hello

UNU

Intro to
United Nations University

UNU

In 1969 Secretary-General U Thant proposed the creation of a university that would be “truly international in character and devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress”.

History and Background

1972

APPROVED BY UNGA

The United Nations General Assembly approved the decision to establish the United Nations University (UNU).

1975

UNU IN JAPAN

UNU inaugurated headquarters facilities in Tokyo provided by the Government of Japan.

1985

FIRST INSTITUTE

The first UNU research and training institute, UNU-WIDER, was established in Helsinki, Finland.

2010

POSTGRADUATE DEGREE

The UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (now known as UNU-IAS) introduced the first UNU postgraduate degree programme.

2012

GRADUATES

The first UNU master's degree students graduated.

UNU

United Nations University is...

A network for solutions-focused research

We generate research to encourage the rethinking of existing policies and perspectives.

A think tank for the UN System

Our research informs policymaking and promotes positive global change.

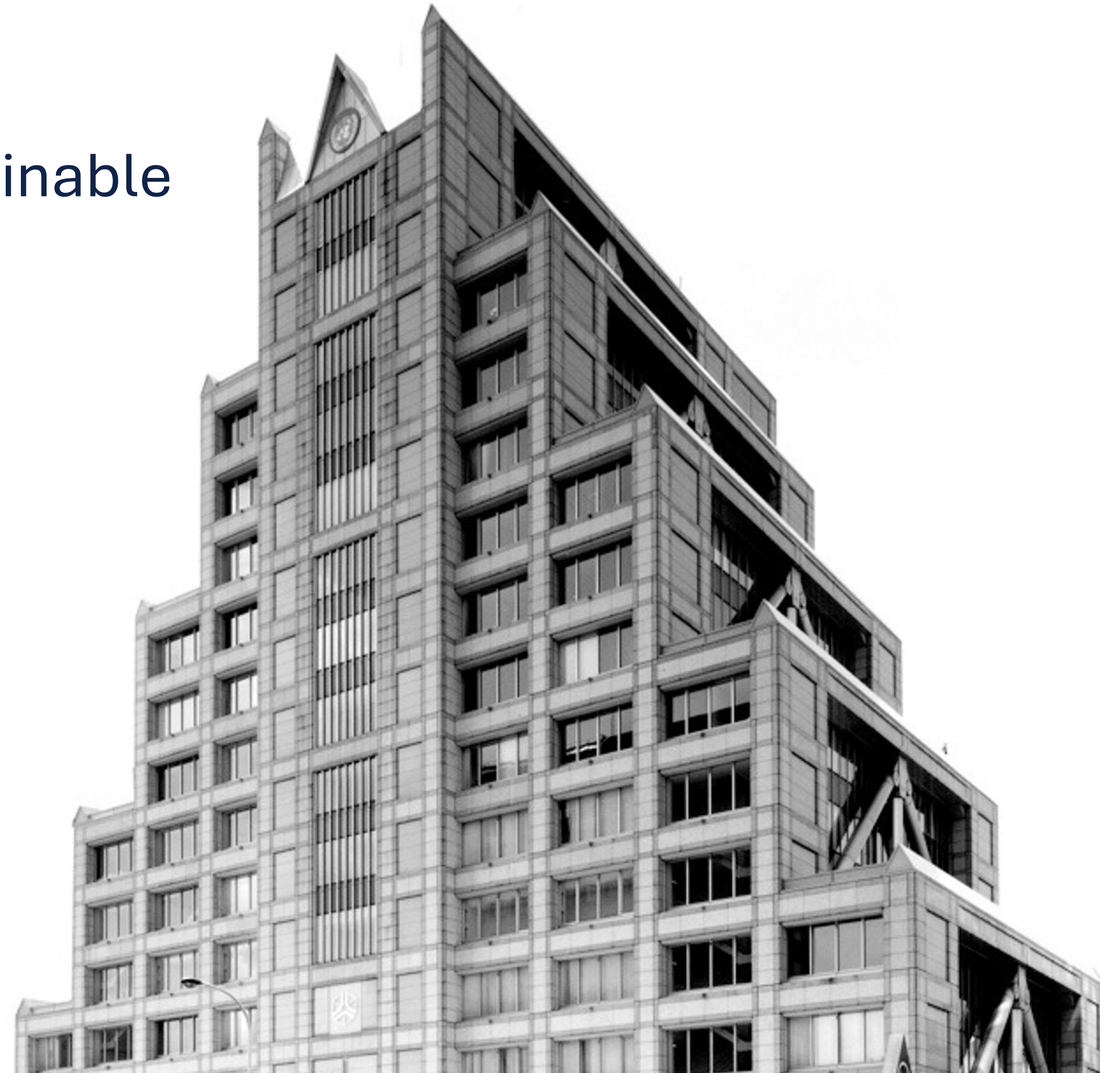
An immersive academic institution

