DIPLOMACY AND ARTS:
ITALY AT THE UNITED NATIONS

AN OVERVIEW OF THE ITALIAN ACTIVITIES AT THE 64th GENERAL ASSEMBLY (2009 – 2010)
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AT THE 64th GENERAL ASSEMBLY (2009 – 2010)

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“Il linguaggio è stato lavorato dagli uomini per intendersi tra loro, non per ingannarsi a vicenda”.

(Alessandro Manzoni)

“Men created language to understand, not to deceive each other”.

(Alessandro Manzoni)
INTRODUCTION

Security Council reform; fight against organized crime; peacekeeping and peace-building operations; combating abuse and violence against women and children; UN approval of a universal moratorium on the application of the death penalty; climate change and sustainable development. These are some of the issues on which Italy traditionally plays a leadership role at the United Nations, and on which we confirmed a strong, proactive and dynamic approach during the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

By our history, geographic location and age-old international outlook, we are the heirs to an illustrious legacy. By necessity and vocation, Italy is dedicated to dialogue, respect for diversity and mutual understanding.

This publication illustrate these efforts, and summarizes Italy’s contribution to the work of the United Nations General Assembly from September 2009 to September 2010.

In addition to presenting our “core business”, this year we have included a special section on an area
where Italy has traditionally excelled: the cultural heritage.

Thanks to a collaboration with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, ancient Roman mosaics and sculptures and Baroque era paintings are now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations and at the residence of the Permanent Representative in New York.

The display of each piece has been arranged to showcase its individual beauty, while the works enhance and ennoble their new environment.

The idea of bringing these works to New York stems from the desire to share a small part of our artistic heritage with the UN, and New York communities.

New York, December 2010

Cesare Maria Ragaglini
Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
HIGHLIGHTS OF ITALY’S DIPLOMACY 
(2009 – 2010)

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HIGHLIGHTS OF ITALY’S DIPLOMACY
(2009 – 2010)

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Franco Frattini and the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Cesare Maria Ragaglini
THE SECURITY COUNCIL REFORM: WHAT ITALY THINKS

The 64th General Assembly was the second year of intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform. Each of the five key issues into which this question is divided was the object of a full informal plenary session. Member States and Groups had the chance to better illustrate their platforms on the basis of a document, prepared by the facilitator, that includes all positions.

Italy jointly with Colombia had the opportunity to explain the new Uniting for Consensus (UFC) platform during the 63rd General Assembly. The document we presented on that occasion is thus far the only sign of flexibility that any State or Group of States has shown during the negotiations.

The UFC proposal is a serious attempt to move the negotiations toward a genuine intermediate approach rather than a “transitory” solution that seeks tacitly to create new permanent members in the long term. Our proposal envisages non-permanent seats whose terms would be longer than the current two years. It takes an innovative approach to regional representation and tries to
meet the growing demands of small and medium-sized States to be represented on the Council by reserving new seats for them. Finally it sets forth a broad array of measures to update working methods, reform the decision-making mechanisms, and develop a closer relationship between the Council and the UN’s other main bodies.

Minister Franco Frattini addressing the General Assembly (21 September 2010)

This approach sends a clear signal to the UN Membership that Italy (and UFC) are ready to negotiate. But we are not willing to compromise on our commitment to the principle of a more representative and accountable Security Council: more representative, because a Council with
longer-term seats and new non-permanent members would better reflect the diverse will and capacity of some Member States to contribute to maintain peace and security; more accountable because such seats will be subject to re-election and the scrutiny of the General Assembly.

The Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki-Moon and the President of the 64th session of the General Assembly Ali Abdussalam Treki

Last but not least, the Italian proposal has the merit of making the Council adaptable to an ever-
evolving international community, with some stakeholders that emerge while others decline.

This is the spirit that will inspire Italy’s efforts for a reform of the Security Council as early as the current 65th General Assembly.
PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEBUILDING: TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN

The top troop-contributor among EU and G8 countries, Italy has 8,000 Italian soldiers overseas on peacekeeping missions that are either led by the United Nations or have been authorized by the Security Council (such as the NATO mission in Afghanistan and the EU mission in Kosovo).

