOC (Geneva, July 1982)

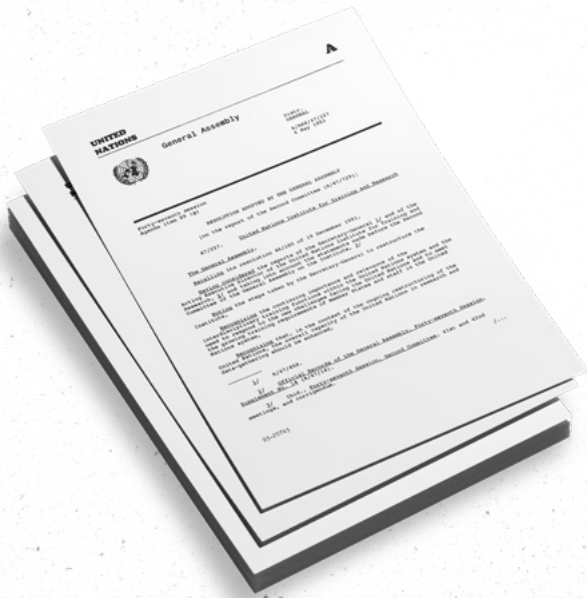


Director of UNITAR European HQ and later UNITAR Executive Director, Marcel Boisard (Term of Office 1992-2007)



1993

On 1 July 1993, UNITAR Headquarters was transferred from New York to Geneva, following a General Assembly resolution (A/Res/47/227). This move marked a kind of rebirth for UNITAR.



General Assembly Resolution (A/Res/47/227)

The new Headquarters could build on the earlier successes of two major programmes which had been launched in the mid-80s, simultaneously, by the then European Office in Geneva. The first, in collaboration with the World Bank, aimed at training for civil servants from least developed countries in external debt management and negotiations at the Paris Club. This was subsequently the first distance learning UNITAR course, made available by its Debt and Financial Management Programme. The second, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Swiss Federal Polytechnic in Lausanne (EPFL), trained developing country specialists in the use and applications of remote sensing and geographic information systems for environmental and natural resource management. Programme partners included world-class specialists at UNEP's Global Resource Information Database (GRID) and the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), who helped design

innovative training modules that paved the way for various future operations in the field of the environment and resource management (including UNOSAT, nowadays called the UN Satellite Centre). An implicit modus operandi was developed, namely that once initial needs were addressed UNITAR would transfer its data, if possible, to institutions in developing countries.

UNITAR started the first Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy in 1993 in Austria, where it was subsequently held for its first eight years, supported by the Austrian Government. The venue then moved to Norway, with support from the Norwegian government. 2023 marks the 30th anniversary of the programme, referred to as "the gold standard" in providing dedicated training in conflict prevention and analysis, negotiation, mediation and reconciliation for UN headquarters, agency and peace mission staff, as well as regional organization representatives and mid- and senior-level diplomats from around the world.



UNITAR Workshop (Geneva, 1990's)

High-level Seminars were also organized by the Programme in Switzerland in 1998 and 1999 for Directors and Assistant Secretaries-General of the UN Department for Political Affairs, together with selected senior scholars, on specific topics or interest to the Department's work ("autonomy" and "democratization" respectively) in order to inform UN practice with the latest knowledge in these fields. These evolved into an annual Seminar for Special and Personal Representatives and Envoys of the UN Secretary-General, organized since 2001.



1996

In 1996 a UNITAR Office was formally reopened in New York, at the service of the Permanent Representations and focused largely on diplomatic training and liaison with the General Secretariat. It soon reversed the decline of earlier years, expanding both the number and the thematic range of programmes for delegates in New York. It is now a well-established resource for delegates at UN Headquarters, reaching some 7,000 participants in 2022 alone.

While diplomatic training continued in improved forms, including the programme conducted in The Hague in cooperation with the United Nations Legal Office and the Academy of International Law, training in support of United Nations programmes, in collaboration with numerous specialized agencies, also developed rapidly in the 1990s. First, following the 1992 Earth Summit and subsequent negotiations, initiatives were taken for training in the implementation of the UN Framework Conventions on Climate Change then, briefly, the Convention to Combat Desertification. Other programmes focused on other environmental conventions, in particular those concerning potentially toxic products (Conventions of Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, etc.).

Meanwhile a 10-year series of conferences, held by UNITAR in partnership with Singapore's Institute of Policy Studies and the Japan Institute of International Affairs, focused on lessons learned from UN peacekeeping operations, publishing some seven volumes that became among the first references in the field.



Early CIFAL Workshop (May 2006)



First UN Earth Summit (UN Photo / Rio de Janeiro, June 1992)

Finally, a series of training courses was launched for sub-national entities and local governments within the framework of decentralized cooperation. It had the originality of being both a North-South and South-South collaboration in support of the Millennium Development Goals. Regions or cities whose successes were recognized in specific areas shared experiences with others, on issues like health, education, transportation, infrastructure, traffic, water, waste, municipal management, information and communication technologies, amongst others. UNITAR, with the support of donors, developed a methodology called City-Share that consists of various processes of self-assessment, distillation and exchange of knowledge and good practices in order to improve the performance of an organization at the local level.



2000's

To ensure the continuity of such cooperative efforts, in 2003 a new project to establish decentralized training centres was launched.

The CIFAL model (International Training Centre for Authorities and Leaders) was implemented with the establishment of new centres in China (Shanghai), Malaysia (Kuala-Lumpur), Spain (Barcelona), France (Divonne-les-Bains), and Brazil (Curitiba), always in partnership with a local institutional host. From five centres two decades ago, today the CIFAL Global Network comprises 32 centres around the world and annually trains more than 80,000 learners on a wide range of issues and in support of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Shirley Franklin - Mayor of Atlanta, Ban Ki-moon - UN Secretary-General, Carlos Lopes - UNITAR Executive Director and Alexander Mejia - President of CIFAL Atlanta (2003)

Further, as part of the decentralized cooperation impetus at UNITAR, a project office was established in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, in 2006. Its mission is to provide training for civil servants and civil society beneficiaries from the Niger Delta Region and from Nigeria's neighboring countries in West Africa. This project office was established with the support of the private sector and continues to operate with a particular focus on African youth and African women empowerment.

In accordance with the decision of the General Assembly, all the above-mentioned programmes were financed (without any subsidies from the regular UN budget) by national cooperation agencies

of industrialized countries, by "public-private-partnerships" or, sometimes, by the beneficiaries themselves. Nonetheless the general budget increased substantially and UNITAR established itself as a self-funded, credible training agency in multilateral diplomacy and economic development: "The diamond in the crown of the United Nations," as described by diplomat.

In 2003, following three years of research and a pilot phase, UNITAR established its first office in Asia in the city of Hiroshima, the only UN presence in Japan. Now marking its 20th anniversary, the Hiroshima Office has built a stellar reputation for the quality and depth of its training, the power of its unique location, and its close ties to the community. Its programmes tend to build on what Hiroshima represents: peace, prosperity and resilience.



Hiroshima, Japan

A large proportion of beneficiaries come from countries in special situations such as, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and conflict/post-conflict countries. Women and youth are priority groups. Alongside tested and tried adult learning methodologies improved over the years, the Hiroshima Office continues to explore and adopt new approaches, including low-tech and high-tech tools to reach those left behind and to deepen the impact of learning. Its current portfolio covers post-conflict reconstruction, digital upskilling, entrepreneurship, private sector development, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, disaster risk reduction, and youth and women leadership. Programmes have continued to proliferate, reaching more than 60,000 learners around the world over the last two decades.



2010's

The consolidation of UNITAR's training programmes continued under Carlos Lopes of Guinea Bissau (Term of Office 2007-2012).

By 2012 the Institute was reaching about 65,000 participants from 186 countries through various workshops, courses, and e-learning initiatives.

Sustainable development became a key focus area for UNITAR, and the climate change programmes expanded further, with training workshops and technical assistance to support the implementation of climate change commitments. Yet another programme focused on members of military, police and civilians who could potentially contribute to UN peacekeeping operations, initially offered in the form of distance learning.



"Holistic Approaches for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda" Learning Conference (Nigeria, March 2017)

South-South cooperation was actively sought and UNITAR created a special research track on multilateralism, and enhanced partnerships with institutions from the Global South to enable the sharing of knowledge and experiences. Additionally strategic partnerships with the UN research and training community were actively developed, as were partnerships for the Geneva Lecture Series with the United Nations Office at Geneva, with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) to expand UNOSAT and with EPFL for key methodological work on cities and urban development through a large expansion of CIFAL centres.

Innovative approaches to training and use of technology, including e-learning platforms, to reach a wider audience were expanded, and the UNITAR budget and staff increased significantly, attaining an average of USD 20 million annually.

In September 2012, **Sally Fegan-Wyles** of Ireland (Term of Office 2012-2015) was appointed Acting Head, Executive Director of UNITAR. Initially, she was tasked to lead the merger of seven UN research and training institutes, including UNITAR, to create one larger institute which would offer comprehensive learning solutions to broad audiences. To this task, she brought her previous experience of leading a team to establish a single UN entity focusing on gender equality and empowerment of women, UN Women, from various units and departments. However, many UN Member States were not in favour of such a merger and ultimately, due to a lack of political consensus, the initiative was not pursued further.



UNITAR celebrates 50th Anniversary / UN Photo (Switzerland, 2013)

In 2013, UNITAR marked its 50th anniversary, commemorated by the signing of a Framework of Cooperation between UNITAR and the G77 and China, Geneva Chapter. Within this framework, the G77 expressed its need for increased support from UNITAR in strengthening the capacities of its member nations. In response, UNITAR reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to assist G77 countries by enhancing their capacities in areas that are relevant to the United Nations.



Today

By the time **Nikhil Seth of India (Term of Office 2015 – Present)** joined **UNITAR as Executive Director in early October 2015**, the **SDGs and the 2030 Agenda had just been adopted in the UN General Assembly** – a truly inclusive process which had enjoyed substantial multistakeholder consensus. Nikhil Seth was one of the architects of the 2030 Agenda in his role as Director of the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs, UN Division for Sustainable Development. This



UN Secretary General and UNITAR Executive Director (2015)

overarching agenda consequently became the cornerstone of UNITAR’s own strategic framework. The programmatic work of UNITAR was organized under the pillars of Peace, People, Planet and Prosperity. SDG learning, UNOSAT and diplomatic training were further strengthened with the full and enthusiastic support of the Board of Trustees.

