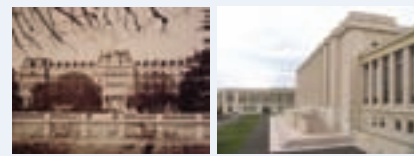


THE UNITED NATIONS IN NAIROBI

Geneva

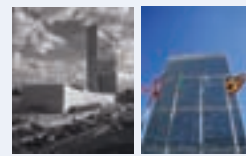


Palais des Nations
built 1929-37
extensions 1950-52,
1968-73

Team of architects:
Carlo Broggi (Italy)
Julien Flegenhaimer
(Switzerland)
Camille Lefèvre (France)
Henri-Paul Nènot (France)
Joseph Vago (Hungary)

Ariana Park
The site, belonging to the
city of Geneva, may be
used by the UN, as long as
they exist.

New York

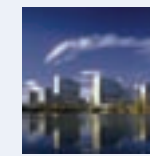


United Nations Headquarters
built 1949-50

team of architects:
Wallace Harrison (USA, director
of planning)
N.D. Bassov (USSR)
Gaston Brunfaut (Belgium)
Ernest Cormier (Canada)
Le Corbusier (France)
Liang Ssu-cheng (China)
Sven Markelius (Sweden)
Oscar Niemeyer (Brazil)
Howard Robertson (UK)
G.A. Soilleux (Australia)
Julio Villamajo (Uruguay)

The site on the East River was
bought by the Rockefeller family
and is leased to the UN for a
symbolic rent of 1\$.

Vienna



Vienna
International Center
built 1973-79
extensions 1983-87
(Austria Center
Vienna)

initiator: Austrian
prime minister Dr.
Bruno Kreisky
architect: Johann
Staber (Austria)

The site on the
Danube island
belongs to the city
of Vienna. It is
leased to the UN
for a symbolic rent
of 1 Austrian
Shilling (today 7
Euro cent)

Nairobi

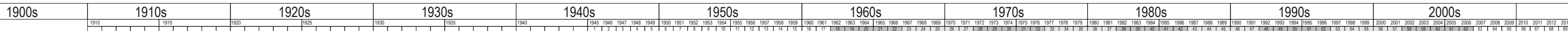


Kenya becomes host
of the United Nations
Environment
Programme
Originally located at
Uchumi House, moved
to the Kenyatta
Conference Centre in
1974

Foundation of the
United Nations Gigiri
Complex 1975
1st phase built 1975 /
2nd phase built
1981-83 / 3rd phase
built 1992, additional
buildings planned for
2009
architects: Matiso
Meneces International



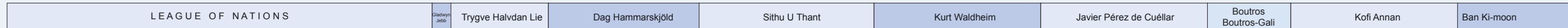
UN HEADQUARTERS



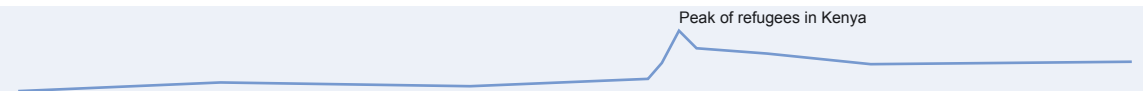
KENYA'S LEADERS



UN SECRETARY GENERALS



REFUGEES IN KENYA



UN HISTORY

1945 Conference of San Francisco Foundation of the UNO, World Bank, IMF, UNESCO	1955 New members: Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Italy, Austria, Ireland, Portugal, Spain	1960s "1st Decade of Development" 80% of UN budget are used to develop strategies for countries of the Third World.	1971 new member: People's Republic of China (Taiwan) leaves the UN under protest	1987 UN-Resolution 598 to end the 1st Gulf War Montreal Protocol (Ozone Layer)	1992 1st Earth Summit 1997 Kyoto protocol	2000 United Nations Millenium Development Goals 2001 Framework Convention on Climate Change Nobel Peace Prize for Kofi Annan 2002 Independence of East Timor International Criminal Court founded in The Hague 2006 UN-Campus opened in Bonn
1946 International Court of Justice founded in The Hague. Foundation of the WHO, UNICEF			1973 New members: BRD (Western Germany), DDR (Eastern Germany)	1988 Sowiet troops leave Afghanistan Iran-Iraq armistice Nobel Peace Prize for UN Peacekeepers		
			1974 exclusion of South Africa from Security Council meetings to fight the Apartheid policy Golan mission 1975 1st World Women's Conference in Mexico City			