Of these, some 2,000 are Blue Helmets deployed on nine different UN peacekeeping missions. In UNIFIL, the Mission in Lebanon, for example, the largest contingent is Italian. In Haiti, a complete Formed Police Unit of 130 Carabinieri was deployed in May.

To provide material support for UN peacekeeping, Italy has since 1994 hosted the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, the only center of its kind in the world. In the area of training, we have prepared 2,500 peacekeepers in five years at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU, based in Vicenza).
Colonel Fabrizio Parrulli, Operational Staff of General Commanding of the “Carabinieri Corps”; Lieutenant General Emilio Borghini, Commander of specialized and mobile Carabinieri units; Ambassador Cesare Maria Ragaglini, Permanent Representative of Italy; Major General Leonardo Leso, Military Advisor of the Italian Permanent Mission. Press conference on the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU, 29 June 2010)

All of this is made possible by the generous support of the Italian Government. In 2009 alone, the Italian Parliament approved an allocation of over 2 billion dollars for peacekeeping operations. Italy is the sixth largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN, and grants a yearly average of from 350 to 400 million dollars to peacekeeping.

In our view, military action by itself is not sufficient: the key to stabilizing a country emerging from conflict is an integrated approach that brings together military and civilian actors.
Italian Army - United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

In this spirit, peacekeeping and peacebuilding should be simultaneous, not consecutive. As Ambassador Ragaglini stated during the February 17, 2010 review of the Peace Building Commission, peacekeeping and peacebuilding should be considered, from the start, as two sides of the same coin.

Once the conflict phase is over, a peacekeeping mission should create the necessary security conditions for the Country’s recovery. But this recovery cannot depend solely on a separate, subsequent intervention of “peace builders” (such as legal and public administration experts or police trainers).
Their involvement should be contemplated already in the original design of the mission.

A more organic, structured relationship between the Peace Building Commission and the Security Council is a concrete way to achieve this synergy. On the ground, Italy has leading by example, with its well-respected civilian/military experience, support in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and Afghanistan (UNAMA).
HUMAN RIGHTS

The promotion of human rights is one of the pillars of Italian foreign policy. We express our commitment through our work at the United Nations, particularly the Third Committee of the General Assembly, the Commission for Social Development; the Commission on the Status of Women (on which Italy holds the Vice-Presidency), and the support for the build up of UN Women.

Italy’s goals are:
- To promote the rule of law and strengthen democracy. Italy is a member of the Community of Democracies (CoD), which every September organizes a Ministerial Meeting on a specific theme. The 2010 session was dedicated to the role of women in democratic governance. Italy is also one of the main donors to the United Nations for Democracy Fund (UNDEF).

- To counter torture, xenophobia, racism and all forms of discrimination, especially religious discrimination and intolerance. Italy was one of the main supporters of the EU resolution on this issue presented at the 64th UNGA. Italy is also a member of the Group of Friends of the Alliance of Civilizations (AoC), a UN initiative launched by Turkey and Spain to promote dialogue between
cultures and religions. In September 2009 Italy – together with Canada, the AoC, and the IOM - organized a round table on the interethnic city, to discuss issues related to immigration and local integration.

Italy plays a leading role in four areas:

1) **Children’s Rights and Protection**
   Italy is one of the main sponsors of the annual resolution on the rights of the child that the European Union tables in the General Assembly. In 2009 we also co-sponsored a resolution containing guidelines for a more effective response to the problems of children without parental care.

   The plight of the child soldier is an issue on which Italy has played a lead role in mobilizing international attention. During its most recent term on the Security Council (2007-2008), Italy participated actively in the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, through which it pushed successfully for the inclusion of child protection clauses in the mandates of UN peacekeeping operations.

   Italy also belongs to the Group of Friends on Children and Armed Conflict. The Group delivered a statement to the Security Council on 16 June 2010 in support of the Secretary-General’s recommendations for stepped up international
action and a stronger Council on Children and Armed Conflict.