The COVID-19 crisis spurred technological shift within the institution. Face-to-face training was increasingly replaced by online learning, leading to an exponential increase in the number of learners. Financially, the Institute continued to grow at a robust 12 per cent each year. A new office was opened in Bonn, Germany, and in 2022 the number of CIFAL centres further increased from 14 to 29, spanning all continents. Partnerships with the private sector and academia were strengthened, leading to networks of universities - brought together in coalitions - with a focus on multidisciplinary learning. Learners were mostly in developing countries and gender parity was achieved in the numbers of learners.

UNITAR celebrates its 60th anniversary with the resolve to continue serving its many constituencies worldwide, with special attention to the most distant and remote learners. Thematically, UNITAR will continue to prioritize technology, science, and innovation to bolster its key areas of focus: Peace, People, Planet, and Prosperity pillars, as well as SDG



UNITAR Bonn Office Opens (October, 2020)



Hiroshima celebrates 20 years (2023)

learning, UNOSAT and diplomatic training. Finally, it will strive to keep learning from the past, while resolutely looking forward towards the future.

Throughout 60 years, UNITAR has stood at the forefront of training and capacity development for UN Member States, consistently adapting to meet their evolving needs and priorities. It has weathered the winds of global change, recovering from the threat of closure in the 1980s to establish itself as a dependable reference and resource for the international community. The Institute today represents a beacon of support, empowering individuals to acquire new skills and knowledge. **UNITAR wholeheartedly embraces the transformative power of training and continuous learning, firmly believing in its ability to transform people’s minds and create change.**

60 years of creating positive change



Introduction

UNITAR is a dedicated training arm of the United Nations. It's our mission to develop the individual, institutional and organizational capacity of countries and other United Nations stakeholders through high-quality learning solutions and related knowledge products and services to enhance global decision-making and to support country-level for overcoming global challenges.

Guided by the UNITAR Statute, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international agreements of 2015, the 2022-2025 strategic framework structures the Institute's objectives, programming and activities under the Peace, People, Planet and Prosperity pillars of the 2030 Agenda, in addition to crosscutting programme pillars on multilateral diplomacy, satellite analysis and applied research, and accelerating the 2030 Agenda. This report summarizes the Institute's major results and other achievements in 2022.





Our Primary Output

Trained Beneficiaries

[Youth-led Peace and Reconciliation in Colombia: A Transformational Approach](#) is a project designed by UNITAR with the generous support of the German Federal Foreign Office and in partnership with Ciudad Don Bosco.

CHART 1

Overall Beneficiaries

UNITAR provided learning, training and knowledge-sharing services to 395,987 individuals in 2022, representing a 7 per cent increase from 2021 figures of 370,139 as shown below.³

The Institute’s global network of affiliated International Training Centres for Authorities and Leaders (CIFAL) delivered 20 per cent of the beneficiaries and 60 per cent were delivered with the One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn). Seventy per cent of UNITAR’s overall beneficiaries were associated with events having specific learning outcomes. This category of beneficiaries increased by 14 per cent, from 243,790 in 2021 to 277,976⁴ in 2022. The proportion of participants from broader knowledge-sharing and other events (e.g. conferences, public lectures, meetings) represents around one third of UNITAR’s beneficiaries (30 per cent).



395,987
INDIVIDUALS REACHED

2022

Participants from learning events



Participants from other knowledge sharing and training activities

2021

Participants from learning events



Participants from other knowledge sharing and training activities

2020

Participants from learning events



Participants from other knowledge sharing and training activities



55%
Female



43%
Male

1%
Non-Binary

1%
Unreported

CHART 2

Learning-Related Beneficiaries by Gender

The overall male to female gender ratio of beneficiaries from learning-related events for 2022 was 43 to 55 (with counting peacekeeping training beneficiaries) and “non-binary” and “unreported” accounting for 1 per cent each.

CHART 3

Beneficiaries by Strategic Objective/Pillar

95 per cent of beneficiaries were associated with programming related to the advancement of environmental sustainability and green development, people and social inclusion and peace and just inclusive societies.⁵

5%	SO1 Promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies
26%	SO2 People and social inclusion
64%	SO3 Planet, environment protection and restoration
2.5%	SO4 Inclusive and sustainable economic growth
2.5%	SO5 Indivisible and integrated nature of 2030 Agenda

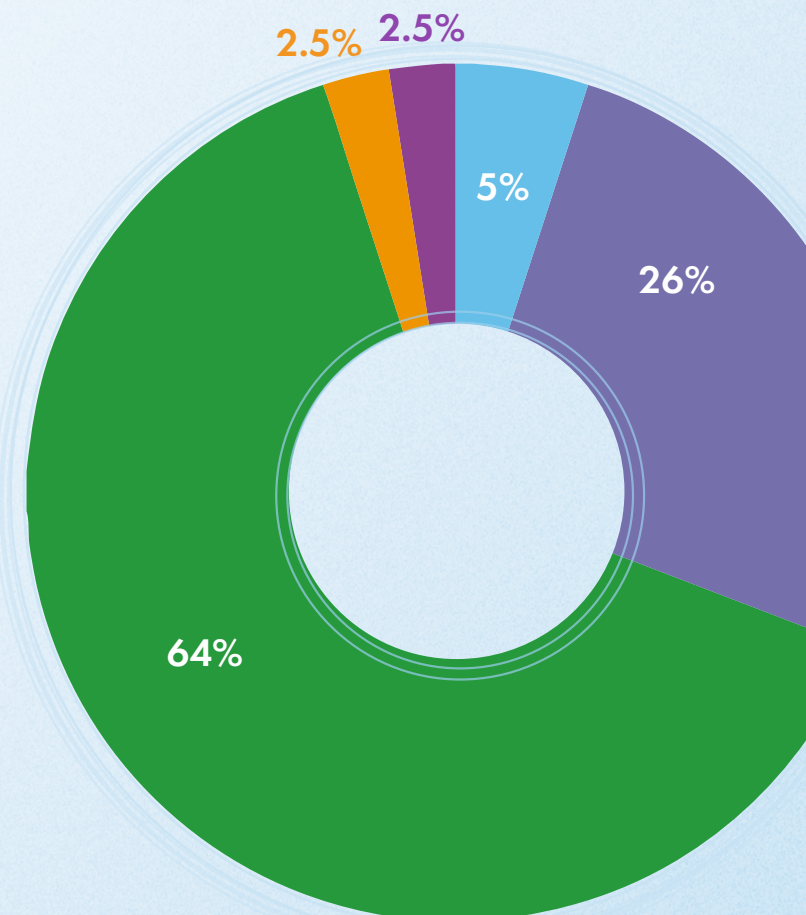


CHART 4

Learning-Related Beneficiaries by Country Status

79 per cent of learning-related beneficiaries came from developing countries (of which 16 per cent are from countries in special situations, comprised of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS), with the following regional breakdowns as seen in Chart 5: Latin America and Caribbean (27 per cent), Asia and Pacific (36 per cent), Africa (17 per cent), Europe (11 per cent), North America (7 per cent) and the Middle East (2 per cent).⁶

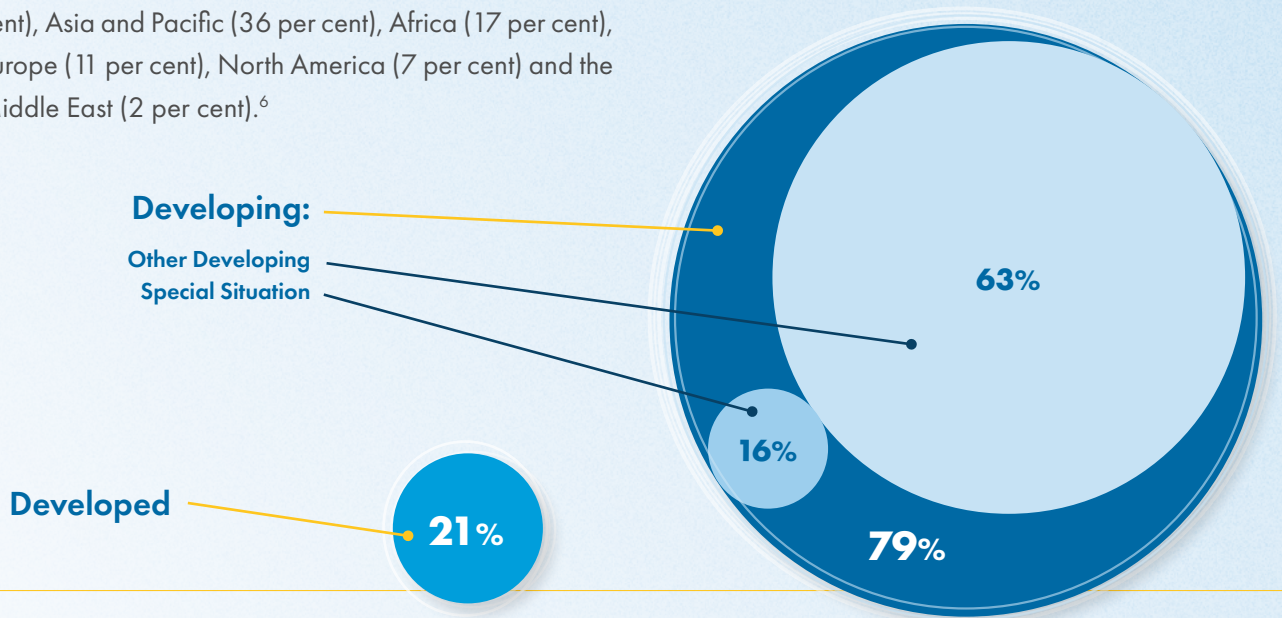
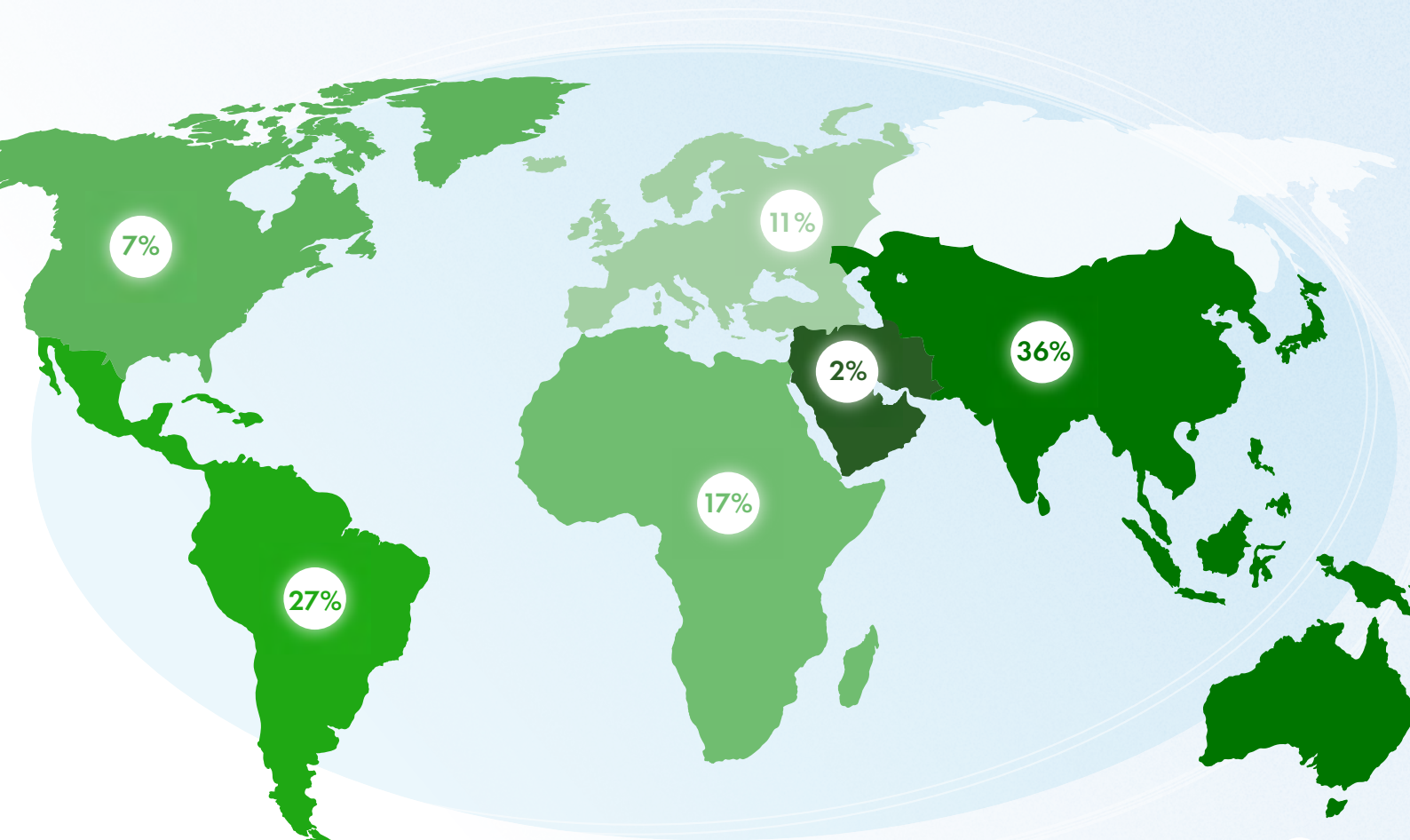


