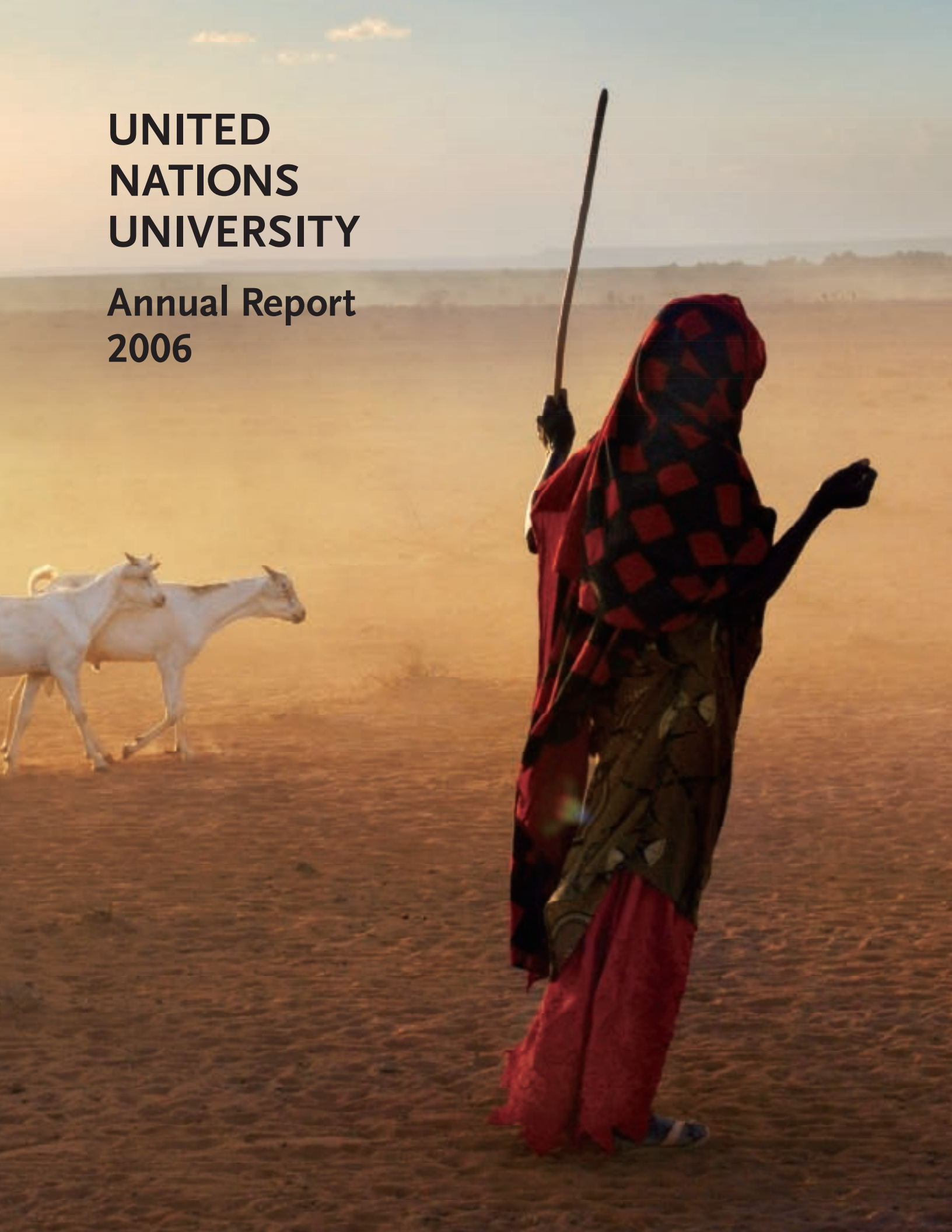


**UNITED
NATIONS
UNIVERSITY**

**Annual Report
2006**



Rector's Message

The year 2006 was a particularly good one for United Nations University, which reached an absolute peak in the level of activity in its 31st year of operation.

A high point was the host country agreement and memorandum of understanding on the establishment of UNU International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH), signed in May in the presence of the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, by the Secretary-General of the Malaysian Ministry of Higher Education, Dato' Dr. Zulkefli A. Hassan, and myself. The main focus of UNU-IIGH will be to design national health systems that make it possible to provide quality health care for the poor — in particular, those persons in developing countries who live far from large urban areas.

At the end of the year, UNU co-organized, with sister UN organizations and a number of other international partners, a Joint International Conference on “Desertification and the International Policy Imperative”. This conference, held from 17–19 December 2006 in Algiers and hosted by the Government of Algeria, was organized to celebrate the conclusion of the UN International Year of Deserts and Desertification (IYDD). The conference focused on the international policy imperatives raised by droughts and desertification and identified ways to meet these ongoing challenges.

The convening of that conference in Algiers made it possible for me to meet with the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to discuss the possibilities for establishing a new UNU research and training centre or programme in Algeria to focus on the link between education and development in Africa. President Bouteflika recalled his long-standing interest in UNU, as he had served as head of the Algerian Delegation to the UN General Assembly when the proposal for the establishment of UNU was put forward.

As you can see from this year's report, the ongoing development of UNU has enabled us to become the international “network of networks” that was originally envisaged by the founding committee for the University. Support for the continuing institutional development of UNU was evidenced by the endorsement of 126 UN Member States who co-sponsored the biennial resolution on UNU (A/C.2/61/L.36/Rev.1) adopted by the Second Committee of the 61st session of the UN General Assembly in December 2006.



Hans van Ginkel

Rector



Going for Green

UNU is committed to the ideals and practices of environmental sustainability. The four goals of UNU's "Going for Green" initiative are: "greening" our work practices, "greening" our work place, contributing to the global community and contributing to the local community. In January 2001, UNU (UNU Centre) became the first UN agency, and the fifth academic institution in Japan, to obtain ISO14001 certification. In July 2006, UNU received its newest certificate from DNV Japan with a dual accreditation scheme (JAB and UKAS) for ISO14001:2004 standards, and in September UNU Centre undertook its 4th ISO140001 internal audit.

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Available online at <http://www.unu.edu/publications/annualreports/>

Cover

ETHIOPIA Gode — A goat herder leads livestock through the desert dust in search of forage. To draw attention to the consequences of desertification, which affects one-third of the earth's land surface and the lives of more than one billion people, 2006 was designated as the "UN International Year of Deserts and Desertification".

Photo: Dieter Telemans/Panos Pictures

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Introduction and Overview

United Nations University (UNU) was established as “an international community of scholars, engaged in research, postgraduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations”. As an academic institution within the UN system, UNU is uniquely positioned to contribute to the advancement of knowledge relevant to the role and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in the formulation of sound principles, policies, strategies and programmes for action.

United Nations University has entered its fourth decade of operation as an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly. Since 1975, when UNU launched its academic work in Tokyo with a handful of staff, the University has grown and matured into a decentralized, global network that now comprises UNU Centre, 13 UNU Research and Training Centres/ Programmes (UNU RTC/Ps), and liaison offices at United Nations headquarters (New York) and UNESCO headquarters (Paris). This core network is assisted by 14 UNU Associated Institutions as well as hundreds of cooperating institutions and individuals worldwide.

UNU continues to grow and evolve in its quest to contribute to solving pressing global problems of human security, peace and development. In May, UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel and Secretary-General Zulkifli A. Hassan of the Malaysian Ministry of Higher Education signed an agreement to establish UNU International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH) in Kuala Lumpur. This new UNU RTC, which will start formal operations in mid-2007, will focus on key issues of human health; contribute to the development and strengthening of health services policy frameworks and management actions, particularly for people in developing countries; and support a preventive and promotive approach to health. The Government of Malaysia will support UNU-IIGH with a capital contribution of US\$40 million as well as operational contributions of US\$6.6 million during the Institute's first decade of operation.

In July, the Bureau of the UNU Council endorsed a proposal to improve the cost-effectiveness of UNU administrative services through the partial migration

of some back-office administrative functions from UNU Centre in Tokyo to Kuala Lumpur (in conjunction with the opening of UNU-IIGH). Because of the sharp differential in local salaries and operational expenses, this move will save some US\$1.7 million per year in administrative expenses; this savings will be reallocated to support academic activities. The partial migration process began in August, and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2007.

The year also saw continued integration of the research and training activities of the former UNU Institute for New Technologies (UNU-INTECH) and the Maastricht Economic Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (MERIT) of the University of Maastricht. The focus of UNU-MERIT in 2006 was on leveraging the synergies gained by the integration to launch an expanded programme of research, training and capacity building.