UN MISSIONS

1948 First Israeli-Palestinian conflict Kashmir conflict Universal Declaration of Human Rights		1960 Congo: war after independence 1962 Mission in New Guinea 1964 Mission in Cyprus 1968 Sanctions against white minority government of Southern Rhodesia (=Zimbabwe)	1973 Sinai mission 1977 Weapons embargo against South Africa 1978 Lebanon mission		2001 Afghanistan mission Resolution 1373 / Counter Terrorism Committee) 2003 Liberia mission terror attack on UN headquarters in Baghdad Côte d'Ivoire mission 2004 Haiti mission new Côte d'Ivoire mission
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The arrival of the
first UNDP
representative,
Bernard Chidzero,
marks the beginning
of the modern
history of the United
Nations in Kenya



UNHCR
1969 UNHCR arriving in Kenya in
order to help Sudanese
asylum-seekers



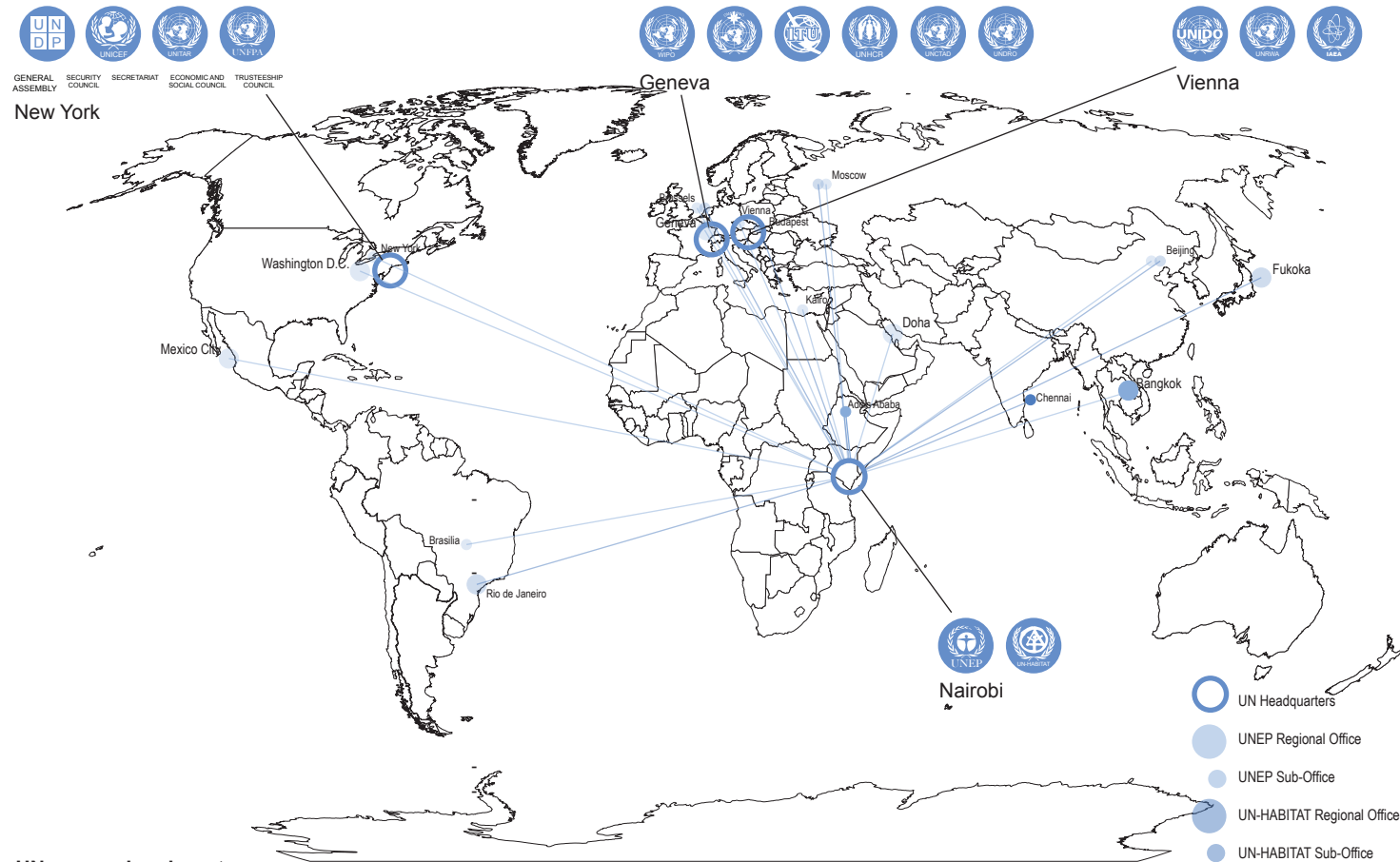
UNEP
1978 Joins UNEP as
second UN Headquarter
located in Nairobi
1978 UNHCR opening it's own
Nairobi office at Electricity House