CHART 5

Learning-Related Beneficiaries by Region





45%
In-person or blended



55%
Online

1,383
EVENTS

CHART 6

Location of Face-to-Face Events

UNITAR’s overall beneficiaries were produced through the delivery of 1,383 events (equivalent to some 29,456 event days over the calendar year).⁷ Forty-five per cent of events took place through face-to-face or blended, residential training activities, the majority of which took place in the field, as shown below.

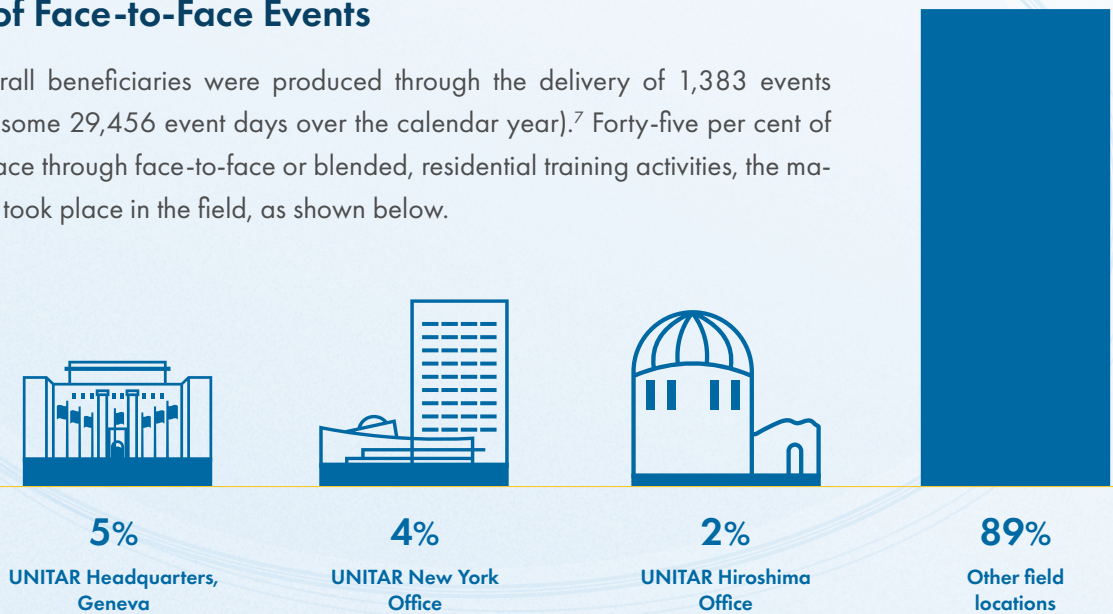
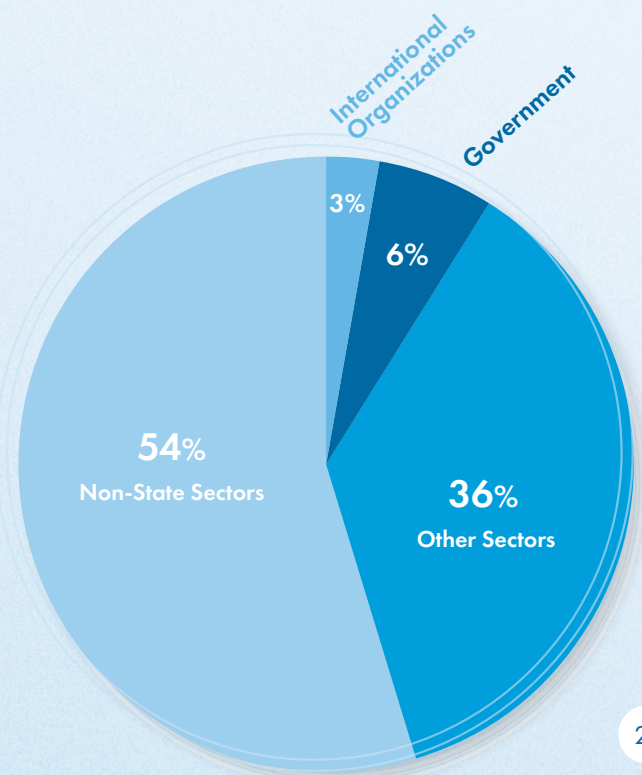


CHART 7

Learning-Related Beneficiaries by Affiliation

UNITAR serves a wide spectrum of constituencies, with 54 per cent of its learning-related beneficiaries coming from non-state sectors, including NGOs, academia and the businesses; 6 per cent from government (national, state and local); 3 per cent the United Nations and other international and regional organizations; and 36 per cent from other sectors.



UNITAR issued 86,483 certificates of participation and completion for 2022 learning-related events which have objective assessment of learning.

The male to female gender ratio of the distribution of certificates (45 to 54 per cent and 1 per cent accounting for “unreported”) is marginally less balanced than in 2021 (47 to 48 and 4 per cent accounting for “other”), following the trend of the overall gender distribution.

CHART 8
Beneficiary Reaction to Learning Services - Agree and Strongly Agree

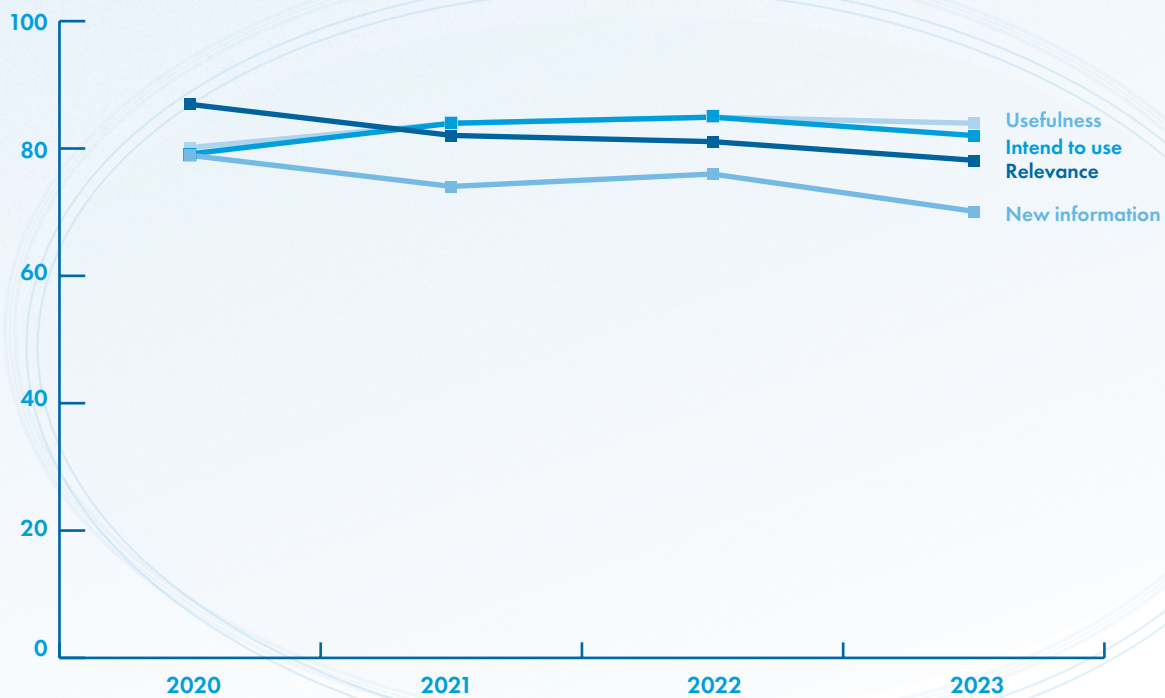
As illustrated below, feedback from learners remains stable and positive. 78 per cent of respondents either agree or strongly agree that training was job relevant, 70 per cent agree or strongly agree that information was new, 82 per cent confirm their intention to use the information they learnt, and 84 per cent confirm that the training was overall useful.⁸

The Institute monitors feedback parameters regularly as part of its activity and project monitoring, with values remaining relatively constant over the

past four years, particularly for overall usefulness.

In addition to measuring the achievement of learning objectives and beneficiary reaction to training, the Institute regularly tracks the transfer and application of acquired knowledge and skills through periodic post-training questionnaires. In 2022, 77 per cent of respondents⁹ confirm having been able to apply knowledge and skills acquired from the event they attended.