We train the next generation of leaders through various postgraduate degree programmes worldwide.

UNU

Knowledge to transform the world

We generate knowledge with diverse global stakeholders to equip people with the evidence needed to create a secure, equitable, and sustainable future for all.



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UNU Research 2022

UNU research addresses every SDG, with most projects contributing to multiple Goals.

UNU

UNU System

A global system of research and training institutes coordinated by UNU Centre in Tokyo

UNU

design:
mean what you say

UNU

I am **qualified** to speak on design

UNU

I am **not qualified** to speak on design

UNU

Design is not just for designers

UNU

STORY BREAK

UNU

what is good design?

UNU

good design is stuff I like*

UNU

*STORY BREAK

UNU

common goals

shared vocabulary

feedback*

attention to craft

UNU

why **design** matters

UNU

STORY BREAK

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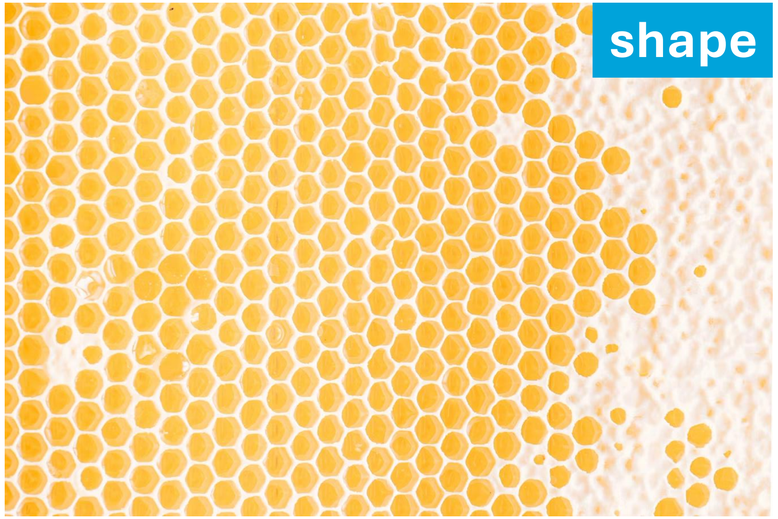

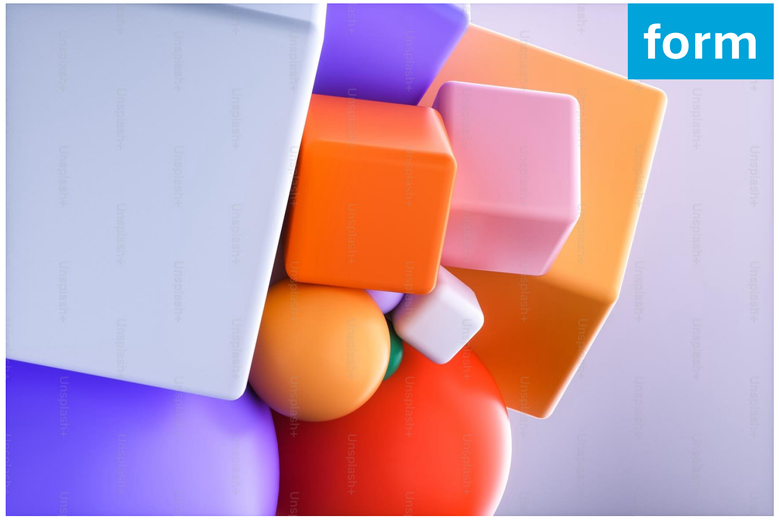

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balance	rhythm	movement
contrast	unity	pattern
emphasis	variety	proportion
hierarchy	space	repetition