In June 2009, Italy hosted an international symposium in Rome on “Children and Young People Affected by War: Learn, Understand, Act.” The participants included Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. Italy later contributed to a project of the UN’s Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to create a uniform training program in child protection for civilian and military personnel deployed on UN Peacekeeping missions.
The importance of this type of training was emphasized in the Presidential Statement adopted by the Security Council on the 16th of June 2010.

2) **Abolishing the Death Penalty**

The abolition of the death penalty remains a priority for Italy. Thanks to Italy’s efforts, in 2007 the General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for a moratorium on the application of the death penalty. Italy’s support led to the adoption in 2008 of a second resolution by an even larger margin, confirming a “marked trend,” as the Secretary-General stated in his latest report on the issue, toward the abolition of the death penalty. In 2004, there were only 79 complete abolitionist countries; by the end of 2008 there were 95. In 2004, 41 countries applied a de facto or de jure moratorium; in 2008, the number rose to 46.

Italy continues to be strongly committed to this cause. Together with partners from all regional groups, it is actively pursuing the presentation of a third resolution to the 65th Session of the General Assembly. Such a measure would further enlarge the consensus of member states on the adoption of a universal moratorium, an important step toward the complete abolition of the death penalty.
3) Combating Violence Against Women

Gender equality and women’s rights, particularly the elimination of violence against women, are a priority for the Italian Government in its work at the United Nations. Italy fully supports Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s personal campaign, “Say NO to Violence against Women,” launched in 2008 to end the pandemic of violence against women by the year 2015.

Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini has joined the Network of Male Leaders fighting violence against women, created by the Secretary-General, which unites political and non-political leaders in this cause. Italy took active part in the drafting of the Security Council resolution 1820, which
established that sexual violence, when used as a weapon of war, does indeed pertain to international peace and security and is thus a responsibility of the Security Council.

Last year, during Italy’s G8 presidency, the Italian Foreign Ministry and the Ministry for Equal Opportunities organized an international conference on violence against women in Rome. Ministers from throughout the world participated, as did the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations. This was the first time that the issue of combating violence against women was included on the G8’s agenda.

Statement of the Italian Minister for Equal Opportunities, Mara Carfagna (ECOSOC, 1 July 2010)
To further confirm Italy’s dedication to gender issues, the Italian Minister for Equal Opportunities, Maria Rosaria Carfagna, spoke at the High-Level ECOSOC segment (28 June – 2 July) on gender equality and empowerment of women as key factors to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

4) Combating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
One of the most heinous forms of violence against women, deriving from social tradition, is female genital mutilation/cutting.

Italy is deeply committed to strengthening major UN efforts on the abandonment of this practice, which is no longer restricted to Africa but, through migration, also affects countries like our own.

We are addressing this challenge together with the African countries, UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund) and UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) through a two-fold approach: to draw the attention of the international community to an issue that has to become one of the donors’ priorities; and, consequently, to implement educational and awareness-raising programs at the grass-roots level in order to change the cultural beliefs at the foundation of this harmful practice.

Italy’s efforts have met with a positive response and have strengthened the collaboration with
African countries and UN agencies, increasing the relevance of FGM in the human rights agenda.

The language on FGM has also been strengthened in the GA resolution on the protection of girl child. In March 2010, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) adopted a resolution on FGM proposed by the African Group. The resolution builds on a number of proposals made previously by the Italian government, such as the objective of a complete abandonment of the practice by 2015, starting with its elimination in at least one African country by 2012.

During the CSW, Italy, together with Burkina Faso, Egypt and Senegal, hosted a side-event on
FGM that was attended by numerous delegations and NGOs. Minister Mara Carfagna, who chaired the meeting, confirmed the commitment of Italy to promote the campaign for the abandonment of FGM. The side-event was instrumental in raising awareness on the issue and in favoring the adoption of the resolution on FGM by the CSW.
FIGHT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (TOC)

Of the many legal questions discussed before the 64th UN General Assembly, Italy brought special efforts to bear on the fight against transnational organized crime. In June 2010, on the tenth anniversary of the Palermo Convention and its three additional Protocols, Italy, together with Mexico, organized a High-Level Meeting on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC). The purpose of the meeting was to support and promote the Convention and its Protocols as the central instruments of international cooperation on the issue.

