

## EDITORIALE / EDITORIAL

### Pensioni, Pensionati ed Esodati

I funzionari delle Nazioni Unite che sono andati in pensione sino a metà del 2014 hanno iniziato a ricevere regolarmente i loro pagamenti dopo circa due mesi. Le cose sono cambiate dalla fine del 2014, quando ai **nuovi beneficiari** gli emolumenti non sono stati più erogati, inaspettatamente, sino alla fine del 2015. Nessun pagamento anche per i pensionati d'inizio 2016. Questo ha determinato la creazione di un'inedita categoria di **esodati** dalle Nazioni Unite. **Per i beneficiari di "lungo corso"** le cose sono andate meglio: la pensione è sempre stata accreditata normalmente. Sono invece saltate tutta una serie di comunicazioni che erano regolarmente inviate, come l'adeguamento delle pensioni dovute alle variazioni del cambio dollaro/euro. Anche il certificato di esistenza in vita (CE "*Certificate of Entitlement*") ricevuto sempre verso fine anno ha subito una variazione: dovremmo riceverlo entro fine maggio o inizio giugno di quest'anno, come ribadito da comunicazioni ricevute, queste sì, per lettera dal Fondo Pensioni Nazioni Unite.

Inoltre ai beneficiari è stata inviata, verso la fine di aprile 2016, una comunicazione nella quale si forniva un nuovo e unico "*Identification Number (UNJSPF ID)*" composto da nove cifre che sarà riportato nel prossimo certificato di esistenza in vita. Il Fondo Pensioni ha assicurato il riconoscimento anche utilizzando i vecchi codici identificativi. Converrà comunque adeguarsi.

Ma cosa ha provocato questa situazione, che ha avuto ricadute molto gravi per chi non ha ricevuto la propria pensione per lungo tempo? L'adozione dell'IPAS (*Integrated Pension Administration System*), il nuovo sistema di gestione pensionistico introdotto nel 2015. A nulla sono valse le fortissime proteste da parte dei sindacati e della FAFICS (l'associazione dei pensionati UN) per tamponare i forti disagi, scaturiti dal mancato pagamento delle pensioni e determinati dall'introduzione del nuovo sistema che ha provocato così tanti "danni collaterali" e, speriamo, solo temporanei. Ci è stato assicurato, per iscritto, che la situazione tornerà regolarmente a regime tra fine maggio e inizio giugno di quest'anno: vogliamo crederci!

Al momento in cui scrivo, 22 maggio 2016, non ho ancora ricevuto il mio CE. E alcuni funzionari andati in pensione ad inizio 2016 non hanno ancora ricevuto i loro pagamenti. È vero noi pensionati delle Nazioni Unite siamo tanti, sparsi per tutto il mondo e retribuiti in una miriade di valute, ma un po' più di attenzione "preventiva" per i danni collaterali andava fatta.

Remigio Menarello

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Si desidera sottolineare che nell'intero documento con l'espressione "i Soci" si intende "i Soci e le Socie".

## IL COMITATO INFORMA / COMMITTEE NEWS

### ASHI (After-Service Health Insurance)

*"The management has presented to the GB, without any consultation with the SUC, a document including a proposal that former officials insured by the SHIF and their dependants who reside in Switzerland, France and the United States should be covered under the national health insurance schemes. Italy is not mentioned for the moment, but...who knows in the future?"*

(received from Turin Centre Staff Union – 16/03/2016)

#### Governing Body - GB.326/PFA/4

(Programme, Financial and Administrative Section - Fourth Item on the Agenda)

#### Update concerning the after-service health insurance

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21. With some 76 per cent of SHIF health-care costs being incurred in Switzerland and France, ILO evaluation will prioritize the national health insurance schemes in these two countries. Discussions with other international organizations located in the Geneva area have been initiated, aimed at developing a common approach to negotiating with host country authorities with regard to in-patient health-care tariffs applicable to international civil servants, including former officials residing in Switzerland and neighboring France. The ILO will also, in cooperation with other international organizations, explore how best to engage with the Swiss and French authorities regarding the incorporation of international civil servants and former officials into national health insurance schemes.

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#### Governing Body - GB.326/PFA/4

#### Decision on the fourth item on the agenda

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The Governing Body requested the Director-General to:

- (a) ensure the ILO's continued participation in the UN after-service health insurance (ASHI) Working Group in its study of further options to increase efficiency and contain costs and in its development of specific proposals;
- (b) collaborate with other UN organizations in exploring the practicability and effects of introducing into the Staff Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) Regulations and Administrative Rules a requirement for former officials insured by the SHIF and their dependents, who reside in Switzerland, France and the United States to be covered under the national health insurance schemes of those countries;
- (c) present to the 329th Session of the Governing Body (March 2017) possible options for the establishment of an ASHI reserve, including specific measures for increasing efficiency and containing costs, while examining the positive impact of such measures in reducing ASHI liabilities for the ILO.