UNU

common goals
shared vocabulary
feedback*
attention to craft

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how to be intentional

(and give feedback)
(and learn what you like)

First what you literally see

Second the story you interpret

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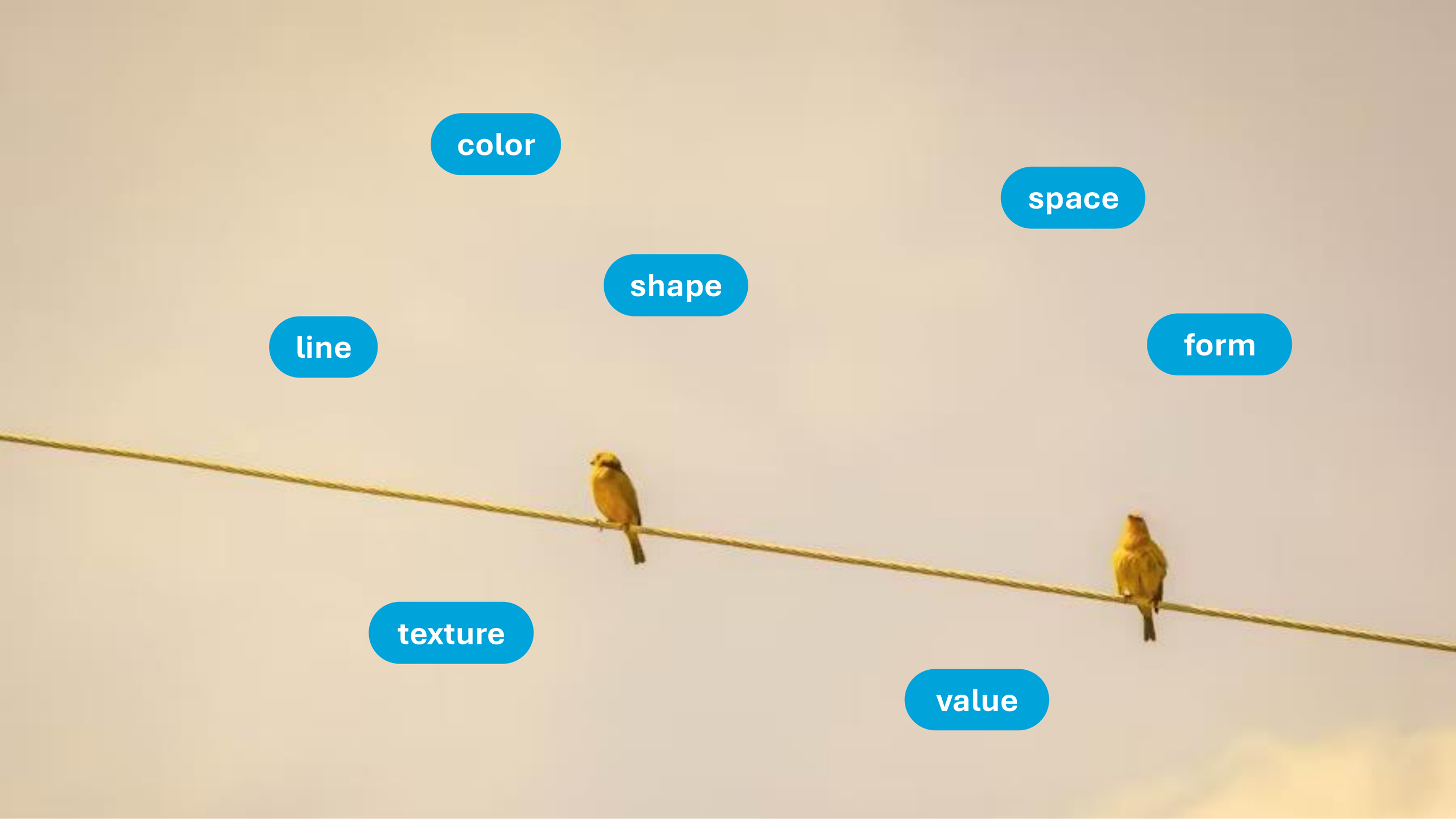
color
space
shape
line
form
texture
value

what I see

what I interpret

goal

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It's not doing, it's listening