Disaggregating by gender, application is higher amongst male participants compared to the other gender groups (women and non-binary). Frequency of application of knowledge and skills is also higher for men, with 85 per cent of these group reporting more frequent application than women (75 per cent) and non-binary groups (50 per cent). Attribution of application of knowledge or skills directly to the UNITAR course and confidence to apply the knowledge and skills was lower for women and other genders compared to men and the average for the overall sample (52 per cent of respondents attribute at least 50 per cent of the application of knowledge to the UNITAR training - and 86 per cent feel confident or very confident to apply knowledge and skills).





Partnerships

A Key Pillar to Programming

A strong partnership strategy continues to be an integral part of UNITAR’s approach to achieving effective and efficient results by combining the substantive expertise of UN and other partners with UNITAR’s internal expertise in programming, adult learning and instructional design. As shown in Charts 9 and 10, 91 per cent of 2022 beneficiaries were trained through events implemented in partnership (and 95 per cent for learning-related beneficiaries).

Partners include organizations as diverse as UN entities (representing 16 per cent of all partners), governments (27 per cent), universities (24 per cent), other international organizations (5 per

cent), the private sector (5 per cent), NGOs (10 per cent), and foundations (3 per cent) and other (10 per cent). The UN CC:Learn Partnership, with UNITAR hosting the secretariat of a platform for 36 agencies; the Partnership for Action on the Green Economy, a joint initiative involving the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and UNITAR; and the CIFAL Global Network continue to be instrumental in delivering results.

91%
With partners

CHART 9
Beneficiaries by partnership

9%
Without partners

24%
Academia

16%
United Nations

27%
Governments

3%
Foundations

5%
Private Sector

CHART 10
Partner Types

5%
International Organizations (non-UN)

10%
NGOs

10%
Other



Peace

We aim to promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. We support institutions and individuals to contribute meaningfully towards sustainable peace.

Key SDG Alignments



Events



290

Learning Events



126

Beneficiaries



21,182

Learners



6,536

Certificates¹⁰



1,620

Strengthening Key Capacities in Conflict Prevention and Peacemaking

We conducted the [Francophone Sub-Regional Training Programme in Central Africa](#) enhancing capacities in peacemaking and prevention among mid and senior-level female and male officials. The annual [Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy](#) aimed at strengthening peacemaking skills with a focus on conflict analysis, constructive negotiation and mediation processes. The Regional Training Programme to Enhance Conflict Prevention and Peacemaking in Africa allowed participants to strengthen their practical skills in conflict analysis, negotiation and mediation to contribute to preventing conflict and sustaining peace on the continent.

Pre and Post Deployment Training

We continued our efforts to [improve the performance of uniformed personnel](#) deployed to UN peace operations (military, police, and corrections). Recognizing that modern peacekeeping comes with extraordinary personal risks to those who serve the cause of peace, UNITAR put particular attention to the preparation of medical and paramedical personnel through the provision of training and equipment. Ensuring that women have equal opportunities, we promoted gender balance in security and defence forces.

Women, Peace and Security

We grew our portfolio of activities to enable groups of women to take part in peace processes at all levels and in all capacities. We provided support on the monitoring of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda implementation and the development of WPS National Action Plans through direct support to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security. We continued our [Women Leadership for Peace Programme](#) to combat the gap in representation of women at all levels of peace processes.

In the international Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy and in the two intensive regional training programmes enhancing peacemaking and prevention capacities in Africa (English) and in Central Africa (French) 53 per cent of senior and mid-level diplomats, UN departmental



and peace mission staff, regional organization officials and civil society leaders taking part were women, including ambassadors, senior staff in Offices of Presidents and Prime Ministers and senior peace mission and regional organization staff. Leading female peacemakers including Special Representatives of the UN Secretary-General and a signatory to the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement served as resource persons in the programmes sharing their strategies, lessons and vision.

We are also continuing our collaboration with UN Department of Peace Operations Justice and Corrections Service through implementing an outreach and assessment exercise for women corrections personnel, thereby contributing to the implementation of the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy.

In our commitment to supporting the WPS agenda's advancement, we have also developed the first-ever [UN training for Military Gender Advisors](#) in peace operations. This training programme is a project designed by UNITAR in partnership with the UN Department of Peace Operations to ensure the integration of a gender perspective in the implementation of peace operations mandates in contexts where the protection of women, girls and gender and sexual minorities and their participation in peace processes remains a significant challenge.

Stabilization and Reconciliation in Libya

We supported stabilization and reconciliation in Libya with initiatives to enable civil society organizations in different conflict-affected contexts around the country to concretize national efforts towards sustainable peace at the community level. Our support is designed to promote sustainable and holistic change, through the involvement of different segments of society – notably youth. Furthermore, we delivered activities aimed at building the capacities of the Libyan Network of Mediators as well as of Libyan civil society. We finally conducted an assessment on the role of women in conflict resolution and reconciliation at national and local levels in Libya.



The Training of Trainers (ToT)

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

We continued to support the African Union with the integration of early warning systems and DDR related activities in priority contexts. This resulted in the operationalization of the AU Operational Guidance Notes on DDR focused on weapons and ammunition management and countering violent extremism. Moreover, we supported the dissemination of the revised Integrated DDR Standards by training practitioners on the new DDR guidance. Lastly, we continued the support to the Integrated DDR Training Group through the participation to the annual IDDRTG Meeting.

Rule of Law

We continued supporting the ongoing governmental transition process in Mali with further strengthening the capacity of the Judicial System and Promoting the Rule of Law in cooperation with the National Judicial Training Institute (INFJ). Our support is designed to enhance the training impact and sustainability, and to have a visible impact in modernized judicial system. In addition, we continued our efforts to reflect the major tasks of security forces during elections by strengthening the crisis management capacities of Malian national police, national gendarmerie, and national guard in view of the elections at tactical, operational and strategic level. In order to determine the need of integrating formal and informal justice systems, we conducted an assessment of the informal justice system in Niger.



"Utilizing my training skills has helped foster favourable cross-border relations in a conflict-prone climate."

Name:

Jeanne Danielle Nlate

Location:

Cameroon

In the cross-border area at the intersection of Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Cameroon, the movement of people, property and finance is intense. This intensity often creates conflicts and strong tensions between the countries, including violence against women and human rights violations. An annual cross-border trade fair is organized aiming to create favourable cross-border relationships.

Prior to leading the 13th edition of the fair, Jeanne completed a UNITAR training on enhancing conflict prevention and peacemaking in Central Africa. Her training had a large impact on the subsequent negotiations between the bordering countries and the smooth running of the 13th edition of the fair. Utilizing her training in active listening, interest-based negotiation, and win-win solutions, Jeanne was able to foster favourable cross-border relations and an inclusive participation of key players during the negotiations.



Programme:

Enhance Conflict Prevention and Peacemaking in Central Africa



"The aim is to disseminate information on peacebuilding trainings to young people."

Name:

Musa Carew

Location:

Sierra Leone

Musa Carew is a peacebuilder at heart. Following the participation to the Youth and Peacebuilding course at UNITAR in 2019, Musa co-founded [Peace Drive](#), an organization with the objective to share knowledge and tips on conflict management and peace processes centered on the youth. Inspired by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 recognizing the key role young people play in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security, Musa works tirelessly to involve policymakers and local communities in conversations on key topics such as peacebuilding and disarmament and to enhance civic leadership.



Programme:

[Youth and Peacebuilding Open Online Course](#)



People

We aim to promote people's well-being, including the protection and empowerment of groups that are vulnerable and marginalized, and to support equitable representation of countries in global decision-making fora.

Key SDG Alignments



Events



457

Learning Events



222

Beneficiaries



93,262

Learners



26,115

Certificates¹⁰



6,089

CIFAL Global Network

In 2022, our affiliated [CIFAL Global Network](#) expanded from 25 to 30 centers, increasing its global reach. Throughout the year, CIFAL centres delivered 381 events and benefited 80,598 individuals worldwide, with over 3,000 hours of training. With these events we aimed to promote sustainable development and enhance governance practices.

Road Safety Initiative

With the [Road Safety Initiative](#) we contributed to safer users with emphasis on the youth, the group with the highest deaths and injuries due to road traffic crashes. In 2022, a total of 6,508 beneficiaries were reached through training activities and 34,492 took part on public awareness activities and events on road safety.

Some highlights include 623 young people, representing 92 countries were trained on risk factors causing road traffic crashes and on safe road behaviours. 348 government officials from South Africa and other 1,120 beneficiaries from 127 countries received training to conduct road assessments and crash-risk mapping in hazardous locations aimed at reducing injuries and fatalities. By using a virtual reality approach applied to education, 4,417 beneficiaries from Mexico, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, South Africa and Poland were trained on the dangers and consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol.

Health Programming

Regarding maternal and infant health, we have recently launched the [Breastfeeding Education Initiative](#), which englobes a knowledge repository platform, an [e-learning course](#) on breastfeeding essentials available in 14 different languages, and a series of face-to-face and virtual training workshops. In the framework of this initiative, a first Training of Trainers was conducted in Dakar, Senegal in March 2023, with the successful participation of 41 nurses and midwives from 5 different countries in the Sub-Saharan African region.

We have, together with the [Global Surgery Foundation \(GSF\)](#), co-hosted a high-level event on strengthening health systems through surgical care, with over 500 participants (including 5 ministers), which turned out to be an impactful event during the World Health Assembly week. In November 2022, together



with Harvard University and the GSF we have co-organized the Executive Education Programme in High-value Surgical Systems, attended by 21 senior government officials and healthcare leaders from 18 countries. Moreover, we launched a groundbreaking public-private partnership initiative on strengthening countries' health systems, focused on the needs of patients with specific health conditions related to plasma-derived therapies.

In addition, our joint "Master of Science in Global Health Procurement and Supply Chain Management", implemented with our partner Empower School of Health, has welcomed a total of 98 students in both its English and French iterations, since the first iteration in June 2022 began.

Anticorruption

Five-hundred and ninety-six participants accessed to the e-learning course "[Anticorruption and Sustainable Development](#)". Its English version has sign language video and narrative audio in line with the UN disability-inclusive approach and inclusion strategy. Two-hundred and nineteen participants joined the course "The use of technologies for combating corruption". Both courses are available in English and Arabic. Two-hundred and sixty-one beneficiaries joined the Virtual Global Conference "Contemporary literacy on anticorruption".