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## SHIF Referendum

### Message from the ILO Staff Union (21/03/ 2016)

WHY should you vote AGAINST the increase in contributions? BECAUSE :

**THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF THE FUND MUST PREVAIL ON THE INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS.** To date, despite the commitment of the Director-General, there is still no significant improvement, particularly in the field, in terms of delays of reimbursement, strengthening of the staff of the Fund, improvement of the computer system and universal recognition of the Fund. The insured persons already pay a high price for the gradual disengagement of the administration, and this has been the case for more than ten years. The sole response of the administration cannot be to increase contributions, as this would mean that the burden is borne by the insured persons.

**THE INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT REDUCE THE REIMBURSEMENT DELAYS.** We understood that the main concern of insured persons is timely reimbursement. The increase in contributions has no impact on the real and recurring problems of the Fund, all of which are mentioned in the working group report – namely: lack of staff, computer system not up to date (for which apparently \$1 million has already been injected without any evidence of success) – and therefore has no impact on the reimbursement delays.

**THERE IS NO LINK BETWEEN THE INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTIONS AND THE INCREASE IN THE BENEFITS PROPOSED BY THE DRAFT AMENDMENTS.** The referendum relates exclusively to the section on the increase in contributions and not on all proposed amendments. The proposed amendments concerning the improvement of benefits will be approved even if the increase in contributions is refused. The Staff Union points out that no improvements to the benefits have been registered for at least ten years and that the current proposals should only be a start after such a long period of stagnation. Other improvements, in particular concerning active staff, are more than desirable.

**THE FUND IS FINANCIALLY SOUND AND BASED ON THE UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF SOLIDARITY AND MUTUALIZATION.** The 2013 actuarial study demonstrates that the Fund is financially sound until 2022. The Fund is global, which invalidates any argument based on an exorbitant cost of treatment only applicable in certain parts of the world.

In conclusion, the Staff Union Committee considers that the arguments in favour of an increase in premiums are not sufficient nor relevant. It believes that the prerequisite for such an increase – particularly the significant improvement of administrative management – are not met. The major concern of the Staff Union Committee has always been the sustainability of the SHIF and the improvement of working conditions of its employees.

### Message from the SHIF Management Committee (23/04/2016)

Why is an increase of the Staff Health Insurance Fund contribution rate necessary?

The current SHIF contribution rate was fixed as from 1 January 2006 at 3.30 per cent. Additional contribution rates for dependant spouses (0.99%) and children (0.33% per child up to 2) were introduced as from 1 January 2008 and 2010 respectively. These contribution rates ensured the financial stability of the Fund. Towards the end of 2013 an actuarial study conducted by Aon Hewitt GmbH looking at the period 2014-2023 showed significant changes in the evolution of certain parameters having an impact which would require an increase in contributions in order to maintain the financial stability of the Fund. Multiple factors contribute to inflationary medical costs: new medical discoveries, for instance in the fight against cancer or hepatitis (treatments with new compounds against certain forms of cancer or hepatitis can cost tens of thousands of dollars per year), increased frequency of medical consultations, aging of the SHIF's insured population, hospital pricings which are sometimes unfavourable to insurance schemes, instability of financial markets, etc...

The Management Committee considered it important to implement an increase in the contribution rate to ensure the Fund's financial stability. Projections in the actuarial study, which were based on assumptions of developments in financial and demographic parameters, showed that the Fund's guarantee fund would increase only until some time in 2017-2018, at which point it would begin to decline, requiring adjustments in order not to put the Fund at risk. This is why the Management Committee decided to apply a new contribution rate of 3.55%, though not without first having made adjustments in the reimbursement ceiling of certain benefits (optical and hearing aids, long-term care) and it introduced, for the very first time, a new code and reimbursement rate for certain

preventive medical tests. These measures will have a positive effect as they address not only the health of the Fund's insured persons but also the financial health of Fund.

Putting off until a later date this needed increase in the contribution rate would only make a significantly greater increase necessary!

The operational difficulties of the Fund – one of the most regrettable of these being delays in reimbursements tarnishing the quality of its service and its image – made urgent measures necessary in order to reduce the time of reimbursement (the additional staff

will still be needed for the long-term well-being of the Fund's operations). At the same time, a report by a working group was sent to the Director-General detailing concrete systemic recommendations aimed at ensuring the long-term quality of service and the financial stability of the Fund in the future and the Director-General has decided to implement them.