Minister of the Interior Roberto Maroni, the Secretary General of the United Nations Ban Ki-Moon and the Minister of Justice Angelino Alfano
The High-Level Meeting was the first time a thematic debate of the General Assembly has been dedicated wholly to transnational organized crime and the way it undermines the economic and social development of countries and the rights of citizens. It was also the first time that the Italian Ministers of Justice and of the Interior took part in a plenary debate in the General Assembly: Minister Alfano at the opening of the plenary session; and Minister Maroni in the high-level panel during the morning session.

The Resolution to hold this event was adopted by consensus, with a record of 120 co-sponsorships. The event itself was a success, and confirmed within the most representative body of the United Nations Italy’s commitment and leadership in the fight against organized crime. The participants included Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, ministers and experts of various nationalities and professions, and Italy’s National Anti-Mafia Prosecutor, Pietro Grasso.

In his opening remarks, the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Ali Treki, remembered Judge Giovanni Falcone, who was assassinated by the mafia in Palermo in May 1992.

This commemoration was of great symbolic value: Judge Falcone embodied the commitment of the
State against organized crime and is the emblem of the mafia’s victims.

Giovanni Falcone, 18 May 1939 – 23 May 1992. Assassinated with his wife and security by the mafia
In a global scenario characterized by the then ongoing economic and financial crisis, discussions on development-related issues in the 64th UN General Assembly proved to be particularly intense and, sometimes, divisive.

Whereas developing countries were concerned about the effects of the crisis on their development efforts, while they were still trying to cope with the consequences of the previous energy and food crises, developed countries were struggling to stabilize their financial systems and to revive their economies. Yet, they remained determined to fulfill their commitments in the framework of the international partnership for development.

At the same time, the G20 was consolidating its new role in global economic governance, opening the way to a greater involvement of the emerging economies, but also posing new questions in terms of relations with the collective membership of the United Nations.
In such a context, there was a risk that the latent political divide between North and South could undermine the common efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Italy worked hard, with its partners of the European Union, to avoid this risk and to retain in the General Assembly a climate of dialogue and cooperation, which eventually resulted in the successful negotiation of the Outcome Document of the MDGs High Level Plenary Meeting.

In the first half of the 64th General Assembly, Italy contributed to the debate on economic and development issues also in its capacity as rotating Presidency of the G8, focusing its action on the following issues:

- Food security and rural development, an issue central to the debate at the G8 Summit in L’Aquila, where Italy took the lead in re-assessing the role of the UN agricultural Agencies.
- A more integrated approach to development, based on the concept of shared responsibility among all countries and actors in the fields of international cooperation, promotion of democratic governance and respect of human rights.

- The promotion of innovative sources of development financing. On 12 June 2009, on the margins of the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Lecce, Italy signed with the other donors the Legal Agreements for the implementation of the Advance Market Commitment, a Public-Private Partnership aimed at stimulating research, development and production of pneumococcal vaccines for poor countries. The first supply agreements with two pharmaceutical companies were signed in March 2010, making the initiative fully operational. At the G8 Summit in L’Aquila, Italy also launched an initiative for the reduction of the global average cost of transferring migrants remittances, which has been subsequently developed in the G8 and G20 frameworks.

- The reinvigoration of the UN Economic and Social Council and the strengthening of its cooperation with the International Financial Institutions, the WTO, UNCTAD, and OCSE.

On climate change, Italy contributed to the efforts of the European Union for an ambitious outcome
of the Copenhagen Conference of December 2009 and, when this proved to be impossible, was among those Member States that emphasized the value of the Copenhagen Accord as an important step towards a collective and far-reaching agreement.

Bilateral meeting between the Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, and the Italian Minister of Environment and of Protection of Land and Sea, Stefania Prestigiacomo, (13 May 2010)

Italy was also a staunch supporter, from the very beginning, of the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012 (so-called “Rio+20”), which was launched in the second half of the 64th General Assembly. An Italian national was appointed, as the European Union representative,
to the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference.