UN-HABITAT
1980 Open-ended cooperation
between WFP and the Government
of Kenya after '79 drought
1985 3rd World Women's
Conference held in Nairobi

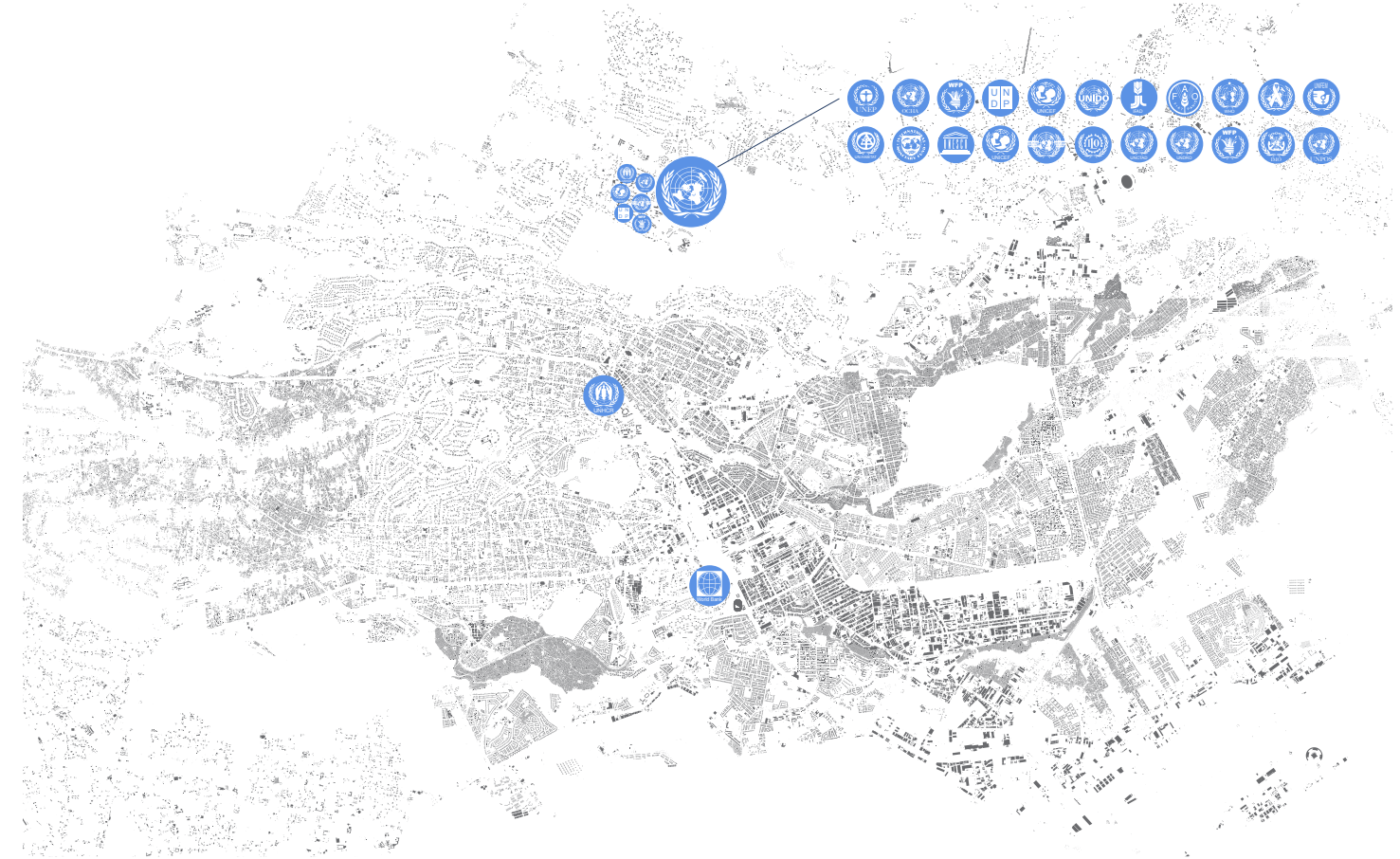


THE UNITED NATIONS IN NAIROBI



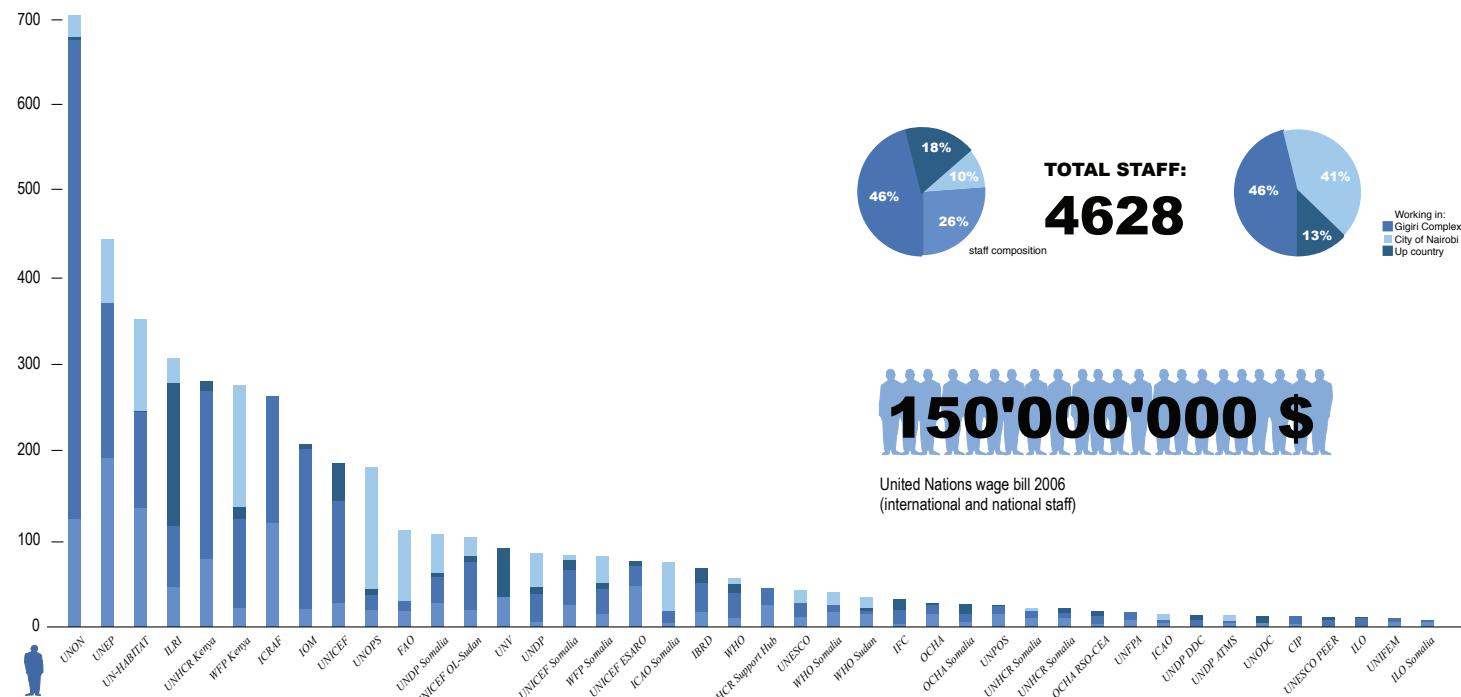
UN agency headquarters

While New York hosts most of the main UN organs such as the General Assembly and the Security Council, Geneva plays a major role as the headquarter for many UN Agencies such as UNHCR. Vienna and Nairobi have little impact compared to the international level of the UN; still the presence of UNEP and UN-Habitat is very important for Nairobi and the whole eastern Africa.



UN agencies in Nairobi

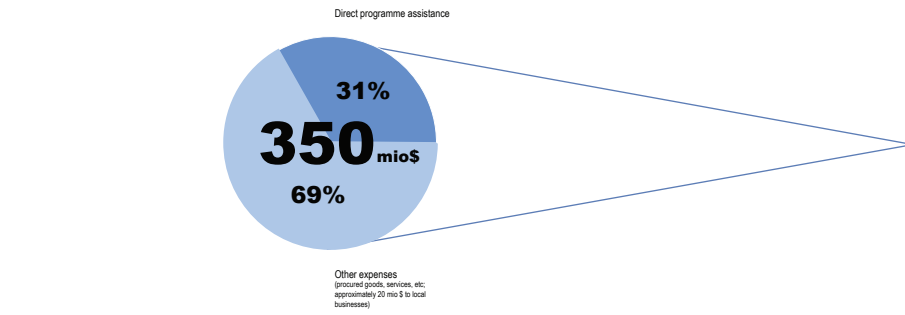
Most of the agencies are located within the Gigiri complex. UNHCR Somalia, WFP Somalia, UNPOS, OCHA, UNDP, UNOPS offices are located close to the Gigiri compound. UNHCR and World Bank have offices in the city center.



Staff composition