UNU

diverse voices matter

UNU

designknekyujo Follow Message

901 posts 119K followers 132 following

デザイン研究所(デザ研)

designknekyujo

Art

SNS起点のデザインメディア。デザイン特化のメディアでは国内最大のSNSアカウント / デザイン制作に役立つ「まとめ検索」 / ポイント別のギャラリーサイト「managary」 / デザ研初の著書「デザインのミカタ」発売中/... more

desaken.com + 4

開催中展示会 ノンデザッ！ ソフト入門講座 書籍発売中 おすすめ本 Adobe最安値... ✔制作物

UNU

common goals
shared vocabulary
feedback AND diversity
attention to craft

UNU

grabs attention

UNU

shape

color

gets out of the way

UNU

BIODIVERSITY IN KANAZAWA

Assessing the status of biodiversity and the role of cities

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) published its third Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO3) in 2010, which compiles the most comprehensive, up-to-date information about the situation of biodiversity across the world, from genes to ecosystems, including main threats and conservation challenges. The report indicates that the target agreed to by the world's governments in 2002 of "achieving by 2010 a significant reduction of biodiversity loss at the global, regional, and national level" had not been met (GBO3, 2010). Overall, the five principal drivers of biodiversity loss (habitat change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change) have either remained constant or increased. Moreover, the ecological footprint of the human population by-and-large increasingly exceeds the biological capacity of ecosystems.

Cities, as direct or indirect contributors to the five drivers of biodiversity loss mentioned above, must play a significant role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Yet the depth and breadth of the linkages between urban areas and biodiversity, whether positive or negative, cannot be properly grasped by aggregated, global figures. Acknowledging the importance of deepening our understanding of these linkages, a GBO on urbanization will be carried out in the near future. In the meantime, because biodiversity is deteriorating rapidly and urban expansion is happening just as fast, it seems critical to enhance our knowledge on the status of biodiversity within cities, the main threats to its sustainable use posed by urbanization, and the main challenges and opportunities to replicate successful cases and reverse pernicious trends.

The sections below present some initial findings of research conducted in Kanazawa by UNU-IAS with regard to identifying the main local biodiversity features of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, major threats for their conservation, current opportunities for reversing negative trends or strengthening success stories, and major challenges for successfully engaging in those opportunities. The data presented focuses on the perception of several interviewees, including city and regional government officials and natural resources managers, including farmers and fishermen. Secondary data on some aspects of Kanazawa urbanization trends are also included for reference. The concluding section highlights general governance challenges and recommendations for biodiversity protection in Kanazawa based on the information collected from the interviews.

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form
color
space
BIODIVERSITY IN KANAZAWA
58 BIODIVERSITY IN KANAZAWA
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useful