For the Fund's Management Committee:

Chairperson                    Jean-François Santarelli  
Vice-Chairperson            Jean-Claude Villemonteix

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### **Results of the Referendum on the Amendments to the SHIF Regulations (Circular SHIF/16/1 – 06/05/2016)**

Number of insured persons	5434
Quorum needed to proceed with the counting of votes (30% of the insured persons) <sup>1</sup>	1631
Ballot forms received	3132
Votes cast	3026
Invalid votes	106
YES, I am in favour of the amendments proposed by the SHIF Management Committee	1013
NO, I am not in favour of the amendments proposed by the SHIF Management Committee	<b>2013</b>
Number of votes "NO" required to reject the proposed amendments ( <b>2/3 of the votes cast</b> ) <sup>2</sup>	<b>2018</b>

The proposed amendments in relation with an increase in the contribution base rate from 3.30% to 3.55% are therefore adopted.

### **Petition to replace the CEO of the UN Pension Fund**

(From /www.staffcoordinatingcouncil.org - 28 February 2016)

Staff retiring from UN organizations must now wait six months before receiving their first pension payment, putting thousands in financial penury. This is largely due to the calamitous implementation of a new IT system at the UN joint staff pension fund. Its CEO, Sergio Arvizu has since last summer refused to acknowledge the severity of the problem nor propose adequate steps to deal with it. He has variously blamed other organizations and his own staff for the delays, without taking any responsibility for the suffering of retirees. He also ignored advice that could have prevented the crisis in the first place.

These problems compound and likely also result in part from:

- an already existing low morale among pension fund staff;
- two hard-fought but fortunately unsuccessful campaigns by the CEO, played out in the public sphere, to circumvent UN hiring and procurement rules; and
- serious lobby efforts by the CEO to prevent an investigation into allegations of mis-management made against him by a number of his staff.

It is now clear that the CEO is not the right person to solve the problems at the pension fund, nor provide inspired leadership to his staff. The fund needs a new CEO with the skills to fix the problems at the fund and restore staff morale. We call on Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to:

- terminate CEO Arvizu's contract;
- push for an urgent meeting of the pension fund's board to resolve the crisis;
- start the search for a new, competent CEO; and
- pay interest on late pension payments.

**As a staff member or retiree, your participation in this petition will make a difference.** Ban Ki-moon has terminated senior staff for much less.

## BACKGROUND

In May 2015, the UN pension fund put in place a new IT system for processing and paying pension benefits, called IPAS. Without checking that IPAS worked, the old system was switched off. The new system didn't start functioning until September 2015, and since then only partially. The still slow performance of IPAS means that despite working nights and weekends, pension fund staff are struggling with the backlog. Newly retiring staff from UN organizations must wait 6 months on average before receiving their first pension payment, despite having rent, food bills, school fees and other expenses to cover. Calls by newly retired staff to the pension fund go unanswered while their files lie in floor-to-ceiling piles at pension fund headquarters in New York.

Implementing IPAS at the same time as the UN changed its administrative system to Umoja did not help. The two systems have struggled to communicate resulting in average delays of two months before the file of a newly retiring staff member reaches the pension fund. Therefore for certain cases, the UN administration is responsible for part of the delay. However, it has acknowledged this problem and explained how it intends to resolve it. In the year leading up to the implementation of the IPAS, pension fund staff and their union representatives made repeated calls for more staff and resources to be made available to cope with problems that might occur with the introduction of a new IT system. They also warned about implementing IPAS at the same time as Umoja. These calls and warnings were ignored.

Instead the CEO and his team twice engaged in futile efforts to secure more autonomy for the fund from the UN so that they could circumvent UN recruitment and procurement rules. While their efforts were blocked thanks to a campaign led by staff unions and petitions signed by 16,000 staff and retirees, this constituted a huge and unnecessary distraction for the CEO and diverted his attention from the key priority of ensuring the proper implementation of IPAS. At the same time the CEO wasted further energy lobbying against efforts by staff unions to request that [serious allegations of mismanagement by him](#) be investigated by the UN's Office of Internal Oversight Services.

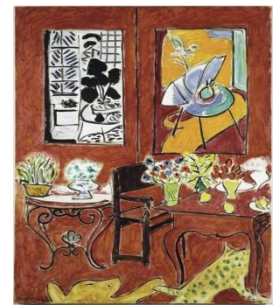
Since IPAS was implemented, staff unions and UN organizations have on several occasions contacted Arvizu about the delays. Each time he has either refused to acknowledge the severity of the issue, his latest communication (see link at bottom) being a case in point, or has proceeded to publicly blame his own staff. At no point has he accepted responsibility for what has occurred. At the same time the Chair of the pension fund's board, Olusoji Adeniyi, has declined calls for it to convene an emergency meeting to resolve the crisis. It is now clear that the CEO is not the right person to solve the problems at the pension fund, nor provide inspired leadership to his staff. The fund needs a new CEO.