A total of 4628 people work for the United Nations in Kenya of which 90% are based in Nairobi. Over 30% of the staff is international. UNON, the office which deals with organizational issues such as transport and security, has the most employees of all agencies.

Sources: 1 UNEP organizational profile by UNEP, 2 UN-Habitat, Official annual report 2006, 3 UNEP, Official annual report 2006, 4 The United Nations and Kenya, 50 years of partnership by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kenya



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mai	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African Summit of Civil Society Organizations	Transparency in Land Administration: A Capacity Building Agenda for Africa (HABITAT)	8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel convention (UNEP)	Habitat Business Expo Twenty-first Session of the Governing Council (HABITAT)	ICT for Development Education and Training: Africa 2nd international conference (UNEP)	38th meeting of the Implementation Committee (UNEP)	Meeting of the drafting team for the Western Indian Ocean transboundary diagnostic analysis (UNEP)	Habitat International Youth Day	First global workshop on improving forestry education (UNEP)	Ground breaking for Kibera access road and official launch of Housing Cooperative in Kibera (HABITAT)	Climate and climate change meeting	101st meeting of the permanent representatives of UNEP

Event Calendar 2007 (UNEP & UN-HABITAT)

Tourism	919'289'000 \$
Horticulture	760'517'000 \$
Tea	737'768'000 \$
United Nations	350'000'000 \$
Textile	258'024'000 \$
Coffee	142'412'000 \$
Steel & Iron	140'698'000 \$

Sources of foreign exchange 2006

International meetings (hosted by the United Nations in 2003) **1'544** Number of participants **28'720**

Economical aspects

The United Nations are one of the largest employers in Kenya, creating a substantial percentage of the country's foreign exchange. The general expenses are mainly driven by the costs for procured goods and services. Over 1500 international meetings are held by UN agencies in Nairobi.