Ageing

In the framework of the UN Decade for Healthy Ageing, we organized the Virtual Roundtable Series "Mainstreaming Knowledge on Ageing", together with the CIFAL Global Network, UNDESA, UNFPA, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, WHO, ITU, OHCHR, the Groups of States Friends of Older Persons in New York and Geneva, INPEA, ILC, the NGO Committee on Ageing, and GIA Foundation. Two hundred forty-three participants from all regions obtained a certificate of participation for participating in one or more of the 5 events; the takeaways and related videos are available in its [dedicated webpage](#).



Disaster Management

In partnership with UNDRR, we offered two online training courses which strengthen the capacity of government officials. In 2022, 677 participants conducted the "Resilience of Local Governments: A Multi-Sectoral Approach to Integrate Public Health and Disaster Risk Management" course, available in both English and Spanish. Additionally, a total of 105 beneficiaries participated in the "Making Cities Resilient: Developing Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Strategies" course which is also available in English and Spanish.

Entrepreneurship

In collaboration with UNCTAD, we offered three e-learning courses: Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees; Policymaking: Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development; and Implementation of Core SDGs Indicators for Sustainability, Reporting by Companies. These were available in four languages, English, Spanish, French, and Arabic. Through this initiative, we aimed to strengthen the skills of different stakeholders to foster the economic and social inclusion of migrants and refugees, and also, to promote a better understanding of policies that support entrepreneurship as a key driver to advance the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. In 2022, these programmes reached 1,505 beneficiaries from 142 countries.



"I want every woman giving birth to stay alive and have a safe, supported experience of delivery and parenting."

Name:

Linda Takou

Location:

Cameroon

Midwife, sexologist, founder, and activist Linda, states that maternal and neonatal health remains a major public health issue in Cameroon. Here, pregnant women face great challenges that hinder their access to knowledge, skills, pain relief, and quality care at all stages of pregnancy and beyond. Following a traumatic experience of a patient in 2013, Linda began her mission, to champion change in the area of maternal health in Cameroon.

In March 2023, Linda participated in a UNITAR training focused on enhancing breastfeeding education in Sub-Saharan Africa. Since the training, she disseminated the knowledge to her team at "Naître en Rose Academy – Cameroun" and adapted their initiatives to have more emphasis on breastfeeding. Linda's important work substantially improves the birth experiences of pregnant women in vulnerable situations.



Programme:

Training of Trainers Workshop - Improving Breastfeeding Education in Sub-Saharan Africa



"We must foster ESG thinking in every single one of us, for our enterprises to ultimately create impact."

Name:
Wu Ta-Yu

Location:
China

Whilst governments, economies and societies around the world turn towards the topic of sustainable development and environmental, social and governance (ESG) systems, China is facing a variety of obstacles hindering its sustainable transformation. Lack of awareness and a shortage of professional talent with the right expertise in government departments, organizations and institutions are just some. To address the talent gap, UNITAR-CIFAL Shanghai launched the United Nations Sustainable Development ESG Advanced Seminar in October 2022.

Since completing the seminar, Ta-Yu has dedicated himself to helping the environment, government and society to grow together. Through his company, he now advises the government and professionals on ESG measurements and developing objective, evidence-based reports vital for enterprise's sustainability transparency. Ta-Yu has already shared his knowledge with approximately 1,000 individuals through online and in-person sessions and remains committed to pioneering sustainability throughout China.



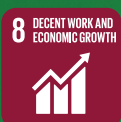
Programme:
UNITAR-CIFAL Shanghai Advanced Seminar on Environmental Social and Governance



Planet

We aim to strengthen capacities that foster a green, low-carbon and climate resilient transition, and to strengthen capacities that manage dangerous chemicals and waste in a sound and sustainable manner. We support the conversation, restoration and safeguarding of the planet for present and future generations, improving the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Key SDG Alignments



Events



101

Learning Events



77

Beneficiaries



239,212

Learners



226,372

Certificates¹⁰



74,117

Key Research Products



15

UN CC:E-Learn

In 2022, we continued delivering high-quality education on climate change and green economy to individuals from all over the globe. The [UN CC:Learn](#) e-learning platform delivered a record of 65,000 certificates of completion and expanded its portfolio to 105 learning products in several different languages.

Youth Survey

Considering the increasingly important role of youth in climate change action and their growing representation among UN CC:Learn alumni (in 2022, 48 per cent of certificate recipients were below 25 years old), UNITAR, as the UN CC:Learn Secretariat, designed a 25-question survey in seven languages to get insights into this audience to help the organization better understand this age group, and consequently, craft learning initiatives that fit their needs, particularly in the fields of climate change and green economy.

The survey covered key areas, such as young people's interest, expectations and climate action and was answered by over 6,000 youth from different parts of the world. It has shown that 91 per cent of respondents believe that they are being affected by climate change, with 77 per cent reporting that climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, while 72 per cent have reported that they are already taking steps to face up to it. Also, the survey has shown that 98 per cent of respondents think that climate change should be taught at schools and universities, putting climate change education at the core of the solutions to the climate crisis.



PAGE - Training on Macroeconomic Modelling For a Green and Fair Economic Transformation For UN RCO Economists

As part of the [Partnership for Action on Green Economy \(PAGE\)](#), we conducted extensive training on macroeconomic modelling for a green and fair economic transformation, as part of a global training package. This included the 2nd edition of the Inclusive Green Economy Modelling (IGEM) Course in Indonesia, which was conducted in collaboration with the APIK Indonesia Network and the University of Indonesia and involved 77 participants from 19 universities across the country. Furthermore, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Coordination Office (DCO), we organized a 2-day introductory training on macroeconomic modelling for a green and fair economic transformation for UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) economists. The training session was successfully attended by almost 35 RCO economists and other UN colleagues and provided participants with a glimpse of the more in-depth and advanced training programme being organized in 2023 on analytical tools that can be deployed to advance a green economic transformation, particularly related to multi-layered and multi-level (global-regional-national) integrated policy analysis and programming.

E-Learning Courses on Chemicals and Waste Management

In collaboration with the Swedish Government, we launched [five e-Learning courses](#) on chemicals and waste management. These courses are all free, self-paced, provide a certificate upon completion and can contribute to improved knowledge in the subject areas; Waste Management and Circular Economy, and a 4-part series on Chemicals Control (financing, legislation, risk reduction and enforcement).

Update of E-waste Collection Rates, Targets, Flows, and Hoarding

A new study by SCYCLE provides key statistics of e-waste flows and collection rates in the EU-27, Norway, United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Iceland from 2010 to 2021 by drawing and integrating data from several sources. The study reveals that the amount of electronics released in the market in these countries increased from 9.8 million metric tonnes (Mt) in 2010 to 13.3 Mt in 2019 (25.2 kg/inhabitant). The e-waste generated also shows an increase of 2.1 Mt, from 8.3 Mt in 2010 to 10.4 Mt (19.6 kg/inhabitant) in 2021. The documented formal collection of e-waste shows an increase of 1.8 Mt, from 3.8 Mt in 2010 to 5.6 Mt (10.5 kg/inhabitant) in 2021.

“Every household has electronic devices. Today’s devices are tomorrow’s e-waste. Therefore, proper disposal of electronic devices is a must.”

- Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India Alongside the Global E-waste Monitor

Every year, millions of tons of electronic waste (e-waste) are generated globally. In 2019 alone, 53.6 million metric tons of electronic waste were produced, a 21 per cent increase from 2014. This staggering number of often improperly discarded electronic products has serious consequences for the environment, biodiversity, and people’s health. So, what can be done to address this problem? First, we need to understand it. Against this backdrop, the [UNITAR Sustainable Cycles \(SCYCLE\) Programme](#) has been raising awareness of this problem and helping policymakers and industry leaders seize the opportunity that tackling e-waste can have.



"Unleashing knowledge and creativity of teachers and students unlocks a golden opportunity for global leadership and climate change mobilization."

Name:

Asha Alexander

Location:

United Arab Emirates

In the warm city of Dubai, school principal, Asha, is building an "army" of climate literates. To successfully mobilize climate action, Asha believes it is crucial to develop a comprehensive understanding of climate change and its interconnected topics. Since discovering UN CC:Learn (a collaborative initiative of 36 multilateral organizations working together to help countries build the knowledge and skills they need to take action on climate change) in 2019, she has inspired over 30,000 individuals to engage with environmental issues. Under her leadership, all her students and staff have successfully completed at least seven UN CC:Learn courses.

Asha's commitment has driven measurable results for many communities, with her learners initiating climate change action through projects such as the "Plant a Legacy" tree-planting initiative, aiming to plant 15,000 trees across the United Arab Emirates. Moving forward, Asha remains driven to promote climate change action and education, both in Dubai and on a global scale.



Programmes:

[Gender Equality and Human Rights in Climate Action and Renewable Energy](#), [Sustainable Diet](#), [Introductory E-Course on Climate Change](#), [Children and Climate Change](#), [Human Health and Climate Change](#), [Climate Change International Legal Regime](#), [How to Prevent E-Waste](#)



"I was deeply motivated to address a serious issue in my country, impacting the health and self-esteem of millions of women"

Name:

Mamunur Rahman

Location:

Bangladesh

As the second largest exporter of western fast fashion brands, Bangladesh relies heavily on its female labour force. Yet within factory walls, women encounter numerous challenges, including lack of access to feminine hygiene products and the general taboos that surround menstrual health in the country. Often factory workers are forced to make the difficult choice to take unpaid sick leave or endure horrendous, unsanitary conditions.

Mamunur's life took a new turn after attending a UNITAR training on Sustainable Consumption and Production. Feeling inspired, Mamunur became a social entrepreneur, establishing Ella Pad, a not-for-profit organization initially offering sustainable sanitary pads to female workers. Since the start, Ella Pad has had a transformative effect, significantly improving the health, work conditions and self-esteem of countless women. Continuing to empower women both socially and financially, the organization's pads are today benefiting around 1.5 to 2 million women.



Programme:

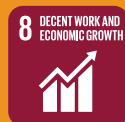
Sustainable Consumption and Production



Prosperity

We aim to promote and help countries to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth by supporting people to become job-ready and empowering changemakers.

Key SDG Alignments



Events



98

Learning Events



38

Beneficiaries



9,735

Learners



7,251

Certificates¹⁰



1,742

Entrepreneurship

In 2022, more than 2,800 Kenyan women entrepreneurs developed skills to develop their businesses through our Great Ideas Space initiative, in a [joint programme with Unilever's Sunlight and Absa Bank Kenya](#). The participants learned from business leaders and joined a network of fellow entrepreneurs and the top learners won advertising services from Unilever. Absa Bank helped process financial products. In Iraq, we hosted our first 'hybrid training' as part of our COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme with 19 entrepreneurs in attendance from various regions of Iraq, who were among the top 30 learners that worked on shaping their innovative projects till the end of the programme in March 2022.