The Council of United Nations University formulates the principles and policies that govern UNU operations, approves the University's work programme and budget, and makes recommendations on effective functioning. At its 53rd session in November in Tokyo, the Council:

- adopted the draft *UNU Strategic Directions 2007–2010*;
- reviewed the University's financial situation,
- reviewed the academic activities of UNU Centre and UNU RTC/Ps,
- approved terms of reference for an evaluation of UNU's first three decades of activity,
- agreed upon a panel of candidates to replace the 10 Council members whose terms end in 2007, and
- designated four new UNU Associated Institutions — the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand), Tufts

University (USA), Cornell University (USA) and University of Bonn.

The UNU Council also considered progress reports on (i) efforts to strengthen cooperation within the UNU system, (ii) UNU's contributions to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, (iii) implementation of the UNU fund-raising strategy, (iv) implementation of the recommendations of the external review and evaluation report of the UNU Financial Assistance Programme for Students from Developing Countries, (v) revitalization and further development of the American Council for UNU and Japan Foundation for UNU, and (vi) plans for improving the cost-effectiveness of UNU administration.

The search continued for a new University Rector to assume the post in the latter half of 2007, upon the planned retirement of current UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel. In a closed session, the UNU Council approved a panel of names proposed by the Nominating Council; the panel was transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO for the final selection, which is expected to occur in early 2007.

Among other significant events within the UNU system in 2006:

- In March, UNU-ILI moved into new premises in Amman. The building was formally inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Noor of Jordan in a ceremony attended by some 200 invited guests, including members of the Jordanian Government and heads of UN agencies. To commemorate the move, in April UNU-ILI hosted a meeting of its Advisory Board, a symposium ("The United Nations: Leadership, Democracy and Reconciliation") and a Conference of the Directors of the UNU RTC/Ps.
- UNU-IIST renovated its facilities with funding received from the Macao Foundation.
- Dr. Ralph Daley, founding Director of UNU-INWEH, retired in mid-year. Dr. Zafar Adeel, who has served UNU in a number of capacities since 1998, took over as his successor.
- Work continued throughout the year on establishment

of a new unit (either a UNU RTC/P or UNU-IAS operating unit) focused on traditional knowledge. Talks were held with Charles Darwin University (Australia), and in August UNU submitted a funding proposal to the Australian Minister of Education, Science and Training. In the latter part of the year, options for a pilot phase were explored.

- In June, a UNU team visited the Slovak Republic to discuss a draft feasibility study and look at potential sites for a new UNU RTC/P on landscape and ecosystem health.
- A new consultative mechanism between UNU and the Government of Japan (including working-level discussions and regular meetings) was established to enhance communication and dialogue between UNU and key stakeholders within the Japan Government.
- UNU continued to collaborate with UNESCO regarding the annual series of UNU/UNESCO international conferences on globalization.

This annual report is neither exhaustive nor indicative of the overall breadth or depth of UNU's programmes and projects. Rather, it presents selected highlights of the University's work and achievements in 2006 within the scope of four general UNU activities:

- basic and applied research,
- targeted foresight and policy studies,
- specialized (institutional and individual) capacity development, and
- diverse communications/dissemination activities.

This report also describes the networking activities (strategic partnerships and linkages) through which UNU complements and leverages its work, and clarifies the human and financial resources that support the core UNU system. Further information about UNU, including detailed information about UNU Centre and each UNU RTC/P, can be found on the University's website (<http://www.unu.edu>).



Research and Policy Studies

The work of UNU is carried out within a “programme space” that is defined by three variables: the major processes that are rapidly and profoundly changing our world, the institutions that are both effecting these changes and being affected by them, and the issues that are most relevant to the University’s mandated mission.

The UNU “Programme Space”

Based on the mandate of the UNU Charter, and on the evolving policy agendas and concerns of the United Nations, the work of UNU is focused within two broad programme areas: Peace and Governance, and Environment and Development. To achieve internal cohesiveness, as well as to provide clarity for external stakeholders, individual projects and activities are further clustered into five thematic areas:

- Peace and Security;
- Good Governance — From Local to Global;
- Development and Poverty Reduction;
- Environment and Sustainability; and
- Science, Technology and Society.

It should be noted that these five thematic focuses are not mutually exclusive. A major source of UNU’s comparative advantage is that the University takes a holistic view of the complex processes that affect our lives. Many of the activities undertaken by UNU cut across, or complement, two or more of these themes, thereby yielding significant overlap or interaction and an interconnectedness of problems and solutions. For clarity, however, such cross-cutting issues are discussed in this annual report within the most relevant of UNU’s five thematic focuses.

UNU selects projects and activities within these thematic areas based on a number of criteria. These criteria include the relevance of the issue to UN priorities (and, in particular, to the concerns of developing countries or to achievement of one of the UN Millennium Development Goals); the extent and severity of the problem; the perceived potential for developing replicable solutions; the identification of a critical gap in knowledge or capacity; and the extent to which UNU can make a distinct contribution to elucidating the problem or its solution.

UNU Knowledge-Generation Activities

The knowledge-generation activities undertaken by UNU comprise (i) basic and applied research and (ii) targeted foresight and policy studies.

- **Research:** UNU conducts cross-cultural and multi-disciplinary research, utilizing innovative techniques and methodologies. The University studies important global processes related to current and potential challenges to human security and development, and develops forward-looking proposals for solutions aimed at improving the quality of life for all humankind. UNU research retains strong disciplinary foundations and methodological rigour, but the overall approach is interdisciplinary and problem-oriented.
- **Foresight and Policy Studies:** Policy makers and practitioners need appropriate information and knowledge about the implications of important processes and the comparative advantages of different policy options. UNU, therefore, focuses on transforming the findings of its analyses into policy-relevant prescriptions. UNU studies the problems that engage the attention of “the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States”, and functions as a reservoir of ideas for the United Nations system by anticipating and proactively responding to the needs of its sister UN organizations.

The following sections highlight the work and achievements of selected UNU system programmes and projects conducted in 2006 within each of the University’s five thematic focuses.



Thematic Focus

1 Peace and Security

The end of the cold war altered the international political climate in which the United Nations had operated for much of its history. Contrary to some expectations, the task of maintaining world peace has become even more difficult and complex, as have the challenges of preventing and responding to internal conflicts, state fragmentation and extremism that endanger human security on local, regional and global scales. Faithful to the UN's core vision and ideals, UNU examines the fundamental issues underlying "peace and security".

Challenges to International Order

There is an inherent tension between international ideals and the realities of power politics — one that, in the absence of mitigating factors, can lead to a crisis of multilateralism. A combination of recent factors has conspired to create a situation that, in the words of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, “may be a moment no less decisive than 1945 itself, when the United Nations was founded.” Several projects of the UNU Peace and Governance Programme explored the sources and manifestations of the new threats and challenges that we face, considered the effectiveness of existing rules and structures, and sought to envision how multilateralism can reshape the international order to meet current and future demands.

The book *Multilateralism Under Challenge? Power, International Order, and Structural Change* (Newman et al. (eds.), UNU Press) explores the sustained scrutiny of (and assault on) the principles, values and manifestations of multilateralism. It considers the performance and

future of multilateral approaches and institutions in the context of major global challenges to highlight a number of “legitimacy problems”.

The emergence of the USA as the world’s sole superpower has distorted the structural balance of the UN multipolar schema. *The Iraq Crisis and World Order: Structural, Institutional and Normative Challenges* (Thakur and Sidhu (eds.), UNU Press) examines the major challenges from various perspectives. This book questions the adequacy of existing institutions for articulating global norms and enforcing compliance, highlights the UN’s inability to deal with brutal dictatorships, and scrutinizes the nature and exercise of American power.

Peacebuilding

Many ceasefires and peace agreements eventually collapse into renewed violence. The UNU Peace and Governance Programme has continued to seek a better understanding of the phenomenon of “spoilers”: groups and tactics that, through various means and for a variety of motives, actively seek to hinder, delay or undermine conflict settlement. The book *Challenges to Peacebuilding: Managing Spoilers During Conflict Resolution* (Newman and Richmond (eds.), UNU Press) considers why spoilers and spoiling behaviour emerge in conflict-prone or post-conflict environments, and how they can be addressed. Drawing on experience from several conflict-prone regions, it considers a broad range of actors as potential spoilers (not only rebel groups and insurgents, but also diasporas, governments and other entities) and demonstrates that ill-conceived or -imposed peace processes can themselves sow the seeds of spoiling.

An August seminar on “People Building Peace”, co-organized by UNU and the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, brought together distinguished international experts to consider human resources and other capacities for peacebuilding in Asia (and Japan in particular), and opportunities for strengthening these capacities. UNU participated in three other peacebuilding-related seminars held in Japan, while the 6th UNU/EU Global

Forum in Tokyo, “Doing More, Better and Faster: A Global Partnership for Eradicating Poverty”, focused on poverty as a root cause of conflict.

The UNU Peace and Governance Programme is also engaged in country-level work, including a mission to Monrovia to contribute to the finalization of the UNDP National Human Development Report for Liberia, which reveals the role of capacity development in peacebuilding and reconstruction.