## ATTIVITÀ SOCIALI E TEMPO LIBERO SOCIAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES



Alla riunione del 10 febbraio la Dottoressa **Anna Economu Gribaudo** ha presentato il suo libro **"All'ombra di un albero nudo"** (edito da "GiveMeAChance Editoria online"), che racconta la vita di Annie, la protagonista, nelle varie fasi della sua vita: in seno alla famiglia d'origine, nel mondo del lavoro, nella Parigi degli anni Sessanta. L'impegno nel lavoro e le attenzioni particolari di chi glie l'ha offerto, un amico di famiglia, creano sofferenza e tormenti nella sua psiche di ragazza dai grandi ideali.

**"Matisse e il suo tempo"** (4 marzo): **Palazzo Chiabrese** ha ospitato fino al 15 maggio 50 opere di Matisse e 47 di artisti a lui contemporanei (Bonnard, Braque, Dérain, Léger, Marquet, Mirò, Modigliani, Picasso, Renoir) tutte provenienti dal Centre Pompidou. Dieci sezioni illustrano l'opera e il percorso di Matisse dai suoi esordi con Gustave Moreau fino alla sua scomparsa negli anni Sessanta e alle ultime carte dipinte e ritagliate.



**"Dagli impressionisti a Picasso"** (8 aprile): 52 capolavori provenienti dal Detroit Institute of Arts ed esposti per la prima volta in Italia al **Palazzo Ducale di Genova**. La mostra ripercorre la storia dell'arte europea a cavallo tra Otto e Novecento e nel contempo illustra lo sviluppo di una particolare forma di mecenatismo di grandi imprenditori americani.



## I SOCI SCRIVONO / MEMBERS' CORNER

In mancanza di contributi da parte dei nostri Soci permettetemi di presentare un paio di notizie che spero possano stimolare qualche riflessione.

Silvana Cristino

### **Le dodici stanze di Ezio Bosso**

Estratto da un articolo di Antonio Capitano su <http://buonenotizie.corriere.it> - 11 febbraio 2016  
e da [https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ezio\\_Bosso](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ezio_Bosso) - 19 maggio 2016

*"Si dice che la vita sia composta da dodici stanze in cui lasceremo qualcosa di noi che ci ricorderanno. Dodici le stanze che ricorderemo quando saremo arrivati all'ultima. Nessuno può ricordare la prima stanza dove è stato, ma pare che questo accada nell'ultima che raggiungeremo. Stanza, significa fermarsi, ma significa anche affermarsi. Ho dovuto percorrere stanze immaginarie, per necessità. Perché nella mia vita ho dei momenti in cui entro in una stanza che non mi è molto simpatica detto sinceramente. È una stanza in cui mi ritrovo bloccato per lunghi periodi, una stanza che diventa buia, piccolissima eppure immensa e impossibile da percorrere. Nei periodi in cui sono lì ho dei momenti dove mi sembra che non ne uscirò mai. Ma anche lei mi ha regalato qualcosa, mi ha incuriosito, mi ha ricordato la mia fortuna. Mi ha fatto giocare con lei. Sì, perché la stanza è anche una poesia".*

**Ezio Bosso**, nato a Torino il 13 settembre 1971, è un pianista, compositore e direttore d'orchestra. Nel 2011 scopre di essere affetto da una malattia neurodegenerativa progressiva, che non limita però la sua creatività. La presenza di Ezio Bosso sul palco del Festival di Sanremo 2016 è stata una fortuna per tutti noi. Bosso è arrivato con la stessa forza di un arcobaleno in un momento in cui tutto si perde in questa società "usa e getta". Le lacrime dell'orchestra, lo stupore in sala e la commozione a casa. Nessuno si aspettava una sorpresa del genere in un contesto spesso caratterizzato dall'effimero e dal sensazionalismo. Rimarranno nella memoria alcune "massime" che l'artista ha pronunciato con una spontaneità emozionante. E poi il pianoforte: note che sono giunte direttamente al cuore di ciascuno, tempo sospeso e magia assoluta.

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### **Una pagina bianca**

Di Roberto Zaniolo (fisiokinesizaniolo@libero.it)

Quattro lettere "FINE".  
Parola che cancella fantasie  
ed interpretazioni,  
quello che è scritto è scritto  
e il tempo si è fermato  
su quel vocabolo.

Penso allora  
che tutto quello che sta scritto  
in migliaia di libri e pubblicazioni,  
non è proprio niente,  
davanti ad una pagina bianca

dove scrivere le tue speranze  
e le tue paure,  
i tuoi sogni  
e i tuoi sentimenti.

Non far caso se a volte  
la tua mano trema,  
se il tempo  
inesorabilmente scorre,

puoi scrivere tanto ...  
Finché batte il cuore!