Digital Upskilling and Reskilling

Our [programmes in Afghanistan](#) focussed on empowering 1000 women participants on future of work amidst challenging ground realities, through digital reskilling and included digital hackathons where selected participants were given an opportunity to present digital solutions to local and regional challenges they intended to overcome at the end of the programme. Our virtual conference, [Closing the Digital Divide](#) included programme participants from Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Sahel region who attended panel discussions with members from UNDP, GIZ, UNECA, Microsoft, and UNCTAD amongst others.



Youth Ambassadors Asia Pacific Training Programme Graduates

Youth and Women Empowerment

In 2022, over 80 per cent of our training participants identified as women and more than 60 per cent were from developing countries. The [UNITAR Hiroshima Youth Ambassador Programme](#), initiated more than a decade ago, selects 20 students from local high schools in Hiroshima to deepen their understanding of global issues and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2021, the [UNITAR Youth Ambassador Asia Pacific Programme](#) was launched, which aims to empower high school students in Hong Kong and various cities in China, as well as in other Asia-Pacific countries, to help our world build back better, greener, and stronger from the COVID-19 pandemic. We also completed the sixth cycle of the [Women's Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction \(DRR\) Training Programme](#) for World Tsunami Awareness Day, training more than 150 women in the Pacific region since its launch in 2016.



Shumoos Jaber presents her green initiatives in Iraq at a side event of the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

Trade and Finance

The Spanish-speaking world was introduced to our popular [trade, food security, and nutrition joint programme](#) with FAO, our partners for the past ten years. Learners benefit from its learning infrastructure and global network of experts, and join the growing network of alumni. The new online course in Spanish received great interest, especially from government agencies, and 70 participants (43 per cent women, 57 per cent men) joined the programme.

Combating Financial Crimes and Anti-Money Laundering

Alongside UNCTAD, we conducted a roundtable discussion on the topic, '[The Global Rules that Advance Local Solutions](#)' with 81 people in attendance to hear distinguished women diplomats and leaders responsible for fostering sustainable development discuss possible solutions to issues ranging from global recession and increase of illicit economies and conflicts, to the instability of markets fuelled by speculative moves and price and quantity manipulations.

Hiroshima and Nuclear Disarmament

Young nuclear disarmament activists from Japan met for a [frank dialogue with United Nations Secretary-General](#) António Guterres, during his visit to Hiroshima in August 2022. Commemorating the 1945 atomic bombing of the city, they discussed the challenges for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and young people's innovative solutions to bring about a world free of nuclear weapons. Under our L.E.A.D. #Future initiative, diplomats from 19 Asian countries built their negotiation skills for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In the online training, the participants experienced a [360-degree tour of the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Dome](#), thanks to 3D virtual technologies.



"I didn't learn how to use weapons to fight terrorism. Instead, I use my thirst for knowledge, to learn more and share with my society."

Name:

Sayf Al Ashqar

Location:

Iraq

In 2014, a devastating terror attack on Mosul destroyed not only the University of Mosul, but also the Central Library, causing the loss of more than 1 million resources. Sayf's expatriate experience put him at immediate risk and so his family fled the city.

After returning in 2017, Sayf and his colleagues took on the immense task of reconstructing the library and collecting new resources. At this point, Sayf attended a UNITAR training that helped him to refine his communication, leadership, and entrepreneurial skills. These skills helped him to go on to secure funding and community donations for the project. Under Sayf's leadership, the destroyed library was transformed back into a thriving community space. Today, people gather there to read, contemplate in silence, and engage in lively discussions and debates on various topics of interest.



Programme:

Mobilizing Resilient Entrepreneurs to Address Food Insecurity, Public Health and Unemployment



"Thanks to the knowledge I've gained, I can now empower women to become self-reliant."

Name:

Kayowa Miphy

Location:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In the Congo, women encounter significant challenges in selling their products and growing businesses. These challenges obstruct social inclusion and equality, significantly impacting the sustainable development of the region.

Working as an agro-economist, Kayowa's life took an unexpected turn as an interest in nutrition within other countries and the drive to make an impact through her career grew. Following the completion of a UNITAR and UN Food Agriculture Organization training, Kayowa was able to pursue a new career as Gender, Nutrition and Social Inclusion Advisor at the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Today, Kayowa confidently advocates for trade among women, youth and indigenous communities, while disseminating knowledge and championing change to reduce malnutrition amongst the vulnerable.



Programme:

Trade and Food Security

Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN Women, delivers remarks before the start of the International Women's Day March for Gender Equality and Women's Rights (UN Photo/Devra Berkowitz).



Multilateral Diplomacy

We aim to promote people's wellbeing and to support equitable representation of countries in global decision-making fora. We work to strengthen representation of countries in special situations within institutions of global governance.

Key SDG Alignments



Events



169

Learning Events



138

Beneficiaries



7,546

Learners



3,573

Certificates¹⁰



1,392

Master's Programmes

For students and professionals who wish to pursue a career in international affairs, we have launched four new hybrid Master's programmes. These programmes are designed to offer first-hand experience and solid understanding of diplomacy, international law and the United Nations. Through our Division for Multilateral Diplomacy, we now have eleven ongoing joint Master's programmes with eight Universities in four continents.

CVF-UNITAR Capacity Building Fellowship 2022 – Climate Diplomacy Training

We partnered with the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) to ensure that the COP negotiators of the CVF Member States can understand, engage in and master representation and policy development activities on climate change. The CVF-UNITAR Climate Diplomacy Training, conducted in Dhaka, Bangladesh, prepared the delegates well for COP27 and enabled them to effectively represent the needs and demands of the world's most climate vulnerable countries, in one of the most important multilateral fora.



Diplomatic Skills Training for the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

We have trained diplomatic skills and strengthened capacities of 9 high-level staff members of the IsDB Regional Hubs in 2022. The Executive Diploma in Diplomatic Practice comprised an intensive selection of customized training modules and visits to strategic entities, and we have developed it in close consultation with appointed IsDB focal points.

UNIDIR Summer Course on International Normative Frameworks, Information Communication Technologies and Artificial Intelligence

A two-week innovative summer course developed in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) addressed the need for capacity development in the field of international normative frameworks, information communication technologies and artificial intelligence, thus contributing to a growing global network of trained leaders familiar with the latest developments in the field.

Science Diplomacy Immersion Week

We successfully implemented our first cooperation as part of the Science Diplomacy Coalition. This is a gathering of 14 Geneva-based agencies, led by the Geneva Science Diplomacy Anticipator (GESDA) and including agencies such as CERN, Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) or the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). We organized a five-day Science Diplomacy Immersion Week in Geneva in

May, bringing together 31 international participants from both scientific and diplomatic background and training them on topics as diverse as artificial intelligence, human augmentation, climate change and the future of multilateralism.

PGA Fellowship Programme

In partnership with Office of the President of the General Assembly (PGA), we brought 6 young diplomats and civil servants to New York from developing countries, particularly from LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. The PGA Fellowship Programme aims to promote youth engagement in multilateralism and support the next generation of diplomats. The Fellowship is structured to overcome the shortfalls of traditional short-term trainings by providing Fellows with the unique opportunity to gain in-depth real-world UN experience, relevant training, and to build relationships that will serve them over the course of their careers.

Core Diplomatic Training

As part of our Core Diplomatic Trainings in New York, we coordinated the transitional workshop from the 76th to the 77th PGA (H.E. Mr Abdullah Shahid to H.E. Mr. Csaba Körösi), the Lessons Learned from the Special Human Security Report, the Structure, Drafting and Adoption of UN Resolutions, and the successful partnership with Columbia Law School on Negotiation Mediation and Conflict Resolution to name a few.

SDG Training Center

We developed a new edition of the [Sustainable Development Goals Training Center](#) during the High-Level Political Forum, reaching 3,691 participants, under the themes of [Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic](#).

UN How To App

Furthermore, we have incorporated new technologies, developing a user-friendly mobile app "[UN How To](#)", downloaded more than 16,500 times, which is currently being updated for its 2023 version.





"I am dedicated to supporting many more women in becoming leaders and innovators in the coconut value chain."

Name:

Ebun Feludu

Location:

Nigeria

The need for more female leadership in least developed countries is critical. Here, communities face multilayered challenges which demand more inclusive solutions in leadership positions to achieve real sustainable development and improved outcomes.

Ebun, the CEO of Kókári Coconuts & Company, stands as a remarkable female leader and role model. As a lifelong learner, and already running her successful company, she took part in a UNITAR workshop on gender, women's leadership, and mentoring. This significantly bolstered her leadership abilities, enabling her to find new solutions and, under her guidance, nurture more trust and engagement within her team. Today, Ebun is working to build a network of fellow businesswomen with participants from the programme, with a vision of creating a virtual platform for business minded women to continue to engage and support one another.

Programme:

Gender, Women's Leadership and Mentoring





"The diplomatic world operates, talks and moves very differently to the military, straightforward style I am used to."

Name:

Mashkurul Haque

Location:

Bangladesh

Mashkurul's remarkable journey unfolded as he transitioned from a distinguished military career in the Bangladesh army to pursuing his own path.

He came to the USA on a sabbatical enrolling as an international student and was offered a chance to join UNITAR's Global Diplomacy Initiative (GDI) programme. Mashkurul's theoretical knowledge was complemented by a traineeship at UNITAR and later he joined UNITAR as a consultant, developing and delivering a cybersecurity awareness programme to diplomats and the UN staff.

Combining his military background, knowledge from the GDI programme, and diverse UN experiences, Mashkurul now serves as the Security Training Coordinator at the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The GDI programme acted as a catalyst, enabling him to pursue his desired career in the development sector and make a lasting impact.



Programme:

Global Diplomacy Initiative

The dashboard presents aggregated population exposure to flooding at Province and District level. The flood extent shown in the map is produced by UNOSAT flood AI service using Sentinel-1 satellite image and by Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA). Thailand using COSMO-SKYMED satellite image over multiple day period. UNOSAT performed automated population exposure analysis using the flood extent from both sources and gridded population data provided by WorldPop.

Population Exposed by UNOSAT >> [Here](#)
 Get the UN-ASIGN app and send ground feedback: [App Store](#), [Google Play](#)
 Send report via web browser: [Flood Reporter](#)

Potentially Affected Bridge [GeoEye-1, 20 Oct. 2022]

Potentially Affected Structure [GeoEye-1, 20 Oct. 2022]

UN ASIGN

Report Points

- Type
- Airport Affected
 - Bridge Affected
 - Building Facility Affected
 - Health Facility Affected
 - House Affected
 - Port Affected

Disclaimer:
 - This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to UNITAR - UNOSAT.
 - All statistics are computed based on WorldPop and cover only over Thailand.