Regional Security

The UNU-CRIS Regional Security and Global Governance project analysed the theoretical constitutional provisions of the UN and related regional organizations for handling conflict (including their relative areas of co-responsibility) and reviewed the historical development in this respect through policy-formulation based on the UN Security Council–regional organization dialogue as well as selected regional case studies. A book based on the project findings, *Regional Security and Global Governance* (Graham and Felício (eds.), VUB University Press), offers conclusions and recommendations that highlight the relationship between global and regional approaches to differing levels of conflict.

The project has led to close collaboration between UNU-CRIS and the UN Department of Political Affairs unit for cooperation with regional organizations, namely on the organization of high-level meetings between the UN Secretary-General and the Heads of the Regional and Other Intergovernmental Organizations and related follow-up issues. UNU-CRIS also collaborated on preparations for a September UN Security Council Meeting with the regional organizations held by the Greek Presidency.

Accountability and Justice

The international community and countries recovering from dictatorships or civil war must decide the best means of addressing past crimes against humanity

and mass violations of human rights. Although some international criminal tribunals and other accountability mechanisms have been established, their records are not free from controversy. The UNU Peace and Governance Programme book *International Criminal Accountability and the Rights of Children* (Popovski and Arts (eds.), Hague Academic Press) is a pioneering attempt to unite the two concepts of the title and manifest a growing child protection culture in international tribunals. The book addresses a difficult dilemma: that children should be entitled to justice no less than adults, but testifying in courtrooms may add to rather than alleviate their trauma. It strongly recommends the development of specific child witness protection measures in the practice of the tribunals, and argues that accountability does not necessarily require criminal proceedings for “child soldiers”.

Another UNU Peace and Governance Programme book, *After Mass Crime: The Challenges of Rebuilding States and Communities Following Mass Violence* (Chesterman et al. (eds.), UNU Press), focuses on justice and reconciliation processes in the aftermath of mass violence. Drawing on both historical and recent cases, it reveals that the frame of reference normally is at the level of the state, whereas the experience of mass crime is at the level of the community and individuals, and seeks to bridge this divide through a trans-disciplinary analysis of the impact of mass crime on rebuilding social and political relations. It further examines the impact of mass crimes on individuals, society and the organizations that provide assistance.

Arms Control

The inadequacy of norms, treaties and coercion in dealing with the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as well as non-compliance with existing standards and obligations, has left the international community preoccupied with efforts to revisit and strengthen existing mechanisms. *Arms Control after Iraq: Normative and Operational Challenges* (Sidhu and Thakur (eds.), UNU Press) discusses the

challenge to WMD control and focuses, among other topics, on the implications of a shift in the utility of nuclear weapons from deterrence to compellence; the place and role of the UN in controlling the spread and use of WMD; regional dynamics; and the threats posed by the possible acquisition of nuclear weapons and missiles by non-state actors.

The counter-WMD umbrella includes regimes aimed at controlling the production, proliferation and use of chemical and biological weapons. The UNU Peace and Governance Programme book *The Chemical Weapons Convention: Implementation, Challenges and Opportunities* (Thakur and Haru (eds.), UNU Press) examines the international legal framework surrounding the prohibition of chemical weapons; the achievements of the convention; and problematic issues of international inspection, verification and restriction of the production of chemical agents.



The Chemical Weapons Convention: Implementation, Challenges and Opportunities
Ramesh Thakur and Ere Haru (eds.)

ISBN: 92-808-1123-1
Paperback, 208 pages,
July 2006, UNU Press
US\$30.00

JAPAN Tokyo — Senior Vice-Rector Ramesh Thakur speaks at the “People Building Peace” seminar, co-organized by UNU and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan.
Photo: UNU





Thematic Focus

2 Good Governance – From Local to Global

The democratization of political systems alone does not necessarily lead to more accountable governments or better economic management. Appropriate governance, institutions and arrangements are crucial — not only to guarantee human security but also to promote development and human welfare. As UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan once observed, “good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development”.

Regional Integration and Globalization

There has been a recent trend towards regional cooperation, with many governments and states opting to cooperate to serve a variety of purposes and to secure common interests. Systematic, detailed and comparative information on regional integration processes within the context of globalization, however, is generally lacking.

The UNU-CRIS book *Assessment and Measurement of Regional Integration* (De Lombaerde (ed.), Routledge) explores how regional integration can be quantified, evaluated and monitored. It investigates the methodological problems involved in designing monitoring tools for regional integration, and offers suggestions for designing and organizing appropriate systems of indicators.

The Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS), a joint initiative by UNU-CRIS and the GARNET Network of Excellence, is a web-based tool for monitoring and assessing regional integration. The aim is to provide both policy makers and the academic community with

quantitative and qualitative data on regional integration schemes across the world. The three main RIKS components are a database of relevant statistical data and other information, academic resources (papers, a discussion area, announcements and research links), and news on ongoing developments in regional integration and cooperation. The RIKS prototype will be gradually refined, improved and extended in close collaboration with users of the system.

Inter-Regionalism

In parallel with the evolution and growth of regional integration, the phenomenon of inter-regionalism has gradually started to take shape. In the most general sense, inter-regionalism — “the condition or process whereby two regions interact as regions” — represents a new level of interaction, and a distinct process that is beginning to have deeper ramifications for world order as international relations increasingly encompass region-to-region relations. UNU-CRIS is studying different aspects of the process, and published a book on the topic — *The EU as a Global Player: The Politics of Interregionalism* (Söderbaum and van Langenhove (eds.), Routledge).

Leadership Development

Good governance implies leadership that is guided by principles of service, stewardship and accountability. The core mission of UNU-ILI is to identify, develop and sustain a cadre of leadership in all sectors of society. In 2006, UNU-ILI organized several workshops and courses focusing on leadership development.

In March, UNU-ILI held a workshop in Amman on “Leadership and Management of Universities in the 21st Century” for senior staff members and leaders of universities in developing countries. The workshop highlighted key emerging issues for modern universities, including the future of academic freedom/institutional autonomy in transitional and post-conflict countries, as well as the role of women in the leadership

of universities.

Recently, countries worldwide have witnessed a marked increase in the generation of wastes from various human activities, and in many developing countries, especially, the careless disposal of such wastes is a serious problem. In August, in Amman, UNU-ILI organized a workshop on “Leadership for Environmental Governance and Waste Management” to empower and train leaders within all sectors of society in the skills to promote appropriate policies in waste management.

With large parts of the Middle East and North Africa facing severe water shortages, many countries in the region are investigating or utilizing desalination technology to create drinking water. A two-day UNU-ILI workshop in July on “Leadership for Renewable Energy in the Middle East and North Africa” brought together energy experts and leaders from 14 countries to explore the potential of solar power for desalination equipment, and to discuss ongoing regional desalination projects powered by renewable energy sources. UNU-ILI also organized a course on “Leadership for Integrated Water Resource Management in Arid Countries in the Middle East and North Africa Region”, with participants from 13 countries.

Other UNU-ILI leadership development conferences in 2006 included those on “Non-Violent Approaches to Conflict Resolution, Peace Building and Reconciliation” and “Youth Leadership, the Politicization of Religion and the Future of the Middle East”.



Thematic Focus

3 Development and Poverty Reduction

While there is general agreement on the foundations for successful development strategies, and on the reduction of poverty as the first priority, much controversy and immense challenges remain. A better understanding of entrepreneurship and the processes of wealth generation is imperative. Further study is also required to understand the causes of increasing inequality, the impacts of transition from a non-market to a market economy, and the societal impacts of globalization and technological change. The theme of “development and poverty reduction” is an important focus of UNU work within the broad area of environment and development.

Economic Governance: Trade and Investment Rule-Making

A UNU-CRIS project on interactions between different levels of governance in the international economy examined rule-making in regional and bilateral agreements. The objective was to provide an analytical framework for assessing their impact, and to illustrate their role in today’s multi-level rule-making processes. The project built on previous research comprised in the 2003 book *Regionalism, Multilateralism and Economic Integration* (Sampson and Woolcock (eds.), UNU Press).

The project undertook seven detailed case studies: in agriculture, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, rules of origin, public procurement, services, intellectual property rights and investment. The results show that while regional agreements can make a positive contribution to the evolution of predictable trade and investment rules, much depends on the kind of rules they promote. This project resulted in publication of the book *Trade and Investment Rule-Making: The Role of Regional and Bilateral Agreements* (Woolcock (ed.), UNU Press).

BANGLADESH Dinajpur — Sericulture workers wait to weigh and sell their silk thread. Small-scale silk production is an important source of income for many Bangladeshis, particularly poor rural women. Photo: G.M.B. Akash/Panos Pictures

Foreign Development Aid

Foreign aid is one of the most challenging development issues facing the international community. As a contribution to evaluating both progress to date and the future for development aid, UNU-WIDER organized a major international conference on “Aid: Principles, Policies and Performance” in June, in Helsinki.