The Italian Minister of Environment, Stefania Prestigiacomo, actively participated in the works of the High level Segment of the 2010 Commission for Sustainable Development in New York.

During the 64th General Assembly, she also co-chaired, with the Minister of Environment of Kenya, the consultative group of the UNEP Governing Council on “International Environment Governance”, entrusted with the task of formulating options for the reform of the institutional framework on environment to be submitted to the “Rio+20” Conference.

It is also worth mentioning, as a sign of support to the developing Countries in their path towards sustainable development, that during the 64th General Assembly the Italian Minister of Environment personally attended the Joint-Committee of the Cooperation Program between Italy and Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) on climate change.

Such ongoing program, which enjoys also the support of the Austrian Government and the Municipality of Milan, has seen so far the implementation of more than 20 projects in the field of renewable energies and has been
commended on several occasions by the fourteen recipient Countries for its innovative approach and effectiveness.

The Holy Father, Pope Benedict XVI, addressing the 2009 FAO World Summit in Rome
Earlier in the same session of the General Assembly, Italy scored a major success in obtaining Observer Status in the General Assembly for the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

This achievement was the fruit of a complex and delicate negotiation, through which all member states were able to agree on a consensual solution that was ratified by the UN General Assembly on 19 October 2009. On that occasion, Prince Albert of Monaco spoke on behalf of the IOC, and was among the first to recognize Italy’s efforts in obtaining concrete results.

Italy’s decision to promote observer status for the IOC was rooted in a historical and institutional reality. Among the member States, there has been an increasing recognition of the role that sport can play in transmitting human and social development messages to young people, especially those living in poverty.
Moreover, the international community has acknowledged that it can be used to promote social inclusion, in particular in the areas of gender equality and disability, as well as health and education.
That is why over the years, the IOC has signed a number of agreements with UN specialized agencies and programmes to participate in UN activities in critical areas such as development, humanitarian aid, and the Millennium Development Goals. Not much headway had been made, however, in legally formalizing its partnership with the United Nations. As a result, rather than developing joint programs with the UN, the IOC was limited to occasional and partial participation in UN initiatives.

This is what led to the idea, promoted by Minister Frattini and successfully realized by the Permanent Mission of Italy to the UN, of tabling the proposal for the IOC to be granted observer status in the General Assembly.

Thanks to Italy’s initiative and the approval of the UN general membership, the IOC was able to set up an Office at the UN and appoint its Vice President, Mario Pescante, as Permanent Observer. This new arrangement will allow the IOC to participate more consistently in all the activities of the UN system and to offer more concrete support to the fulfillment of the objectives of the United Nations.
FOCUS ON THREE CASES

Two of the worst humanitarian crises that the United Nations was called on to address in 2010 were the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan. To assist the Organization in its efforts, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its Directorate General for Development Cooperation globally contributed up to 55.6 million euros for humanitarian relief activities.

Carabinieri Corps - MINUSTAH (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti)
On 12 January 2010 Haiti was struck by a massive earthquake that crippled this already fragile Caribbean country. The tens of thousands of casualties of the disaster included many civilian and military members of the United Nations mission to Haiti, MINUSTAH. According to official reports, 82 staff members died while 32 remained missing. Among the dead were the Chief and Deputy Chief of MINUSTAH as well as two Italian nationals.

To help address this crisis, Italy decided to establish in Rome and in Port-au-Prince a permanent unit dedicated to the relief operations. Italy’s overall financial contribution amounted to approximately ten million euros. In addition, the Italian Navy provided an aircraft carrier, the Cavour, equipped with personnel and humanitarian goods which offered a relevant support in term of logistical and health assistance.

The Italian Civil Protection Services joined in the relief effort. In response to the United Nations emergency appeal, Italy arranged for nine humanitarian flights to transport a medical team, a camp hospital and supplies for a tent city of approximately one thousand people.
An Italian police contingent (formed police unit) of 130 Carabinieri was deployed in the MINUSTAH mission.