 **2.1M**
 Population Exposed

 **19.9k**
 Inundated Area (km2)

 **296.6M**
 Inundated Area (Rai)



Inundated Area by Province


Province Name	Inundated Area (km2)
Nakhon Sawan	838.2
Suphan Buri	740.2
Phitsanulok	736.3
Sukhothai	719.5
Khon Kaen	690.4
Chechoengsao	675.1
Chechoengsao	597.4
Roi Et	580.8
Lop Buri	487.3
Lop Buri	485.7
Cheyaphum	481.1
Cheyaphum	478.8
Buri Ram	453.5
Buri Ram	436
Nakhon Pathom	408.1
Nakhon Pathom	387.3
Kalasin	344.7
Kalasin	325.9
Uthai Thani	302.4
Uthai Thani	300
Nakhon Nayok	267.8
Nakhon Nayok	264.4
Uttaradit	262.9
Uttaradit	247.5
Saraburi	212.2
Saraburi	192.3
Yasothon	181.5
Yasothon	179.4
Tak	172.8
Tak	172.1
Udon Thani	169.9
Udon Thani	160.7
Sakon Nakhon	157.3
Sakon Nakhon	137.5
Nong Khai	108
Nong Khai	106.3
Nakhon Phanom	92.2
Nakhon Phanom	84.7
Lampang	80.6
Lampang	78.9
Nonchaburi	75.1
Nonchaburi	74.6
Loei	73.4
Loei	70.1
Rayong	61.4
Rayong	54.5
Bueng Kan	49.6
Bueng Kan	46.2
Samut Sakhon	38.1
Samut Sakhon	30.1
Lamphun	29
Lamphun	28.8
Prechuap Khiri Khan	26.7
Prechuap Khiri Khan	20.7
Mae Hong Son	16
Mae Hong Son	15.2
Mukdahan	14.5
Mukdahan	13

Satellite Analysis and Applied Research (UNOSAT)

We aim to optimise the use of new technology, including geospatial technologies for evidence-based decision making, and to support coherence for the 2030 agenda.

Key SDG Alignments


1 NO POVERTY




9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



13 CLIMATE ACTION



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Events



14

Learning Events



12

Beneficiaries



601

Learners



554

Certificates¹⁰



383

Mapping Products



1,034

Satellite Imagery Analysis

The increase in the occurrences of disasters and the high numbers of victims of conflicts are urgent issues that require effective and rapid action. Satellite imagery analysis can cover large areas and provide accurate information in near real-time. The ability of national and regional authorities to seamlessly collect, integrate, analyse geospatial information in a comprehensible and easy-to-use format is key to strengthening disaster and climate resilience, supporting humanitarian action, and supporting sustainable development policies. In 2022, through the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), we continued to promote evidence-based decision-making for peace, security, and resilience using geo-spatial information technologies.

Mapping

In addition to trained beneficiaries, we continued to deliver other important services, including more than one thousand geospatial derived products to partners in 70 countries. We delivered about half of these products through our [Emergency Mapping Service](#), in support of 18 organizations and 6 National Governments.

Training

Climate change threatens to worsen natural hazards in countries already vulnerable to floods, cyclones, and coastal inundation.



We aim to strengthen the capacities of government stakeholders [to use geospatial information](#) to improve their disaster response operations and overall resilience. This year we held five trainings in three Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific – Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu – and a regional training with the Indian Ocean Rim Association on geospatial data collection, management, and analysis to support decision making for efficient and effective preparedness and response – reaching 128 government stakeholders at the national level.

Major Activations

Among the 72 occasions in which our Emergency Mapping Service was activated, was [the tsunami in the pacific](#). The tsunami was caused by the volcanic eruption of Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai in January 2022, the largest recorded since the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883. The products shared were used by partners such as UNOCHA to support response operations. In August, when Pakistan’s 2022 monsoon season produced devastating floods, affecting millions of people, we also supported emergency response by delivering 7 preliminary situation assessments and 13 comprehensive impact/damage assessments.



Presenting satellite-derived image analysis

GEO Awards

Also this year, we received the GEO Participating Organization Award for its Emergency Mapping service, recognizing the productivity, innovation, novelty and exemplary efforts in the use of Earth observations to support sustainable development.

Cultural Heritage

States affected by fragility, conflict, and violence face major threats to their national security, economy, and environment. Cultural heritage is directly impacted by this human insecurity as well. In the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, we partnered with UNESCO to [support efforts to safeguard the country’s heritage and cultural expressions](#) through the use of geospatial technologies. Within the scope of [this partnership](#), the United Nations Satellite Centre actively monitored 6 selected historic urban city centers, 6 World Heritage Sites, and 13 sites from Ukraine’s National Tentative List by producing 33 damage assessment reports, 3 live web maps and 45 story maps and digitizing 238 cultural heritage sites that were damaged.



Soloman Island Capacity Development Training focusing on data collection, management and analysis for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Resilience



"Now we can plan new resilient infrastructure projects that ensure our people's safety."

Name:

Raviky Talae

Location:

Vanuatu

Vanuatu, a small island nation in the South Pacific is facing significant threats from rising sea levels. Coastal flooding poses great risks to its infrastructure. However, these risks can be prevented, and damage mitigated, by providing local decision-makers with knowledge of innovative technologies and, more specifically, evidence-based planning with geospatial information technologies.

Raviky, an Infrastructure Coordinator at the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities of Vanuatu, had completed a UNOSAT training when he was inspired to request the UNOSAT team help him to digitise and repair Vanuatu's road data. The work has empowered Raviky and his team, who plan to use this new data and their new abilities to analyse coastal flooding, safe zones and to identify areas where future resilient infrastructure is needed.



Programme:

Geospatial Decision Support for Climate Resilience



Accelerating the 2030 Agenda

We aim to optimise the use of technology and to support coherence and evidence-based policies of the 2030 Agenda.

Key SDG Alignments

17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



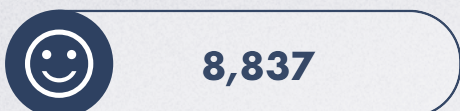
Events



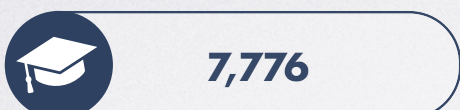
Learning Events



Beneficiaries



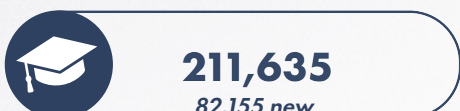
Learners



Certificates¹⁰



UN SDG:Learn Users



UN SDG:Learn Partners



Breaking Sectoral Silos in National Planning and UN Support

We continued providing comprehensive support to several island States to help leverage systems thinking and ensure more integrated, participatory and responsive planning processes. In Cyprus, we helped develop a national SDG Action Plan with a monitoring framework and targets, as well as recommendations on how to better incorporate social and environmental dimensions in the implementation of the country's Long-term Strategy. We have presented these at the high-level briefing of the Cypriot Government, and provided training to civil servants and other stakeholders on how to better mainstream SDGs into policies, projects, and actions and contribute to SDG reporting. The proposed monitoring mechanism should enable annual integrated progress reviews to help inform EU reporting and national budgeting. This work has already contributed to better engagement of other stakeholders on the SDGs.

In collaboration with UNDESA, we have supported UNRCO for Mauritius and Seychelles in applying systems thinking to enable the two SIDS to transform their development paths towards more resilience, sustainability, and inclusiveness. The research results for Seychelles were presented to the Cabinet during a High-Level Dialogue between the Government and UNCT in May 2022. Further, UNRCO Madagascar and UNITAR developed an approach for using systems thinking for



Common Country Analysis informing the development of UNSDCF. This methodology was used to develop a map of interconnected performance areas and policies allowing to act most impactfully across major issues and dimensions.

Crowd4SDG

Under the [Crowd4SDG project](#), we have contributed to a global conversation on the use of citizen science data for monitoring the SDGs. Together with several International Organizations, we developed a Policy Brief with recommendations for National Statistical Offices on this topic and pledged to join a new Collaborative on Citizen Data. The Institute also helped run Crowd4SDG data challenges for youth and mentor teams on data projects.

UN SDG:Learn

Finally, [UN SDG:Learn Partnership](#) has grown as a result of the creation of a new SDG4Business Task Force to address the learning needs of MSMEs, in particular. The IAEG on SDG Indicators also decided to use the gateway's statistics page as the main go-to place for all learning on SDG indicators. Finally, we have launched a [new SDG Fitness Test](#) with UNESCO in early 2022 to help learners self-assess their cross-cutting sustainability competencies.





"We can protect our beaches more effectively with the data estimates we provide to monitor the pollution of our water and beaches."

Name:

Shazna Ashiyath

Location:

Maldives

One of the greatest threats to the Maldivian environment, its economy and public health, is marine plastic pollution. As plastic waste accumulates along its shores, infiltrates its marine habitats and waterways, urgent action is needed to preserve the island country's ecological integrity.

Shazna, a statistician at the Maldives Bureau of Statistics, participated in the Crowd4SDG project, researching the use of integrating non-traditional data sources, like citizen science data (research done in collaboration with the general public), for accurate monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals. For the Maldives, this means that marine plastic pollution and its impact can now be monitored more effectively, enabling more informed decisions to be made. The project also led to a partnership with a local organization conducting beach clean-ups and documenting plastic debris, empowering grassroots action by citizens to address plastic pollution. Shazna is thrilled at the progress that has been made so far.



Programme:

Crowds4SDG Project



The Defeat-NCD Partnership

A public-private-people partnership, our aim is to enable and assist all low-resource countries to scale-up action on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD). We do this through national capacity building, community scale-up of NCD services, affordability and accessibility of essential NCD supplies, and financing for country-level NCD programming.

Key SDG Alignments



Events¹¹



5

Learning Events¹²



4

Beneficiaries¹³



2,393

Learners¹⁴



2,272

Certificates¹⁰



497

Gambia

The Defeat-NCD Partnership, in collaboration with various organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank, assisted the Gambia Ministry of Health in developing and launching its Costed Action Plan. The plan aims to secure USD 57.8 million over five years to reduce Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) mortality by over a third as part of Gambia's National Multisector NCDs Strategy 2022-2027.

Rwanda

The Defeat-NCD Partnership went on to help Rwanda develop a Costed Action Plan seeking USD 376.2 million under its National NCD Strategy 2020-2025. The UN Interagency Task Force on NCDs has commended the work done and this was recognized in an award by WHO for Rwanda.

Djibouti

Following its success in Gambia and Rwanda, the Defeat-NCD Partnership was invited by the Government of Djibouti to establish a new partnership focused on national capacity building, data collection, communications, community services, accessibility of NCD supplies, and sustainable financing models.