## MONDO ONU E NON SOLO / UN AND OTHER NEWS

### Ban Ki-moon cittadino onorario di Torino

Letizia Tortello su <http://torino.repubblica.it> - 15 febbraio 2016



Il consiglio comunale di Torino ha approvato una mozione con la quale viene conferita la cittadinanza onoraria al segretario generale delle Nazioni Unite, Ban Ki-moon. Il documento, illustrato da Alessandro Altamura, primo dei quaranta consiglieri firmatari, tra i quali il sindaco Piero Fassino, è stata approvata all'unanimità. L'onorificenza è stata attribuita *"in considerazione dell'impegno umanitario, civile e istituzionale reso alla Comunità Internazionale, all'Italia e alla nostra Città, sede di enti delle Nazioni Unite che comportano l'assidua presenza del Segretario Generale a Torino"*

In particolare, si sottolinea nella motivazione, *"Ban Ki-moon si è distinto per l'estremo tentativo, con gli Stati membri, perché fosse resa più efficace l'opera di disarmo e peacekeeping portata avanti dall'Onu per lo scacchiere siriano e perché si trovasse una mediazione democratica e un governo stabile alle terre libiche, anche con l'obiettivo di fronteggiare il dilagare del terrorismo internazionale"*.

Nel documento infine si sottolinea il legame consolidato con Torino, alla luce dell'impegno della Città nel sostenere e promuovere la cooperazione con le istituzioni internazionali, nel difendere i diritti civili e della pace internazionale, del rispetto delle minoranze, dell'autodeterminazione dei popoli, della lotta alle discriminazioni razziali, etniche, religiose e di genere.

### Nasce a Torino il centro UNESCO dei 'caschi blu' della cultura (ITRECH)

<http://www.torinotoday.it> – di **Alexia Penna** - 16 febbraio 2016

L'accordo è stato firmato questa mattina a Roma, presso le Terme di Diocleziano, in presenza del sindaco di Torino, **Piero Fassino**, il ministro degli Esteri, **Paolo Gentiloni**, il ministro dei Beni Culturali, **Dario Franceschini** e del direttore generale dell'Unesco, **Irina Bokova**. La nuova Task Force, che avrà sede al **Campus delle Nazioni Unite** in corso Unità d'Italia, sarà composta da personale specializzato, esperti civili, carabinieri per la Tutela del Patrimonio Culturale e da privati con riconosciuta esperienza nel settore.

Tra i compiti principali quello di **valutare** i rischi e quantificare i danni al patrimonio culturale, ideare piani d'azione e misure urgenti, supervisione tecnica e corsi di formazione al personale nazionale locale. Inoltre, l'unità dovrà fornire anche assistenza nel trasferimento di oggetti mobili in rifugi di sicurezza e rafforzare la lotta contro il saccheggio e il traffico illecito di beni culturali. Ed è stata proprio l'Italia ad avanzare tempo fa la proposta dell'istituzione dei "caschi blu" della cultura all'Unesco, per proteggere il pluralismo culturale e religioso anche nel quadro dell'azione internazionale di contrasto al terrorismo.



**La Directrice générale de l'UNESCO rend hommage à Umberto Eco**  
**« Humaniste italien de notre temps »**

<http://fr.unesco.org> - 20 Février 2016



La Directrice générale de l'UNESCO **Irina Bokova**, a rendu hommage au grand universitaire italien **Umberto Eco**, auteur du Nom de la Rose et figure intellectuelle mondiale, décédé le 19 février 2016. *«Umberto Eco avait une curiosité universelle et un talent sans égal pour partager sa passion de la culture, avec intelligence et avec humour. Professeur à l'Université de Bologne, l'une des plus anciennes d'Europe, il incarnait la tradition de l'humaniste italien, sachant dresser des ponts entre le savoir érudit et le grand public, entre l'université, les médias, la télévision et la littérature. Théoricien de « l'œuvre ouverte », passionné par toutes les formes de culture populaire, du roman d'espionnage au football, il était un amoureux du débat public, sachant éclairer l'actualité comme personne. Il s'était engagé avec fougue dans la lutte contre le racisme, pour le dialogue des cultures. Il nous laisse des livres magiques, du Roman de la Rose à Lector in Fabula où l'on sent poindre sa voix unique, espiègle et profonde à la fois. Il va beaucoup nous manquer.»* a déclaré la Directrice générale.

Umberto Eco était un contributeur régulier des réflexions et des débats de l'UNESCO. Il avait notamment reçu, en 1985, le prix McLuhan Teleglobe Canada, soutenu par la Commission Nationale du Canada pour l'UNESCO, pour ses recherches dans le champ des médias et de la communication.

**Gli obiettivi del Millennio**

From Wikipedia - 26 giugno 2015 e 27 settembre 2015

Gli **Obiettivi di sviluppo del Millennio** delle Nazioni Unite sono otto obiettivi che tutti i 193 stati membri dell'ONU si sono impegnati a raggiungere per l'anno 2015.