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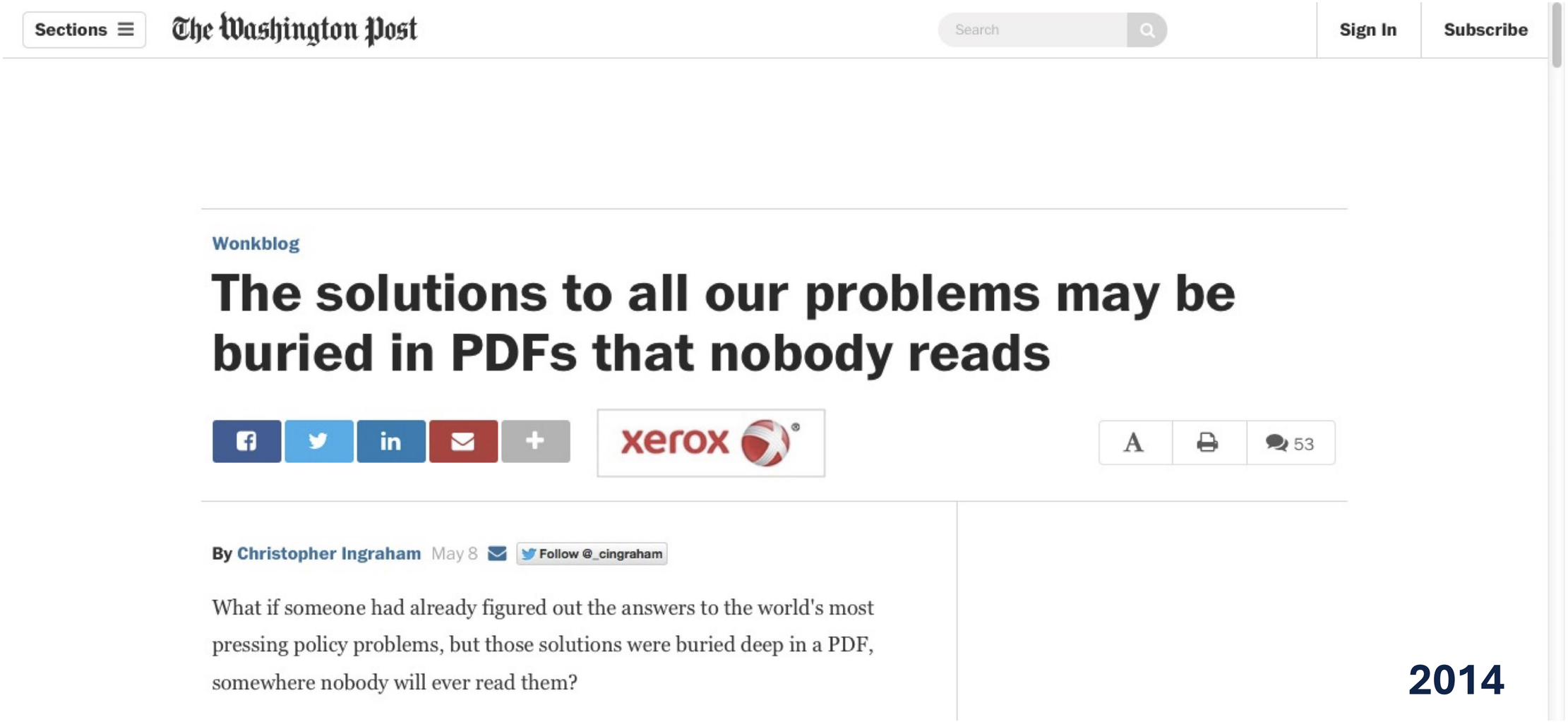
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The solutions to all our problems may be buried in PDFs that nobody reads
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By Christopher Ingraham May 8
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What if someone had already figured out the answers to the world's most pressing policy problems, but those solutions were buried deep in a PDF, somewhere nobody will ever read them?

2014

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understandable

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accessible

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Renewable Energy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/renene

Co-benefits analysis on climate change and environmental effects of wind-power: A case study from Xinjiang, China

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ABSTRACT

The combustion of fossil fuel contributes to not only global warming but also the emissions of air pollutants. In China, the rapid growth of energy consumption leads to a large quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) and air pollutant emissions. Although many measures have been proposed by the local governments to mitigate the GHG emissions and improve air quality, limited economic resources slow the efforts of the local government to implement measures to control both types of emissions. The co-benefits approach can use resources efficiently to solve multiple environmental problems. In this study, we first calculated the CO_2 and air pollutants (SO_2, NO_x and $PM_{2.5}$) emissions in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Then, the co-benefits of wind power, including mitigation of CO_2 and air pollutants (SO_2, NO_x and $PM_{2.5}$) emissions and water savings, were assessed and quantified in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The results demonstrate that, during the 11th five-year period (2006–2010), emissions mitigation by wind power accounted for 4.88% (1065×10^4 t) of CO_2, 4.31% (4.38×10^4 t) of SO_2, 8.23% (3.41×10^4 t) of NO_x and 4.23% (0.32×10^4 t) of $PM_{2.5}$ emission by the thermal power sector. The total economic co-benefits of wind power accounted for 0.46% (1.38 billion 2009US$) of the GDP of Xinjiang during 2006–2010.

Co-benefits Make Wind Power Sensible for China

DEVELOPMENT & SOCIETY : Asia, Climate Change, Economics, Energy, Environment

2013•07•05 Carol Smith United Nations University

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Co-benefits make wind power sensible for China Photo:The Danish Wind Industry

These days, it might be safe to say that most people in the industrialized world know that burning fossil fuel contributes not only to air pollution but to global warming. Indeed, news travelled fast recently when the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere exceeded 400 parts per million for the first time since "horses and camels lived in the high Arctic" during the Pliocene Epoch.