Local government and civil society also undertook numerous initiatives. The City of Milan, for example, sponsored a humanitarian flight. An agreement to cancel 40,4 million euros of Haitian debt was signed on 11\textsuperscript{th} of May 2010.
PAKISTAN
BILATERAL EMERGENCY INITIATIVES

The floods in Pakistan this past summer were so severe it could almost be called a “tsunami in motion.” During the early phase of the emergency, Italy activated an overall commitment of approximately 3.5 million euros. Two humanitarian flights were made, the second in the framework of European Civil Protection.

At the multilateral level, Italy made six voluntary contributions for a total of 2.7 million euros in response to international appeals. Moreover, a 3 million euros bilateral emergency initiative involving numerous Italian NGOs was launched with the aim to match the most urgent needs of Pakistani people.

In particular, a decision to intervene in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province was taken to restore agriculture and livestock, improve water access, enhance health assistance through the provision of medical supplies and support people in housing rehabilitation.

The initiative, executed by UNDP, seeks to restore safe and enabling environments for flood-affected communities in the affected districts to recover
from the impact of the floods by focusing on achieving three strategic and interlinked outputs: 1) Capacities of local institutions and flood-affected communities for early recovery and protection of rights restored; 2) Livelihoods of vulnerable flood-affected people stabilized and restored; 3) Basic and critical community infrastructure and services restored.

Italian Development Cooperation for Pakistan floods (August, 2010)

Italian commitments were formally announced during the General Assembly debate on the humanitarian crisis in Pakistan on 20 August 2010 by Ambassador Attilio Iannucci, the Special Envoy of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Afghanistan and Pakistan.
In September 2010 further commitments were also announced by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Stefania Craxi, during a high-level meeting chaired by the UN Secretary-General.

Italy later supplemented its relief efforts with 50 million euros in assistance credits for reconstruction initiatives; 21 million euros in debt conversion for early recovery initiatives; and 2.5 million euros in emergency funds (for the UN Revised Pakistan Floods Emergency Response Plan). The total Italian response to Pakistan floods amounts to approximately 80 million euros.
Pursuant to decisions made before the floods, Italy allocated 4 million euros to the World Bank’s Trust Fund for Northwest border areas, with the purpose of implementing projects that will be identified through an assessment of the damages to the flood zones.

Civil society played a key role through collection campaigns on the part of the network of Italian NGOs, “Agire”, the Italian Red Cross, and “Caritas” to provide assistance to the afflicted people.
COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH PACIFIC SIDS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) contribute the least to the global climate change, yet they are affected the most by its negative consequences. As a friendly partner of SIDS and a firm supporter of the Barbados Program of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Sustainable Development of SIDS, Italy has joined hands with them to fight the effects of climate change.

Over the years, the Government of Italy has helped CARICOM Countries establish the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center. Since 2007, it has also developed with Pacific SIDS an innovative Cooperation Program on renewable energies, which enjoys the support of the Government of Austria and the Municipality of Milan.

Such program puts the fourteen recipient Governments at the center of the implementation process, leaving to them the decision on the most appropriate renewable source of energy to focus on, as well as the designation of the implementing agency. Donor partners provide funds, expertise and technology.
So far more than 20 projects have been implemented, covering a wide range of areas: from the assessment of tidal and wave power generation potential to photovoltaic integration into national grids; from testing bio-fuels in local public transportation service to developing wind power.

Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Italian Cooperation Program on Climate Change in the Pacific Small Island States (Permanent Mission of Italy to the UN, May 2010)

The 64th General Assembly should have coincided with the completion of the program. In the light of the success of the initiative, the Italian Government has decided, however, to extend it for additional three years and to earmark the necessary funds. Such decision was announced by the Minister of Environment Stefania Prestigiacomo during the annual session of the Joint-Committee of the program in May 2010.
ARTS
INTRODUCTION

In April 2010, the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations moved to its new offices on 885 Second Avenue (1 Dag Hammaskjold Plaza), New York. Located on the top floor of one of the most prestigious addresses on the United Nations campus, the new headquarters boasts a modern working environment and spectacular panoramic views of greater New York City.

In a parallel development, the interior of the Ambassador’s residence on East 76th Street has also been renovated.