Senior policy makers and academics, from both the donor and recipient communities, reviewed progress, identified challenges and discussed the emerging development aid policy agenda. The conference highlighted important policy lessons regarding the need for further improvements in aid effectiveness and the scaling up of aid to meet the Millennium Development Goals. Most of the papers presented at the conference are available as online research papers or will be published in books or special-issue journals.

Globalization and the World’s Poor

Despite globalization’s enormous potential to accelerate economic growth and development, the level of poverty remains high in many parts of the developing world. Some blame the globalization process of the past two decades for contributing to income inequality, both between and within countries. The Impact of Globalization on the World’s Poor is a UNU-WIDER project that seeks to produce a set of rigorous theoretical and empirical economic studies that can improve our understanding of how the poor in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been affected by globalization, and to suggest the elements of a “pro-poor globalization” strategy.

In 2006, the project published a book (*The Impact of Globalization on the World’s Poor: Transmission Mechanisms*, Nissanke & Thorbecke (eds.), Palgrave Macmillan), a special issue of the journal *World Development* (August), and numerous research papers. Additional special issues of journals and a book based on regional aspects of the project are planned in 2007.

Unlocking Human Potential

The interaction of government legislation and policies with the parallel “informal” efforts and livelihoods of people is crucial to understanding development and designing appropriate poverty reduction policy interventions. While such discourse has long been a central part of development debates, the policy question of how best to unlock the potential of local assets, entrepreneurship and institution-building remains unresolved.

A major conference in Helsinki on “Unlocking Human Potential: Linking the Informal and Formal Sectors”, organized by UNU-WIDER in collaboration with the Expert Group on Development Issues (EGDI) of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressed relevant issues and the implications for policy makers. The conference resulted in several research papers and two books: *Informal Labour Markets and Development* (Guha-Khasnabis and Kanbur (eds.), Palgrave Macmillan) and *Linking the Formal and the Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies* (Guha-Khasnabis et al. (eds.), Oxford University Press). A presentation and launch of these publications was organized by EGDI in Stockholm in October.

International Migration

Roughly two per cent of the world’s population, some 140 million persons, reside in a country other than that in which they were born. Two major UNU-WIDER research initiatives on migration — a previous conference on “Poverty, International Migration and Asylum” and the project International Mobility of Talent — contributed to two policy briefs and a book published in 2006. UNU also organized a seminar on “International Migration and Development: Patterns, Problems and Policy Directions” in September at UN Headquarters in New York, in advance of the “UN High-Level Dialogue of the General Assembly on Migration and Development”.

Education for Sustainable Development

The UNU-IAS Education for Sustainable Development Programme — launched in support of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) — promotes education for sustainable development through various activities. One of these is the promotion of Regional Centres of Expertise (RCEs) on Education for Sustainable Development to support work at regional/local levels by means of innovative collaboration among local stakeholders. As of year-end, 12 RCEs had been formally established.

UNU-IAS developed a variety of promotional materials, including a video and RCE fact sheets, and in December organized the “Ubuntu Committee of Peers Meeting on RCEs” to review the applications of additional RCE candidates.

Among related events organized by UNU-IAS in 2006 were:

- a joint workshop with UNESCO on “Setting the Stage for a Strategic Research Agenda for the UN DESD” in February, in Paris;
- side events in March, in Curitiba, Brazil, at the 8th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and 3rd meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
- an international conference on “Regional Centres of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development” in April, in Yokohama; and
- the 1st “Education for Sustainable Development Innovation Workshop on Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in African Universities” in May, in Nairobi.

Basic Education Development in Africa

The Africa–Asia University Dialogue for Basic Education Development project complements efforts by the New Partnership for Africa’s Development to create a self-reliant approach to development in Africa. The project

draws on the experiences of UNU, the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs, Centre for the Study of International Cooperation in Education, and Japan International Cooperation Agency. In 2006, the second year of the project, 12 African university-based experts and national policy-makers undertook a five-week study mission to Asia seeking to jointly develop a more self-reliant policy perspective for basic education development. In March, the group spent a week in Japan at UNU Centre to further develop research proposals focused on teacher-training issues.

Poverty and Inequality

The UNU-WIDER project on Inequality and Poverty in China has derived a number of policy implications for China:

- without concerted efforts to promote trade and foreign direct investment flows to west and central China, further globalization will lead to higher regional inequality;
- market potential and location place the poor regions of China at a disadvantage;
- the development of financial markets is important, especially in the poor rural areas of China, while the poorer regions will require policy support in the form of tax concession and bank lending; and
- without changes, the collection and allocation of fiscal resources will continue to favour the developed regions.

The project held a major conference in Beijing and meetings in Ithaca (NY) and Helsinki, and led to the publication of numerous papers as well as a special issue of the journal *Review of Income and Wealth*, a “symposium” in the *Journal of Comparative Economics* and a special section in the *Review of Development Economics*. A book in Chinese, published by Social Sciences Academic Press, was launched in October at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing; a second book, in English, will be published in 2007.

Global Asset Distribution

A path-breaking study by UNU-WIDER — World Distribution of Household Wealth — found that the richest two per cent of households own half the world's wealth. The most comprehensive study of personal wealth ever undertaken, the study also found that the richest 1 per cent of adults alone owned some 40 per cent of global assets in the year 2000; in contrast, the poorer half of the world's adult population owned barely 1 per cent of global wealth.

This UNU-WIDER study was the first of its kind to cover all countries of the world and all major components of household wealth (including financial assets and debts, land, buildings and other tangible property), and received considerable attention from the international media. Other studies carried out within the UNU-WIDER project Personal Assets from a Global Perspective are available online as UNU-WIDER Research Papers.

Nutritional Expertise

UNU-FNP capacity development initiatives are organized and executed through a global network of regional task forces and task force leaders. Africa is a special focus, with well-established training and networking programmes that target both current and future African leaders to create a sustainable reservoir of nutrition expertise on the continent. UNU-FNP programmes in Africa include the African Nutrition Leadership Programme (an 8-day course that facilitates pan-African web-based collaboration in the nutritional sciences) and the African Graduate Student Nutrition Network (which facilitates collaborative discussions among young African graduate students enrolled in nutrition graduate programmes worldwide). Similar UNU-FNP capacity building initiatives in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and North Africa organize regional leadership, professional and management training workshops.

Harmonized Growth and Dietary Standards

In April, UNU-FNP and WHO completed a major global nutrition research initiative, culminating in the release of new growth standards for infants and young children that will allow more accurate estimates of malnutrition. The next stage, supported by the US government, was a global interagency review of the feasibility of similar international anthropometric standards for school-aged children. This review was motivated by a worldwide increase in childhood obesity, a perceived inadequacy of present references, and the desirability of harmonizing references for all stages of childhood. Eleven commissioned papers were published in the December issue of the *Food and Nutrition Bulletin*.

UNU-FNP is also leading a global review of potential approaches for Harmonization of Nutrient-Based Dietary Standards, supported by FAO, WHO, UNICEF and the European Commission. The review focuses on the lack of a global consensus regarding approaches for the derivation of specific recommendations, which hinders the resolution of differences in national and international nutrition standards, and causes difficulties in setting public and clinical health objectives, designing food policies, and ensuring the transparent application of national standards to trade and other regulatory/normative activities. It considers nutritional, biological, behavioural, cultural, toxicological and regulatory aspects related to the determination of nutrient standards. Ten papers commissioned by the project will be published in the March 2007 issue of the *Food and Nutrition Bulletin*.



Thematic Focus

4 Environment and Sustainability

We are all dependent on the natural environment and its resources/services for our lives and livelihoods. Yet the global environment is increasingly being subjected to rapid, and often drastic, changes caused by human activity and intervention, while at the same time, human activities are being increasingly disrupted by complex environmental hazards, both acute and latent. UNU work on “environment and sustainability” focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and on their implications for sustainable human development.

Sustainable Land and Water Management

UNU plays a leading role in several regional and global sustainable land management projects. The development phase of a UNU/UNEP/Global Environment Facility (GEF) project on Community-Based Rehabilitation of Degraded Agricultural and Forest Land in Balkan Countries, for example, was launched in January. This project aims to address the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of vulnerable and important ecosystems, and on the livelihoods of the local communities who depend on them.