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simplify

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In Focus

World Science Day for Peace and Development Campaign (10 Nov)

Title Page

Context

Brief project intro

Project impact

Impact example: positive/hopeful story

Call to Action

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in conclusion

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common goals
shared vocabulary
feedback
attention to craft

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note on process

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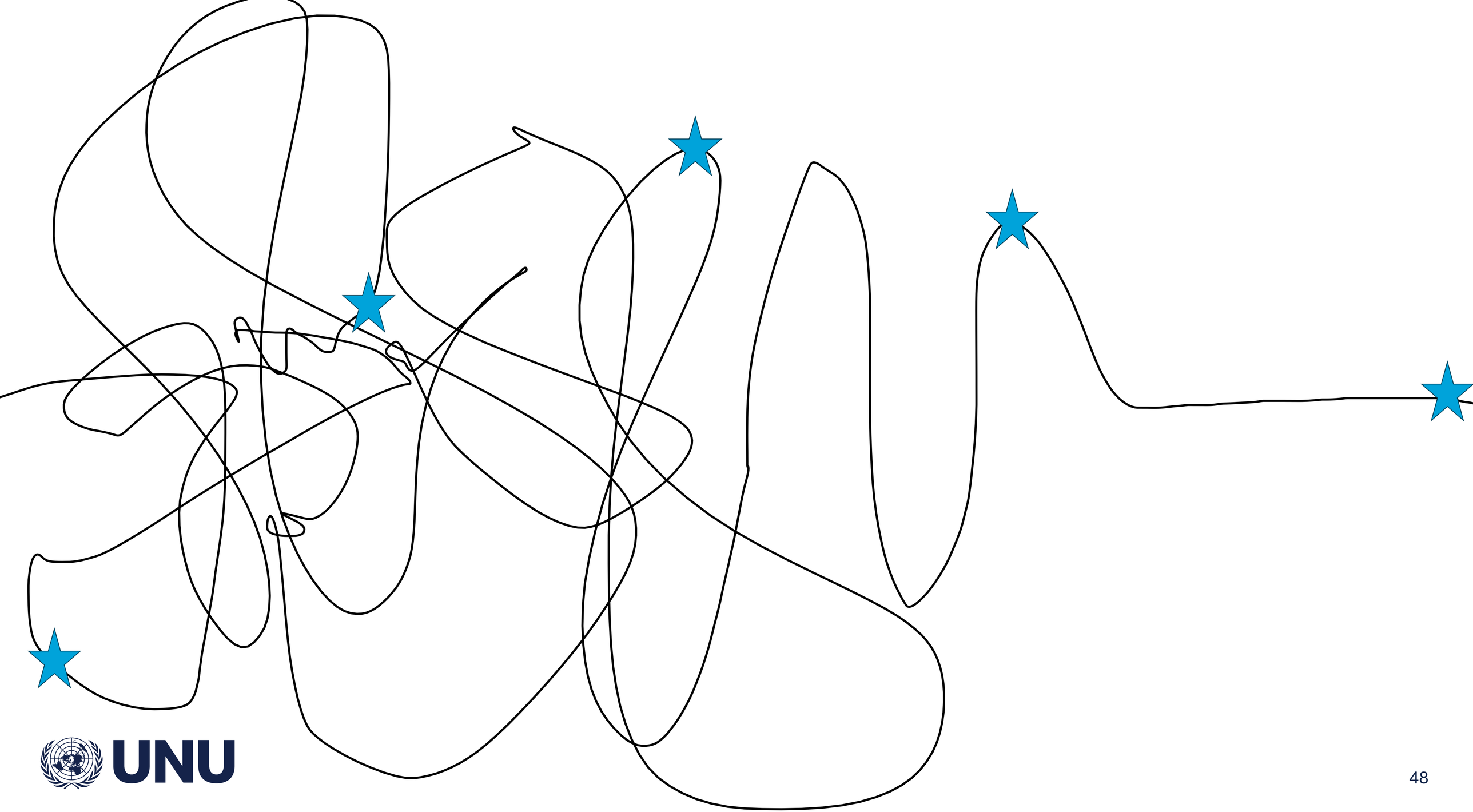

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success is built on a pile of failures

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thank you

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