The artworks on display at the Permanent Mission and the Residence were assembled by architect Pier Luigi Porzio of the Cultural Commission for the Lazio Region.

He was sent to New York by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of National Heritage and Cultural Affairs, Giuseppe Proietti, to choose the ideal paintings and sculptures for these prestigious locations.

These artworks have been made available thanks to the generosity of the following institutions:
This collection of works helps to highlight Italy’s immense artistic heritage and the image of our country, in keeping with the leadership position Italy holds at the United Nations.
SCULPTURES

PORTRAIT HEAD OF JULIUS CAESAR
(Second half of 2nd Century CE)

Courtesy of the Museo delle Terme di Diocleziano in Rome, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
Carrara Marble, Bust of Separate Provenance
H. 37.2 in. (83 cm)
STATUE OF DRAPE WOMAN
(ACEPHALE)
(Early 1st Century CE)

Courtesy of the Museo delle Terme di Diocleziano in Rome, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
White Marble, Travertine Base
H. 60.6 in. (154 cm)
PORTRAIT BUST OF MARCUS AURELIUS
(Roman era)

Courtesy of the Palazzo Massimo alle Terme in Rome, now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
White Marble – Free-Standing
H. 18.9 in. (48 cm)
WOMAN’S HEAD
(between 1st and 2nd Century CE)

Courtesy of the Palazzo Massimo alle Terme in Rome, now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
White Marble – Free-Standing
H. 22.8 in. (58 cm)
CORNER FRAGMENT OF THE GODDESS NIKE
(First half of 2nd Century CE)

Courtesy of the Museo delle Terme di Diocleziano, now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
Carrara Marble
H. 19.7 in. (50 cm)
PORTRAIT HEAD OF HADRIAN
(2nd Century CE)

Courtesy of the Museo delle Terme di Diocleziano, now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
White Marble
H. 11.8 in. (30 cm)
MAN’S HEAD
(100-110 CE)

Courtesy of the Museo delle Terme di Diocleziano, now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
White Marble
H. 10.6 in. (27 cm)
MOSAICS
MOSAIC PANEL OF WOMAN’S HEAD AS ONE OF THE SEASONS
(3rd Century CE)

Courtesy of the Palazzo Massimo alle Terme in Rome, now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
21.7 in. × 21.7 in. (55 cm × 55 cm)
MOSAIC PANEL OF MAN’S HEAD AS ONE OF THE SEASONS
(3rd Century CE)

Courtesy of the Palazzo Massimo alle Terme in Rome, now displayed at the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
21.7 in. × 21.7 in. (55 cm × 55 cm)
PAINTINGS

OIL ON CANVAS: “POETRY”
by Giovanni Andrea Sirani
(17th Century)

Courtesy of the Pinacoteca Nazionale in Bologna, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
52.8 × 45.3 in. (134 × 115 cm)
OIL ON CANVAS: “ARTEMISIA”
by Giovanni Andrea Sirani
(17th Century)

Courtesy of the Pinacoteca Nazionale in Bologna, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
52.8 × 44.9 in. (134 × 114 cm)
OIL ON CANVAS: “MUSIC”
by Giovanni Andrea Sirani
(17th Century)

Courtesy of the Pinacoteca Nazionale in Bologna, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
53.1 x 44.9 in. (135 x 114 cm)
OIL ON CANVAS: “SACRIFICIAL SCENE”
by Lazzaro Baldi
17th Century)

Courtesy of the Pinacoteca Nazionale in Bologna, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
82.7 × 49.2 (210 × 125 cm)
OIL ON CANVAS: ALLEGORY OF HISTORY ENTHRONED
by Giuseppe Bonito
(18th Century)

Courtesy of the Pinacoteca Nazionale in Bologna, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
31.9 × 55.5 in. (81 × 141 cm)
OIL ON CANVAS: ALLEGORY OF HISTORY or ALLEGORY OF ROYALTY
by Giuseppe Bonito
(18th Century)

Courtesy of the Pinacoteca Nazionale in Bologna, now displayed at the Residence of the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations
29.5 × 54.3 in. (75 × 138 cm)