1. Sradicare la povertà estrema e la fame
2. Rendere universale l'istruzione primaria
3. Promuovere la parità dei sessi e l'autonomia delle donne
4. Ridurre la mortalità infantile
5. Ridurre la mortalità materna
6. Combattere l'HIV/AIDS, la malaria e altre malattie
7. Garantire la sostenibilità ambientale
8. Sviluppare un partenariato mondiale per lo sviluppo

The **Millennium Development Goals** of the United Nations are the eight goals that all 193 UN member states committed to help achieve by 2015.

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development

### What have the millennium development goals (MDG) achieved?

From [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com) – by Achilleas Galatsidas, Finbarr Sheehy - 6 July 2015

- MDG 1:** The number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day has been reduced from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015, although the target of halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger was **narrowly missed**.
- MDG 2:** Primary school enrolment figures have shown an **impressive rise**, but the goal of achieving universal primary education has just been missed, with the net enrolment rate increasing from 83% in 2000 to 91% this year.
- MDG 3:** About **two-thirds of developing countries have achieved gender parity** in primary education.
- MDG 4:** The child mortality rate has **reduced by more than half** over the past 25 years – falling from 90 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births – but it has failed to meet the MDG target of a drop of two-thirds.
- MDG 5:** The global maternal mortality ratio has **fallen by nearly half** – short of the two-thirds reduction the MDGs aimed for.
- MDG 6:** The target of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/Aids by 2015 **has not been met**, although the number of new HIV infections fell by around 40% between 2000 and 2013.
- MDG 7:** Some 2.6 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water since 1990, so the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved sources of water was **achieved** in 2010 – five years ahead of schedule. However, 663 million people across the world still do not have access to improved drinking water.
- MDG 8:** Between 2000 and 2014, overseas development assistance from rich nations to developing countries **increased by 66%** in real terms, and in 2013 reached the record figure of \$134.8bn (£80.3bn)

### Refugee schools in Kurdistan, Iraq

From [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org) - by Michael Prendergast - 8 April 2016



Children on their way to primary school at Kawergosk Refugee Camp, Erbil Governorate in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), which has 1,700 pupils.

The classroom is Spartan. Student numbers are high and teachers have not been paid for months, but deputy principal Mohammed Zekkhi refuses to give up hope. *"These children are our future, we cannot let them down."* says Zekkhi.

Since 2012, the Switzerland-sized area, which is Iraq's only autonomous region, has hosted a quarter of a million Syrian refugees and more than one million internally displaced Iraqis. A decade-long economic boom ended two years ago when Baghdad cut funding to the Kurds after they built their own oil pipeline to Turkey and began to export oil independently. With the collapse in the price of crude oil, KR-I is now in economic crisis. Particularly hard hit have been schools such as the one where Zekkhi and his staff teach. They have not been paid their government salaries since September.

Unable to continue unpaid, about 15 percent of the primary school's teachers have already left. The situation is of particular concern to UNHCR which recognizes the importance of formal education in the lives of youngsters driven from their homes by war. About 2.8 million of them have fled the Syrian conflict alone.

## 21 Conférences sur le climat

Extrait de [www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr](http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr) – 11 décembre 2011

**1827. Première description de "l'effet de serre".** Le mathématicien et physicien français, Jean-Baptiste Fourier, a recours à l'analogie de la serre pour décrire le phénomène naturel de rétention partielle des radiations solaires par l'atmosphère.

**1979. 1ère conférence mondiale sur le climat à Genève.** Lancement d'un Programme de recherche climatologique mondial, confié à l'Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM), au Programme des Nations unies pour l'environnement (PNUE) et au Conseil international des unions scientifiques (CIUS).

**1985. Convention de Vienne sur la protection de la couche d'ozone.** Les États parties s'engagent à protéger la couche d'ozone et à coopérer scientifiquement afin d'améliorer la compréhension des processus atmosphériques.

**1987. Protocole de Montréal relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone.** Les États parties prennent la décision d'interdire la production et l'utilisation des CFC (chlorofluorocarbones) responsables de l'amincissement de la couche d'ozone d'ici à l'an 2000.

**1988. Création du GIEC.** Le Groupe intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (**GIEC, IPCC** en anglais), placé sous l'égide du PNUE et de l'OMM, est chargé du suivi scientifique des processus de réchauffement climatique.

**1989–1990. 2ème conférence mondiale sur le climat à La Haye.** La conférence réunit 149 pays. Les douze États de la CEE (Communauté économique européenne) s'engagent à stabiliser leurs émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> au niveau de 1990 d'ici à 2000. La déclaration finale préconise la mise en place de négociations en vue d'une convention internationale sur les changements climatiques.

**1990. Premier rapport du GIEC.** Le rapport dresse le bilan des connaissances scientifiques sur les changements climatiques et leurs possibles répercussions sur l'environnement, l'économie, la société. Ce rapport a servi de base scientifique à la Convention-cadre sur le climat (Rio, 1992).