After three years of development activities, UNU secured project funding in 2006 from the GEF to undertake phase 1 of Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains – an Integrated Transboundary Initiative in Central Asia. This four-year phase focuses on targeted research, capacity building and policy formulation in support of global environmental benefits in fragile ecosystems;

KENYA Dambas — A young woman stands on the edge of a polluted village watering hole. For many of the world's poorest, contaminated drinking water is a major health risk. Photo: Ami Vitale/Panos Pictures

it is being implemented by UNEP and executed by UNU in collaboration with numerous governmental, non-governmental and academic partners in Central Asia, Europe, the Middle East, the USA and Japan. With the aim of helping mountain communities in the remote Pamir-Alai region of Central Asia to take primary responsibility for the productive and sustainable management of local ecosystem resources, a number of research micro-projects are addressing the interlinked problems of land degradation and poverty through a trans-boundary approach to improve the relevant technological, institutional, policy and legislative environments.

Throughout 2006, which was the UN International Year of Deserts and Desertification (IYDD), UNU participated in and organized a range of international workshops and scientific conferences. To bring together the policy-relevant findings of these events at year-end, UNU partnered with a number of international and UN agencies to organize in Algiers a joint international conference on “Desertification and the International Policy Imperative”. This conference addressed the need for improved policies at national, sub-regional and international levels, presented a series of case studies to showcase policy innovations and processes, and highlighted the catalytic role of UNU in bringing together partners to share knowledge for effective policy-making on land and water management in drylands.

Central and West Asia and North Africa (CWANA), plus neighbouring dry areas in western China, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, compose the largest dryland region in the world. At the 8th International Conference on Drylands Development, held in Beijing in February, the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) launched a joint South-to-South cooperation initiative, the CWANA+ Partnership, to facilitate the sharing of experts and facilities, training of next-generation scholars and professionals, collaborative research on common challenges and promotion of best practices across the region.

The four-year Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands project, which involves a collaborative network of researchers and institutions in Asia, Central Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, is managed by UNU-INWEH on behalf of project partners UNESCO and ICARDA. During 2006, this South-South network of dryland research centres held national coordination seminars in eight countries as well as two international workshops (in Islamabad, Pakistan, in January, and Aleppo, Syria, in November) to exchange experiences on current dryland management research. The project achievements were also highlighted in many IYDD events. Among the country-based success stories that have emerged from the project are the provision of cheap, locally manufactured solar-powered desalination units in Egypt, the wide marketing of olive oil-based products in Jordan, and the development of new drinking water reservoirs in a Pakistani desert. UNU-INWEH also led development of a harmonized assessment framework for the critical evaluation of sustainable land management approaches. Project partners met with the primary donor (Flanders Government, Belgium) in November to review the project and develop plans for a second (five-year) phase.

The UNU-INWEH distance-learning programme on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), conducted through the UN Virtual Learning Centre for Water, brings international focus on the need for adult/practitioner learning. The IWRM programme's four operational regional centres (in Thailand, Fiji, Ghana and Canada) contribute to capacity development in their respective regions. The Asian regional centre, based at the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand, graduated its first group of students in December; these graduates received the first-ever UNU diploma. UNU-INWEH secured funding from the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations to develop an East African regional centre at the University of Nairobi, and negotiations for developing Portuguese and Spanish versions of the programme (to be based in Brazil and Peru, respectively) are ongoing.

International River and Lake Basin Management

An international workshop on “Amazon Biosphere Reserves: An Integrative Transboundary Initiative”, held in Georgetown, Guyana, in April, integrated the activities of the South-South Cooperation Programme for Eco-development, which is sponsored jointly by UNU, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere programme and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS). Workshop participants generated a programme of work and collaboration for the biosphere in the region and prepared a prioritized list of trans-border projects for follow up with appropriate funding agencies.

An international symposium on “Transboundary Waters Hotspot: Politics and the Role of Science in Euphrates-Tigris River Basin Management”, held in November in Tokyo, focused on the latest findings about management of the shared water resources. At this symposium — organized jointly by UNU, the Japan Science and Technology Agency, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan Water Forum and University of Tokyo — experts from around the world discussed management issues of the Euphrates-Tigris river basin to identify “next steps” to be taken.

As a member of the World Lake Vision Action Report Committee, UNU helped to disseminate sound lake management cases around the world to further promote the World Lake Vision (which had been announced at the 11th World Lake Conference in Kenya in 2005).

Integrated Environmental Monitoring and Assessment

The Managing the Basin Water Cycle programme, coordinated by the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, addresses the issue of sustainably managing water to meet existing demands with minimum disruptions from environmental changes or human interventions. The Mekong basin, with its growing population and rising per capita water consumption, was a target study area. The Mekong Basin

Research Network was set up to provide science-based knowledge and tools for collaborative water resources development and management, and to assist in policy making.

Within this programme, UNU is actively involved in promoting the utilization of information and communication technologies for wise water management. In this context, UNU co-organized a conference on “Capacity Building in Asia: Earth Observations in the Service of Water Management” with a number of relevant partners to establish a long-term programme on capacity building in Asia, especially in water-related hazard reduction.

The project Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the Asian Coastal Hydrosphere, managed by the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, consists of two components. The Chemical Management Component, which builds chemical analysis capacity for environmental pollutants (such as persistent organic pollutants) through training and monitoring practice in participating Asian countries, held a training workshop for analytical chemists (in January, in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan) and a symposium to share cutting-edge research and project results (in November, in Manila). The Ocean Management Component, which focuses on sustainable coastal management, developed a research network on marine and coastal ecology and social policy science; a major focus is tropical and sub-tropical coastal systems, where mangroves, coral reefs and sea grass generate rich biodiversity and have primary productivity. A conference at UNU Centre in July marked the completion of a joint project between UNU, University of Tokyo Ocean Research Institute and Iwate (Japan) Prefectural Government.

Agrodiversity and Agroforestry

The agrodiversity focus of the UNU Environmental and Sustainable Development Programme promotes on-farm conservation and the augmentation of agrobiodiversity through innovative farming practices and community

participation. A pilot course was built on the experiences of the People, Land Management and Ecosystem Conservation project, and a workshop on sustainable land management in mountainous regions was held in Thailand in October.

UNU contributed, as a member of the Asian Forest Partnership (led by the Indonesian and Japanese Governments), to cooperative international efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by ensuring sustainable forest management. One effective method for sustainable forest management might be implementation of a forest certification system to study its impact on worldwide forest product flow. In summer, field research was conducted in central Java, with local communities and Indonesian NGOs, to clarify challenges in terms of sustainable forest management and marketing of certified woods. Based on that research, a three-year action plan was created for the villages; papers will be published in professional journals.

Vulnerability Research

Vulnerability research covers a complex, multidisciplinary field. UNU-EHS is a focal point for developing working definitions of “vulnerability”, elaborating measurement and assessment methods, and facilitating the effective communication of research to decision makers. A particular emphasis is social and environmental vulnerability; UNU-EHS and its partners have initiated a number of specific case studies, including the measurement and assessment of vulnerability to floods, tsunami and other coastal hazards, and hurricanes.

A UNU-EHS Expert Working Group (EWG) of internationally renowned scientists and practitioners held its third meeting in autumn in Prato, Italy (in conjunction with events commemorating the 1966 Toscana flood). The EWG is developing new approaches and exchanging current applied research techniques and field experiences to capture vulnerability at local, national and global scales; to document the state of the

art; and to highlight future research directions.

Social vulnerability relates to such questions as: How do people from different cultures assess the risks of natural catastrophes? Can a uniform, global risk-prevention strategy bring long-term success? To address these and similar questions, UNU-EHS established the Munich Re Chair on Social Vulnerability as a cooperative endeavour with the Munich Re Foundation (MRF), with four internationally renowned social scientists holding the Chair on a rotational basis, to explore research agendas related to social vulnerability, provide a platform for social vulnerability research, and raise awareness concerning the social and cultural dimensions of vulnerability. UNU-EHS and MRF also established an annual Summer Academy on Social Vulnerability to bring together the “scientists of today” and “scientists of tomorrow”; the first session, held in July, produced a series of academic and general publications.

The UNU-EHS book on *Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: Towards Disaster Resilient Societies* (Birkmann (ed.), UNU Press) provides insights into various assessment approaches and presents the major schools of thought with regard to measuring vulnerability.

On the topic of environmental vulnerability, UNU-EHS initiated interagency cooperation with the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme to address the vulnerability of social groups in relation to the unsustainable use (overexploitation and pollution) of groundwater resources. The first joint workshop, “Quo Vadis Aquifers?”, was held in Bonn in January.



Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: Towards Disaster Resilient Societies
Jörn Birkmann (ed.)

ISBN: 92-808-1135-3
Paperback, 400 pages
October 2006, UNU Press
US\$39.00

Disaster Risk Reduction

In 2006, UNU took part in the development and enhancement of several global initiatives for disaster risk reduction. These included development of an International Flood Initiative and planning for activities of the International Center for Water Hazard and Risk Mitigation (ICHARM) as a UNESCO category II centre within the Japan Public Works Research Institute, which also acts as the secretariat of the Initiative. UNU signed a Memorandum of Understanding and performed several joint activities, including holding a joint conference, “Towards Global Water-Related Disaster Reduction”, in Tokyo in May to introduce the initiative to the Japanese public. Official announcement of the establishment of the initiative and of ICHARM was made to the global community at a symposium held in Tokyo in September.

The UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme also played an active role in the launch of an International Programme on Landslides, led by Kyoto university, and assisted its secretariat, the International Consortium on Landslides (ICL), to develop it as a global programme. A roundtable discussion in January in Tokyo produced the “Tokyo Action Plan for the International Programme on Landslides”, which contained a global programme of research areas, awareness and partnership activities, and public events. UNU signed a Memorandum of Understanding for collaboration with ICL on related research.

Assisting Those Vulnerable to Tsunami

In the context of vulnerability and risk assessment, as well as early warning and emergency management, UNU-EHS carried out studies and applied research in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, supported by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Federal Republic of Germany. A major focus was on the vulnerabilities of coastal communities at different scales in Sri Lanka; studies encompassed the assessment of vulnerability at local and district levels through such techniques and

data sources as remote sensing, household surveys, census data, and the assessment of socio-economic changes and dynamics in the recovery process. These activities were carried out in close cooperation with local universities, authorities and UN organizations active in the area; further joint projects will focus on water supply and sanitation.

UNU-EHS and the German technical cooperation agency GTZ are leading the capacity building component of the ongoing German-Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning Project (GITEWS). Activities in 2006 included an extensive multidisciplinary Ph.D. and postdoctoral placement programme focusing on early warning of people at risk.

Sustainable Development Governance

Two ongoing research projects of the UNU-IAS Sustainable Development Governance Programme are the Impact of WTO Accession on Sustainable Development (which provides an analytical framework) and Investment and Sustainable Development (which critically examines the role that foreign direct investment could play in realizing sustainable development objectives in Africa, and the attendant challenges and opportunities). The UNU-IAS book *Politics of Participation in Sustainable Development Governance* (Green and Chambers (eds.), UNU Press) was published in 2006.

Food Security in West Africa

Inhabitants of the Volta Basin in Burkina Faso and Ghana are mainly small-scale, resource-poor farmers. Because these farmers rely mainly on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods, recent erratic, poorly distributed and variable patterns of rainfall — exacerbated by declining soil fertility and inappropriate crop management practices — have resulted in food insecurity and widespread poverty.

UNU-INRA joined with the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics and other

concerned international and national agricultural research organizations to implement a project on Enhancing Rainwater and Nutrient Use Efficiency for Improved Crop Productivity, Farm Income and Rural Livelihoods in the Volta Basin. This project is being undertaken within the framework of the Challenge Program on Water and Food of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Preliminary results from a baseline socioeconomic survey of farm households reveal the extent of gender and inter-generational inequalities in the allocation of productive resources such as land, labour, hand tools, credit and extension services. UNU-INRA is working with appropriate national agencies to develop programmes with an explicit focus to empower the disadvantaged (in particular, women and young farmers) in target communities so as to maximize emerging market opportunities to increase their productivity, raise their incomes and improve their livelihoods.

Building a New Rural Economy

Support for the rural sector in developing countries has traditionally focused on agricultural production activities. However, this is not sufficient to sustain rural livelihoods in a context of rapid technical change, globalization and changing patterns of competition. As part of its programme of research on “Pro-Poor” Innovation in the Context of a New Rural Economy, UNU-MERIT is facilitating discussions among scholars, policy makers, development investors and practitioners in South Asia, Eastern Africa and Latin America.

Ten research projects focusing on previously unexplored policy design and implementation questions resulted in the publication of seven case studies and ten conceptual reviews and synthesis documents. A key output was publication of a UNU-MERIT/World Bank report on how to operationalize the innovation-systems concept to guide the design of agricultural sector interventions in developing countries.

UNU-MERIT and UNU-INRA launched a joint collaborative research project to explore options for

“scaling-up” agricultural innovations in West Africa. This project is examining the diffusion of the “New Rice for Africa” (NERICA) rice variety in the region.

Geothermal Resources

To supplement its annual six-month training course in Iceland on the sustainable use of geothermal energy sources, UNU-GTP has set up a series of “Workshops for Decision Makers on Geothermal Projects” in Africa and Central America. The second workshop in Africa was held in Kenya in November, with participants from seven East African countries. The first workshop in Central America was also held in November, in El Salvador, with participants from four Central American countries that are active in geothermal development.

Fisheries and Aquaculture

UNU-FTP supplemented its annual six-month fisheries training course in Iceland by conducting a workshop in Namibia, in cooperation with the Icelandic International Development Agency, on “Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southern Africa; Development and Management”. This August workshop was attended by senior fisheries officers and planners from seven African countries, including twelve former UNU-FTP fellows. Other specialized short-duration courses related to fisheries issues were held in Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Fiji.



Thematic Focus

5 Science, Technology and Society

Science and technology are critical components of the development process. Rapid technological advances have created unprecedented opportunities, making it crucial that nations possess the ability to develop, master and utilize innovation systems that facilitate technological advancement. But the impact of this increasing technological capability, in terms of social and ethical issues as well as the broader societal impacts of technological change, are only partially understood. UNU work in the area of “science, technology and society” focuses on increasing our understanding as a means to bridge the burgeoning “digital divide” and ensure fair access and benefit-sharing.

Biodiplomacy

The UNU-IAS Biodiplomacy Initiative disseminated its research through several international meetings. These included convening several side events to promote its work on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (ABS) capacity building, networking and biosafety in March at the 8th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and at the 3rd Meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in Curitiba, Brazil. Among the major events was a review meeting of the report *An Assessment of Ongoing Efforts to Build Capacity for Biotechnology and Biosafety*.

UNU-IAS convened a side event on the “Role of Customary Law in ABS Governance” in April at the 9th meeting of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore. At the 1st Session of the International

Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in June, in Madrid, UNU-IAS presented the informational *Report on Priority Setting, Eligibility Criteria and Operational Procedures Relevant for the Implementation of the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.

Also in June, at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings in Edinburgh, UNU-IAS provided an analysis of discussions relating to biological prospecting through its paper on *Recent Trends in Biological Prospecting*. In late 2006, UNU-IAS convened a meeting of ABS stakeholders on certificates of origin in Peru, an ABS toolkits workshop in Costa Rica, and a “Small Island Developing States Ecosystem Workshop” in Thailand, in conjunction with the CDB Secretariat.

Biotechnology

The UNU-MERIT publication *OECD Biotechnology Statistics – 2006* includes data for 23 OECD countries and two observer countries, plus China. This report includes internationally comparable indicators for the number of biotechnology firms, business expenditures on biotechnology R&D, biotechnology R&D in the public sector, biotechnology employment, and sales of biotechnology goods and services, as well as information on patents, venture capital and genetically modified crops.

As a leader of the Regional Network on Biosafety (RNBio) and Latin American Network on Molecular Epidemiology (LANMEp), UNU-BIOLAC is active in promoting the use of biotechnology in the Latin American and Caribbean region. RNBio activities include perception workshops; seminars for the general public, journalists, teachers and students; and training courses for lawyers, government officers and bio-safety regulators. The current focus of RNBio is towards English-speaking Caribbean countries. LANMEp, meanwhile, serves as a regional bridge among specialists with the goal of promoting the application of molecular evolutionary biology and molecular tools in population studies of infectious diseases and their vectors.

Electronic Governance

The aim of the UNU-IIST e-Macao project is to build a foundation for electronic government in Macao through readiness assessment, software research and development, and capacity building. The first two-year phase of the project, funded by the Macao Government via the Macao Foundation, was completed in June, and a second three-year phase was approved.

The UNU-IIST initiative UNeGov.net – Community of Practice for Electronic Governance was established to transfer the experience gained through the e-Macao project to other parts of the world, particularly to developing countries. The aim is to build a global community of experts and practitioners for developing, sharing and applying concrete electronic governance solutions. The initiative held network-building workshops in Palestine, Argentina, Nepal and Nigeria, and made presentations at international conferences in San Diego, Hong Kong and Singapore. The initiative is funded by Microsoft and the Macao Institute for Tourism Studies. UNU-IIST is also collaborating on funding proposals with the World Bank and discussing major e-government projects with government agencies in Nigeria, Jordan and Nepal.

Open Source Software

Through its Global Desktop project, UNU-IIST seeks to assist developing countries to shift from being consumers of imported software to being creators of open source technologies, able to act as peers in the global open source programming community. The three key components of the project are an international engineering programme, partnership with institutes of higher learning, and outreach to government and private sector IT organizations. UNU-IIST has partnered with 17 organizations in Macao and China (government agencies, universities, industry consortia and businesses); partnerships are pending with several notable universities in China and East Asia and with the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand). The project

has received pledges of funding from Intel, Canonical and Red Hat.