India

In 2022, the Defeat-NCD Partnership signed a framework agreement with the Government of India to collaborate on building institutional capacities, introducing innovative technologies for self-care, and improving access to essential NCD supplies. Supplementary agreements were also made with the state governments of Madhya Pradesh, Goa, and Jharkhand to support the rollout of the Human Papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination programme for cervical cancer prevention.

The Defeat-NCD Partnership aims to mobilize social efforts in India to reduce premature mortality from NCDs, including training two million youth in civic engagement and community service. Together with the Capacity Building Commission of the Government of India and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, The Defeat-NCD Partnership supported a pilot training programme by developing modules in English and Hindi and conducted online sessions to propagate the curriculum in multiple languages.



Ministry of Health Rwanda

Global Affairs

On the global front, as previewed and with the strong support from its partners, The Defeat-NCD Partnership transitioned from its hosting arrangements to become an independent legal entity based in Geneva, Switzerland. It is registered as an association and has received necessary tax exemptions from the government authorities. The organization maintains strong collaborations with partners within the United Nations System, particularly with WHO and UNITAR, to advance joint projects related to NCDs, digital health, training, research, and capacity building.

The Defeat-NCD Partnership organized its flagship annual high-level session at the World Health Summit in Berlin, which was well-attended and appreciated by ministers from partner countries. The Partnership is actively involved in implementation research, partnering with WHO, UNITAR, and the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research to incentivize young researchers from low- and middle-income countries. The objective is to encourage innovative approaches and scale up context-specific solutions for NCD responses.

Over 100 applications were received for the research scheme, and eight projects were selected, including initiatives addressing diabetes care in conjunction with tuberculosis in Uganda, involving people living with diabetes in policy making in Peru, implementing sugary beverage restrictions in China, analyzing smoking legislation in China, promoting mobile phone-based self-management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in India, assessing health system capacity in Ethiopia, addressing childhood diabetes in Cameroon, tackling drug-related problems in Russia, and focusing on healthy aging in Egypt.





Financial Information

In 2022, the Institute delivered activities and produced results with USD 41.4 million in expenditures.

UNITAR is project-based and does not receive any funds from the United Nations regular budget. UNITAR is financed entirely from voluntary contributions derived mainly from UN Member States, the business sector, other UN agencies, others such as public institutions and universities, NGOs and CIFAL centers affiliation fees as shown in Chart 12.

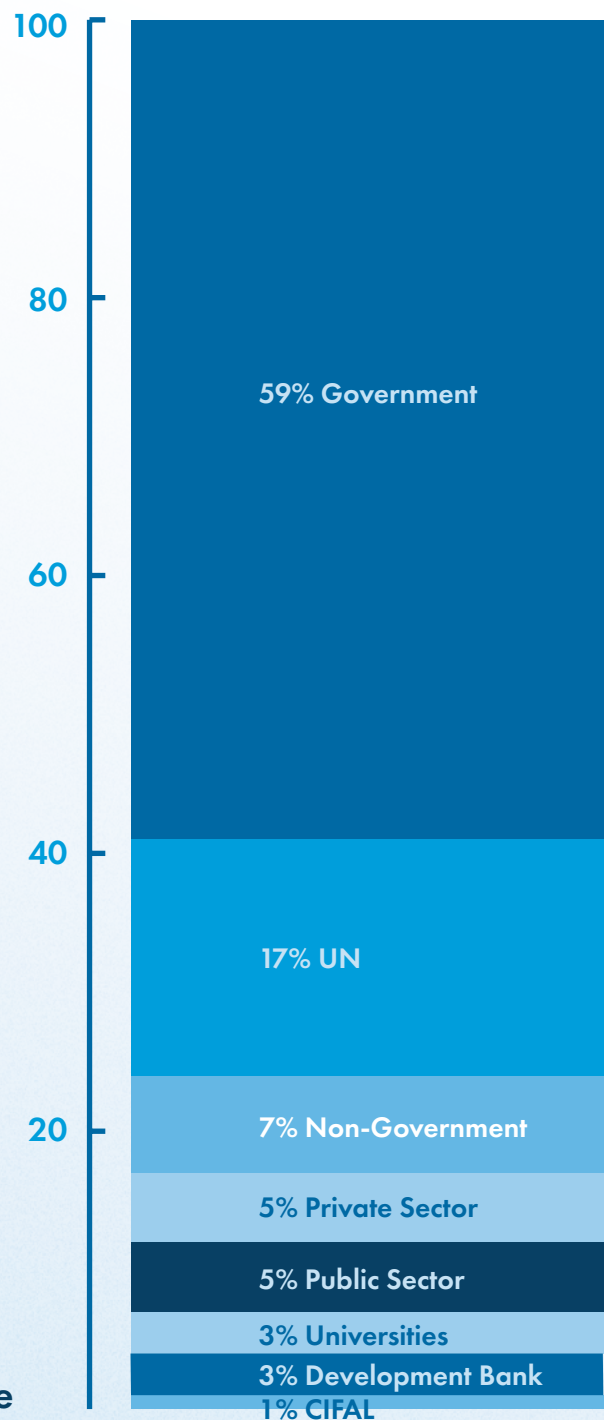


CHART 12
2022 Income by Source

The Strategic Framework Fund, now entitled Leave No One Behind Fund, is a flexible, pool instrument to leverage support from the donor community to support the Institute’s strategic objectives. The Fund focuses on meeting capacity and training needs from countries in special situations as well as vulnerable groups, including women and persons with disabilities. In 2022, the Strategic Framework Fund received a cumulative total of USD 610,000. Some 22 projects and activities were under implementation, with USD 866,715 in expenditures.

TABLE 1
Contributions for the General Fund (cash basis) in USD

China	100,000
Switzerland	100,000
Russia	50,000
Japan	15,881
Turkey	10,000
Thailand	2,000

TABLE 2
Contributions for the Leave No One Behind Fund (cash basis) in USD

Sweden	567,859
Franklin University	36,999
University of Geneva	4,800

The Institute is grateful to [all organizations and individuals who support](#) the Leave No One Behind Fund.

TABLE 3
Contributions for Programmes (cash basis) – above USD 100K

Governments		UN Agencies	
Germany	>11,000,000	UNDP	>2,000,000
Norway	>4,000,000	UNEP	>700,000
Canada	>2,000,000	UNHCR	>400,000
Japan	>1,900,000	UN Secretariat	>400,000
Switzerland	>1,000,000	UNIDO	>300,000
USA	>1,000,000	UNOPS	>200,000
Sweden	>800,000	UN Office for Disarmament Affairs	>200,000
UK Space Agency	>500,000	UN Capital Development Fund	>100,000
China	>300,000	UNESCWA	>100,000
Saudi Arabia	>300,000	Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar	>100,000
Italy	>200,000	UN Department of Operational Support	>100,000
Qatar	>100,000	UNESCAP	>100,000
Nigeria	>100,000	WHO	>100,000
Denmark	>100,000	International Telecommunication Union	>100,000
Finland	>100,000	International Impartial Mechanism	>100,000

Other Entities			
The Defeat-NCD Partnership	>1,700,000	IKEA Foundation	>300,000
Helmsley Charitable Trust	>1,000,000	World Bank Group	>200,000
The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	>500,000	Danone	>200,000
Open University of Catalonia	>500,000	Harbour Education	>200,000
Takeda Pharmaceuticals International Ag.	>500,000	University of Geneva	>100,000
European Union	>500,000	OIF Francophonie	>100,000
Anheuser-Busch InBev SA	>400,000	Total SA	>100,000
Islamic Development Bank	>300,000	Arab Gulf Programme AGFUND	>100,000
Impact Initiatives	>300,000	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)	>100,000
University for Peace	>300,000	BIO Innovation Service	>100,000
University of Stirling	>300,000	Sant'Anna University	>100,000
		Unicaja Banco SA	>100,000



End Notes

1. The editorial team include Nassrine Azimi, Jonas Haertle, Akiko Perona, and many UNITAR colleagues in Geneva, Hiroshima and New York. Special thanks to former Executive Directors Marcel Boisard, Carlos Lopes and Sally Fegan-Wyles, and to the current Executive Director, Nikhil Seth, as well as to Jonathan Harris of King's College London for their valuable contributions.
2. Report of the UN Secretary General to the General Assembly, 5th October 1965, A/6027
3. UNITAR reports the number of beneficiaries based on the number of participating individuals in training and related events (as opposed to the number of unique beneficiaries), as recorded by Programme Units in the Events Management System (EMS). The figures and breakdowns in this report are inclusive of all Programme Units, Offices, the Global Network of International Training Centres of Authorities and Leaders. Numbers from The Defeat-NCD Partnership were only partially uploaded to the EMS and 2,272 additional beneficiaries were included in this report under the programme highlight section. The overall figure of 395,987 reflects the number as reported in the 2022 Financial Statements (March 2023), with an additional 345 participants having been added after to account for programme-requested reporting adjustments.
4. Out of the 277,976 learning-related beneficiaries, 172,395 (or 62 per cent) are unique participants.
5. Learning-related beneficiaries under strategic objective 2 include the Multilateral Diplomacy pillar.
6. Regional and development status breakdowns of beneficiaries are determined on the basis of the reported nationality in the EMS. The breakdowns do not include beneficiaries recorded with unreported nationalities.
7. The number of events reported is based on the figure in the Financial Statements.
8. Based on participant feedback from 503 of 678 learning-related events (or 74 per cent of the total number of learning events delivered in 2022).
9. The assessment is based on survey responses from a random sample of learners from 2022 learning-related events (674 responses). The survey was deployed in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.
10. Certificates of completion and participation from learning events with objective assessment of learning requirements.
11. This number includes both EMS reported and non-EMS reported events. Only 1 event with participants was reported on the EMS.
12. This number includes only non-EMS reported events.
13. This number includes both EMS reported and non-EMS reported beneficiaries. Beneficiaries reported on the EMS were only 121.
14. This number includes only non-EMS reported beneficiaries.

Results Report

2022



Geneva, Switzerland (Headquarters)

Avenue de la Paix 7 bis,
1202 Geneva, Switzerland

T: +41 (0)22 917 8400

E: info@unitar.org



New York, USA

One United Nations Plaza, Room DC1-603,
New York, 10017-3515, United States

T: +1 212 963 9196

E: nyo@unitar.org



Hiroshima, Japan

United Nations Mission, 5F, 5-44 Motomachi,
Naka-ku, Hiroshima 730-0011 Japan

T: +81 (0)82 511 2424

E: hiroshima@unitar.org



Bonn, Germany

UN Campus, Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1,
53113 Bonn, Germany

T: +49 (0)228 815 0214/3

E: bonn@unitar.org



@UNITARHQ



@UNITAR



@UnitarOrg



unitar.org