**1992. Sommet de la terre à Rio de Janeiro.** 131 chefs d'État réunis à Rio adoptent l'Agenda 21, liste de 2500 recommandations d'action pour le 21ème siècle. La Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques est ouverte à la signature. Après sa ratification par 50 États, la convention est entrée en vigueur le 21 mars 1994.

**1995. 1ère conférence des Parties à la Convention sur le climat (COP 1) à Berlin.** Adoption du principe des quotas d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

**1995. Second rapport du GIEC.** Le rapport confirme l'influence des activités humaines sur les changements climatiques et prévoit un réchauffement moyen de 1 à 3,5 degrés d'ici à 2100 ainsi qu'une augmentation du niveau de la mer de 15 à 95 centimètres.

**1996. 2ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Genève.** Les représentants des gouvernements s'engagent à renforcer la lutte contre le réchauffement de la planète, en fixant des objectifs quantifiés légalement contraignant.

**1997. 2ème Sommet de la terre à New York.** La 19ème session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies (dite "Rio +5") fait le point sur les engagements pris à Rio cinq ans auparavant, et constate le désaccord entre l'Union européenne et les États-Unis sur la réduction des gaz à effet de serre.

**1997. 3ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Kyoto.** Adoption d'un Protocole à la Convention sur le climat dit "protocole de Kyoto", qui engage 38 pays industrialisés à réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre de 5, 2% en moyenne d'ici 2012, par rapport au niveau de 1990.

**1998. 4ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Buenos Aires.** La conférence est marquée par la confrontation entre les pays en développement et les pays industrialisés, seuls

concernés dans un premier temps par la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Kyoto, et adopte un plan d'action destiné à relancer les mesures décidées à Kyoto.

**2000. 6ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à La Haye.** Les négociateurs des 182 pays représentés échouent à trouver un accord sur la mise en œuvre des mesures adoptées à Kyoto. Confrontation entre les États-Unis et ses alliés (Canada, Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande, Japon) et l'Union européenne.

**2001. 7ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Marrakech.** Traduction juridique des règles de mise en œuvre du Protocole de Kyoto. Création d'un comité ad hoc d'observance. Des moyens techniques et financiers sont débloqués en faveur des pays en développement.

**2005. Entrée en vigueur du protocole de Kyoto.** Signé en 1997, le protocole de Kyoto, prend effet après avoir été ratifié par 141 pays. Ainsi, 36 pays industrialisés, à l'exception des États-Unis et de l'Australie (qui comptent pour plus d'un tiers des gaz à effet de serre du monde industrialisé mais n'ont pas ratifié le protocole) seront dans l'obligation de réduire de 5,2% en moyenne leurs émissions de CO2 et de cinq autres gaz réchauffant l'atmosphère. Les 107 pays en développement qui ont ratifié le protocole auront de simples obligations d'inventaire d'émissions polluantes.

**2005. 11ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Montréal.** - La conférence entérine une série d'accords qui établissent les règles de fonctionnement du Protocole de Kyoto, permettant la totalité de sa mise en œuvre.

**2006. 12ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Nairobi.** La conférence décide que la révision du protocole de Kyoto devra commencer en 2008. La conférence est également centrée sur le renforcement des mécanismes de soutien aux pays en développement permettant à des pays industrialisés d'investir dans des pays du Sud pour contrebalancer leurs émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

**2007. Signature de l'accord de Montréal sur l'élimination de substances chimiques appauvrissant la couche d'ozone.** 190 pays plus l'Union européenne signent un accord destiné à accélérer l'élimination des HCFC (hydrochlorofluorocarbones), accord qui contribuera à la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique. En vertu de cet accord, la production de ces substances sera gelée en 2013 à son niveau de 2009-2010, avant leur élimination totale, qui a été avancée à 2020 pour les pays développés et 2030 pour les pays en développement.

**2007. 13ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Bali.** Un accord est trouvé in extremis, à l'issue de deux semaines de négociations difficiles, sur la "feuille de route" qui doit aboutir en 2009, à Copenhague, à un nouveau traité. Celui-ci prendra la suite du Protocole de Kyoto sur la réduction des émissions des gaz à effet de serre, qui vient à échéance en 2012

**2008. 14ème Conférence des Nations Unies sur le climat à Poznam.** Elle est consacrée à l'avancée des négociations sur le traité appelé à remplacer le protocole de Kyoto. Les pays en développement, notamment le Brésil et l'Inde, accusent les pays riches de ne pas suffisamment les aider à faire face aux conséquences du dérèglement climatique comme les sécheresses, les inondations, les épidémies et la montée du niveau des mers.

**2009. Le sommet des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques, réuni à Copenhague, s'achève sur un accord à minima.** La 15ème Conférence mondiale des Parties sur le climat se termine par l'adoption d'un texte juridiquement non contraignant. Ce texte affirme la nécessité de limiter le réchauffement planétaire à 2°C par rapport à l'ère pré-industrielle mais ne comporte aucun engagement chiffré de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

**2010. Accord au sommet de Cancun sur le climat.** La 16ème conférence des parties signataires de la Convention cadre de l'ONU sur le climat (UNFCCC), réunit les représentants de 192 pays. Ces derniers adoptent à la quasi unanimité (sauf la Bolivie), un texte mettant en place une série de mécanismes financiers pour lutter contre le réchauffement climatique et promouvoir l'adaptation à ses effets.

**2011. Conférence des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques à Bangkok.** Les représentants de plus de 190 pays se retrouvent pour la reprise des pourparlers sur le changement climatique, en préparation de la conférence de Durban à la fin de 2011, dans un contexte marqué par la crise nucléaire au Japon et ses conséquences sur la lutte contre le réchauffement de la planète.

**2011. Accord pour un nouveau pacte mondial sur le climat en 2015, lors de la conférence de Durban.** La 17ème conférence des Nations unies sur le climat réunissant 190 pays s'achève par un accord prévoyant d'établir d'ici à 2015 un pacte global de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre dont l'entrée en vigueur est prévue à l'horizon 2020. Le texte englobe pour la première fois tous les pays dans la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique, notamment les plus gros pollueurs, la Chine, l'Inde et les États-Unis. Il ne prévoit toutefois ni contrainte juridique, ni hausse du niveau des mesures pour réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, afin de limiter le réchauffement sous le seuil de 2°C.

**2012. Sommet de la terre dit "Rio + 20" à Rio de Janeiro.** Vingt ans après le Sommet de 1992 qui a fait de l'environnement une priorité mondiale, le sommet des Nations unies sur le développement durable, précédé par des mois de discussions et de négociations, réunit 130 pays. Le sommet s'achève avec l'adoption d'un compromis à minima, alors que le rapport "Geo-5" établi par le Programme des Nations unies pour l'environnement (PNUE) établit que, sur 90 objectifs prioritaires en 1992, seulement quatre ont connu des progrès significatifs, dont celui de la disparition des molécules portant atteinte à la couche d'ozone (les CFC notamment).

**2015. 21ème Conférence de Paris sur le climat** Elle est à la fois la 21<sup>e</sup> conférence des parties (d'où le nom **COP21**) à la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques et la 11<sup>e</sup> conférence des parties siégeant en tant que réunion des parties au protocole de Kyoto. Un accord international sur le climat, applicable à tous les pays, est validé par tous les 195 pays participants, fixant comme objectif une limitation du réchauffement mondial entre 1,5 °C et 2 °C d'ici 2100.



..... *dal 1979* .....



..... *al 2100*



..... e per terminare ..... con un sorriso .....

### **L'avocat**

À la porte du Ciel, un type furieux se présente devant Saint-Pierre. "Mais bon sang, qu'est-ce que je fais là!" hurle-t-il. "Regardez-moi J'ai 45 ans, je suis en pleine forme, je ne bois pas, je ne fume pas. Hier soir je me couche bien sagement dans mon lit et voilà que je me retrouve au ciel! C'est certainement une erreur!"

"Eh bien! ce n'est jamais arrivé, mais enfin je vais vérifier" répond St-Pierre, troublé. "Comment vous appelez-vous ?

- Houde. Jean-Paul Houde

"Oui... Et quel est votre métier ? Oui... Ah, voilà, j'ai votre fiche. Houde Jean-Paul, 'AVOCAT'... eh ben, Monsieur Houde, vous êtes mort de vieillesse, c'est tout"

- "De vieillesse? Mais enfin, ce n'est pas possible, je n'ai que 45 an!"

"Ah moi, je ne sais pas, Monsieur Houde, mais on a fait le compte de toutes les heures de travail que vous avez facturées à vos clients et ça donnait 123 ans !"

### **Tableau**

*A poem by Countee Cullen, 1928 (Traduzione di Perla Cacciaguerra)*

Locked arm in arm they cross the way  
The black boy and the white,  
The golden splendor of the day  
The sable pride of night.

From lowered blinds the dark folk stare  
And here the fair folk talk,  
Indignant that these two should dare  
In unison to walk.

Oblivious to look and word  
They pass, and see no wonder  
That lightning brilliant as a sword  
Should blaze the path of thunder.

A braccetto attraversano la via.  
Il ragazzo negro e il bianco,  
il dorato splendore del giorno,  
l'orgoglio oscuro della notte.

Dalle imposte socchiuse la gente negra osserva  
E qui la gente bianca parla,  
indignata per questi due che osano  
camminare insieme.

Dimentichi di sguardi e di parole,  
essi passano, e non sanno  
che la luce folgorante come una spada  
può far scoppiare il tuono.

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