UNU-IIST and UNU-INWEH are collaborating, supported by universities in Canada and the USA, to create WaterBase, a generic decision-support tool with supporting metadata structure that can be used for educational and management purposes to advance the practice of integrated water resources management in developing countries. The completed system will support development planning and exploration of ways to counteract environmental degradation and to mitigate such events such as storms, polluting accidents and global warming. The system will be free, open source, and instantiable, using geographic information system data freely available on the Internet.

UNU-MERIT's work to quantify the economic benefits of open source software received widespread attention from major industry players and policy-related institutions. In 2006, UNU-MERIT completed the first-ever worldwide impact study on Free/Libre/Open Source Software (FLOSS). The aim of the FLOSSWorld project was to strengthen Europe's research leadership in FLOSS and open standards, and to exploit research and policy complementarities to improve international cooperation. National-level studies were carried out in collaboration with local partners in eight countries worldwide.

The study, financed by the European Commission's Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry, identified the role of FLOSS in the economy, its direct impact on the information and communication technology sector, and its indirect impact on related sectors; the study also recommended policies based on forecasted scenarios. It found that FLOSS is of great importance to the digital industry in Europe and several other parts of the world. FLOSS already has reached considerable market share in several fields, including web servers and operating systems, and a large share of public and private sector organizations use at least some FLOSS. Some of the findings were reported in a UNU policy brief and debated at a public event in April at UN Headquarters. The final report will support EU policies in this area.

The "Grand Challenge"

Avoidable software errors cost the world economy tens of billions of dollars each year, while failure in safety-critical software increasingly endangers human life. The "Grand Challenge" is a long-range global project, proposed by Turing award winner Sir Tony Hoare, to construct a program verifier that would automatically check the correctness of program code submitted to it. It is anticipated that the project will last at least fifteen years, and consume over a thousand person-years of skilled scientific effort.

In 2006, UNU-IIST began to position much of its research on work related to the "Grand Challenge" as a means of providing a focus for UNU-IIST's traditional areas of research. In May, Sir Tony Hoare visited UNU-IIST to discuss the Institute's role within the "Grand Challenge". In October, UNU-IIST hosted a workshop devoted to building a community in Asia for work related to the project.

Services Sector Innovation

The UNU-MERIT 2006 Trendchart Survey utilized available innovation indicators — such as R&D, patents, total innovation expenditures and innovation sales shares — to measure innovation in the services sector of 29 European countries. The report *Can We Measure and Compare Innovation in Services?* includes innovation scoreboards for four service sectors. It concludes that some new EU members may be outperforming the established European economies in terms of innovation performance in their services industry. The study was funded under the European Commission's European Trend Chart on Innovation.

Access to Medicines

UNU-MERIT completed the first phase of a project exploring how to improve access by developing countries to existing and new medicines and vaccines. The study analysed the impact of tighter intellectual property

protection on health-related research and development. The project findings were cited in a WHO report.

Alternative Fuels

Following the completion of a two-year benchmarking phase, the UNU-MERIT programme on Hydrogen Fuel Cells and Alternatives in the Transport and Energy Sectors: Issues for Developing Countries embarked on a range of activities to facilitate information sharing and networking. A “hydrogen fuel cell exchange” website was launched to disseminate information on new developments in this area. A UNU policy brief was published in 2006, and a book manuscript is close to completion.

JAPAN Yokohama — Ana Maria Cetto, Deputy Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (flanked by UNU Vice-Rector Itaru Yasui and UNU-IAS Director A.H. Zakri) chairs a discussion on “Trade and Technology Transfer” at the August UNU/UNESCO International Conference.
Photo: UNU





Capacity Development

UNU capacity development efforts are directed primarily at postgraduate-level academics and researchers, civil society actors, policy makers and other professionals. By focusing on training the trainers, research leaders and policy/decision makers, UNU aims to achieve a multiplier effect.

UNU seeks to develop human potential to address the current problems and confront the emergent challenges of human security, peace and development. This includes individual and group capabilities as well as institutional competence for self-sustained learning, for the generation of new knowledge and/or technology, or for the implementation of development activities. Such capacities are crucial to the development efforts of poor countries, the effectiveness of UN programmes, and achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

The University's capacity development programmes can be categorized as:

- project-based capacity development opportunities,
- specialized advanced training programmes (short-duration training courses and workshops, long-duration training programmes, and postgraduate degree-oriented study programmes),
- advanced fellowship and internship opportunities within the UNU system,
- support to promote the integration of developing country academics into the global academic, professional and policy-making communities, and
- outreach programmes designed to promote the work and concerns of UNU.

In addition, UNU offers reimbursable aid to students from developing countries studying at cooperating universities in Japan, and provides opportunities for online learning — the effective use of advances in information and communication technologies to create a “global learning space” by making the results of UNU's work available to worldwide academic communities.

Project-Based Capacity Development

Capacity development is an integral component of UNU research and policy study activities (including many of the programmes and projects highlighted in previous sections) as well as of the policy-making, development and advocacy processes to which UNU contributes. By working on UNU projects in collaboration with skilled professionals, young researchers and scholars have the opportunity to enrich their skills and knowledge.

Many of the workshops and seminars held in direct connection with ongoing UNU research and policy study activities contain important training and capacity development components. Furthermore, community-based, multi-stakeholder participation in the design, implementation and evaluation of UNU projects incorporates a capacity development aspect.

For example, the UNU-WIDER project on Designing African Poverty Strategies: Expanding Local Capacity to Simulate Policy Options trained and provided technical support to some 20 economists from 10 African countries in microsimulation modelling techniques to analyse tax and expenditure policies. The aim was to enable the construction of economic simulation models suitable for designing and evaluating policies aimed at contributing to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Specialized Advanced Training Programmes

SHORT-DURATION TRAINING

UNU offers short-duration training courses and workshops (of up to two-months duration) for postgraduate academics and professionals. Among the short-duration training opportunities provided in 2006 were:

UNU International Courses — The 7th regular session of this annual series of six-week courses, held at UNU Centre in Tokyo in May and June, was attended by 46 students from 31 countries. Twenty of the participants (from developing countries) received a waiver of tuition and a UNU fellowship to cover their expenses.

Regional Integration — UNU-CRIS staff conducted a number of courses on regional integration. Some training, focused on the European Partnership Agreements, was attended by officials and administrative personnel from ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific group) countries.

Food Composition Data in Nutrition — UNU cooperates with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to offer three weeks of annual training in the production of analytical data for nutrients in foods, and the compilation of these data into food composition tables and nutritional databases.

Fisheries Issues — UNU-FTP held courses in Tanzania on database management, a course in Sri Lanka on quality and safety management in fishery harbours (in cooperation with the Icelandic International Development Agency and the Sri Lanka Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources), and a course in Fiji on the use of fisheries statistics data in assessing the status of fish stocks (in cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, University of the South Pacific and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community).

UNU Summer School on Environment with a Bird's-Eye View — This intensive two-week seminar, supported by the Japanese private sector and NGOs, provides graduate students with opportunities to develop and broaden their views on pressing global environmental issues.

Analysis and Management of Geological Risks — UNU provides fellowships for participants from developing countries to attend a course on geological risks jointly organized by the University of Geneva and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne (EPFL).

Urban Issues — A two-week French-language training course for African urban water and other utility managers was held in Valabre, France, by UNU-EHS in cooperation with the Institut de Prévention et de Gestion des Risques Urbains.

Coastal Risk — UNU-EHS offered lectures on “Assessing Vulnerabilities in Coastal Areas” within an annual course on Regional Ocean Governance, organized jointly with the International Ocean Institute, in Malta.

Mangroves — UNU-INWEH joined with UNESCO to offer a course on “Biodiversity in Mangrove Ecosystems” at Annamalai University, India, with the aim of building the capacity of professionals and institutions in developing countries to undertake monitoring, research and conservation of critical mangrove coastal ecosystems.

Biotechnology — UNU-BIOLAC conducted 15 training courses in modern biology and biotechnology, in countries from Mexico to Argentina, on topics ranging from intellectual property to evolutionary genomics to membrane transport.

Software Development — UNU-IIST organized three schools and seven courses on software engineering and software development techniques in developing countries in conjunction with local partners.

Innovation Policy — Under its Short-Term Training Programme on the Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy, UNU-MERIT organized four training courses for senior officials of science and technology ministries, national research bodies and other technology-supporting organizations in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

Institutional and Market Dynamics — UNU-MERIT held a summer programme on Dynamics of Institutions and Markets in Europe for young researchers (particularly Ph.D. students in the early stages of their research work).

LONG-DURATION TRAINING

UNU offers long-duration training programmes (of up to one-year duration) for postgraduate academics and professionals. Among the long-duration training programmes offered in 2006 were:

Food Fermentation and Food Technology — The UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme is an annual full-year training course organized at the National Food Research Institute in Tsukuba, Japan, and supported by the Kirin

Brewery Company. In April 2006, five fellows completed their training and five new fellows began the course.

UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP) —

This six-month training programme for professionals from developing countries is held annually in Iceland. In March, 22 participants from 15 developing countries completed their training; in September, 19 fellows from 15 countries commenced their studies.

UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU-GTP) —

This six-month postgraduate programme held in Iceland assists developing countries with significant geothermal potential to build up groups of specialists in geothermal exploration and development. Twenty-one participants from 12 countries participated in the 2006 training programme, which ran from May through November.

Coral Reef Protection — As a component of its Coral Reef Connectivity project, UNU-INWEH conducted a training workshop in Akumal, Mexico, in the monitoring of coral reef organisms. It was attended by junior management agency personnel with responsibilities for environmental assessment of marine protected areas in the Mesoamerican Caribbean.

Remote Sensing Technology — UNU supports an annual eight-month course for postgraduate professionals at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciales in Brazil, implemented through a cost-sharing agreement with the Government of Brazil.

DEGREE-ORIENTED STUDY

UNU supports M.Sc. and Ph.D. degree-oriented study programmes for scholars from developing countries, or for students of partner universities in Japan. Examples of such programmes in 2006 included the following:

Joint Graduate Programme in International Relations—

In cooperation with a number of Japanese universities, UNU offers postgraduate courses on the structures and functions of the United Nations system. These courses

count towards graduate degrees at students' home universities, with lectures (in English) conducted once per week over a period of four months. Three courses starting in October were attended by 44 students.

M.Sc. in Applied Human Nutrition — UNU awards fellowships to students, mainly from Anglophone Africa, to participate in a two-year postgraduate training programme in nutrition planning offered by the Department of Food Technology and Nutrition, University of Nairobi.

Joint Master's Degree Programme on Integrated Drylands Management — This programme, offered through partnership with institutes in Tunisia and China, is intended to help developing countries train professionals to manage their dryland resources.

Ph.D. in Risk Management/Risk Reduction — UNU-EHS trains academics, professionals and talented students in risk management, with Ph.D. degrees awarded by partner universities. This included a Ph.D. block course organized by UNU-EHS on "The Role of Vulnerability in Disaster Risk Reduction".

UNU-EHS DISFLOOD Ph.D. Programme — The Disaster Information System for Large-Scale Flood Events using Earth Observation (DISFLOOD) programme aims at developing a disaster information system for large-scale river basins in Germany.

M.Sc. Programme in Geothermal Studies — UNU-GTP offers an 18- to 24-month master of science programme in geothermal science and engineering under a cooperation agreement with the University of Iceland. The traditional six-month UNU-GTP courses constitute 25% of this M.Sc. programme.

Studies in Integrated Assessment — Under this graduate research scheme, UNU research topics are taken up by partner institutes for master's and doctoral studies, jointly supervised by UNU and the host institute.

Ph.D. Programme in Innovation Studies and Development — UNU-MERIT launched a multidisciplinary Ph.D. training programme focusing on problems and choices linked to technological development and innovation processes within firms and policy institutions. The programme is piloting an open source learning management system.

Ph.D. Programme in the Economics and Policy Studies of Technical Change — This UNU-MERIT programme trains students in a range of issues underlying technical change and explores the role of technical change in fostering economic growth and development.

Research Fellowships/Internships

UNU Centre and many of the UNU RTC/Ps provide opportunities for highly qualified, young researchers to work in cooperation with the regular UNU staff. Among the graduate and postgraduate research fellowship and internship programmes offered in 2006 were the:

- UNU-CRIS Ph.D. Programme,
- UNU-CRIS Internships Programme,
- UNU-IAS Ph.D. and Postdoctoral Programme,
- UNU-IAS/UNU Centre/Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Joint Postdoctoral Programme,
- UNU-IAS/Foundation for Advanced Studies in International Development (FASID) Internship Programme,
- UNU-IIST Fellowship Programme,
- UNU-INWEH Reef Science Fellowship Programme,
- UNU-MERIT Ph.D. Internship Programme,
- UNU-WIDER Ph.D. Research Internship Programme, and
- UNU-WIDER Visiting Fellows and Short-Visits Programmes.

Capacity Development through Networking

Scientific exchange is a vital component of individual as well as institutional academic development. Scholars and researchers from developing countries, however, often lack the financial means to attend important

international conferences. The UNU Capacity Development Programme helps to alleviate the isolation of academics in developing countries by promoting their integration into regional and global academic, professional and policy-making communities through travel grants, support for university staff exchange, and assistance in organizing workshops and conferences in developing countries.

For example, UNU collaborates with the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) to provide UNU/ANSTI Staff Exchange Fellowships that enable academic staff of African universities to teach in other parts of Africa, thereby helping to offset local shortages of academic personnel. UNU also provides financial support for the biennial African Conference on Research in Computer Science (CARI), which offers information-exchange and networking opportunities for African computer scientists. The 2006 conference was held in November in Cotonou, Benin.

Public Outreach Programmes

Many of UNU's programmes and projects incorporate outreach components. Among those not mentioned elsewhere that have a prominent outreach focus are the following:

- The Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC) is a joint undertaking of UNU and the Japanese Ministry of the Environment. GEIC seeks to increase networking towards sustainable development among experts and the general public by organizing workshops and training sessions, strengthening environmental support centres, supporting environmental NGOs and disseminating information. Under the Inter-linkages Initiative, a new project focusing on Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Role of Communities, developed in collaboration with UNEP, held a brainstorming meeting in October in Thailand.
- The UNU Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF) organized five regional forums in Japan, in cooperation with local governments, and co-organized two major symposiums.

- UNU Global Seminars are designed to increase understanding among college students and young professionals about global issues and the role of the United Nations in addressing them. In 2006, almost 500 participants attended seminar sessions (typically four days each) held at seven locations throughout Japan and in the Republic of Korea.

UNU Financial Assistance Programme

The UNU Financial Assistance Programme for Students from Developing Countries Studying in Japan (UNU FAP) provides assistance, in the form of reimbursable funds, to self-financed students from developing countries enrolled in any of 24 Cooperating Universities. The aim is to provide opportunities and incentives for these young people to pursue higher education in Japan, so that they will be better equipped to contribute to the future development of their home countries.

Since 2003, this programme — implemented by UNU with financial assistance from the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation — has assisted some 450 students. In response to an initiative by UNU FAP, an additional 40 Japanese universities have expressed “great interest” in joining the programme.

Online Learning

Advanced information and communications technologies enable UNU to offer quality educational programmes at a distance, for larger numbers of participants and at lower cost. UNU Online Learning seeks to develop useful and dynamic content and provide an effective platform for online learning opportunities. In 2006, UNU Online Learning supported a number of programmes hosted by UNU Centre.

UNU Online Learning has modified its approach to content development to focus more effectively on the use of open source software (including transferring its website to an open source content management system). In addition to actively promoting open

educational resources, in May UNU joined the Global OpenCourseWare (OCW) Consortium, and made a commitment to develop a pilot website of at least 10 courses by April 2007.

UNU Online Learning, in collaboration with UNEP and several academic partners, continued work on the development of open educational resources on Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment. These open educational resources include three components: online course modules, online encyclopaedias (wikis) and instructional guides. Other work on e-learning module development in 2006 was related to the Forestry Policy and Economics Education and Research (FOPER) project.

With respect to collaborative educational programmes, under the framework of the Asia Pacific Initiative, a pilot course on regional environmental issues involving several educational institutions across the region was completed in January and offered to some 40 professionals and graduate students via videoconferencing. Follow-up environmental seminars were held from September, and a four-month course on Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance was launched in collaboration with the University of Hawaii, the National University of Samoa and UNHCR.

In June, the UNU Global Virtual University (UNU-GVU) collaborated on implementation of a month-long workshop in South Africa for master’s degree students on Global Environment and Development Studies (GEDS). Furthermore, the third international online tutor course commenced in September.

In October, UNU Online Learning began the production of a video documentary on the Chichinautzin Biological Corridor near Mexico City. In November, the Spanish version of the Ayuquila River e-Case Study and Documentary was officially launched at the 15th International Conference on Distance Education at the University of Guadalajara, and a new web application to support the production of online case studies in biological conservation was publicly released.

UNU Activities Worldwide

UNU undertakes research/study and capacity development activities worldwide, in cooperation with its networks of associated and cooperating institutions. These activities, particularly research/study projects, may range from local to regional (both intra-state and inter-state regions) to national or international in scope. The foldout maps in this section show the locations of the major research/study activities (left foldout) and capacity development activities (right

foldout) undertaken in 2006 by the individual units of the UNU system.

The map on pages 36–37 shows the locations of the core units of the UNU system as well as the UNU Associated Institutions and the Regional Centres of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

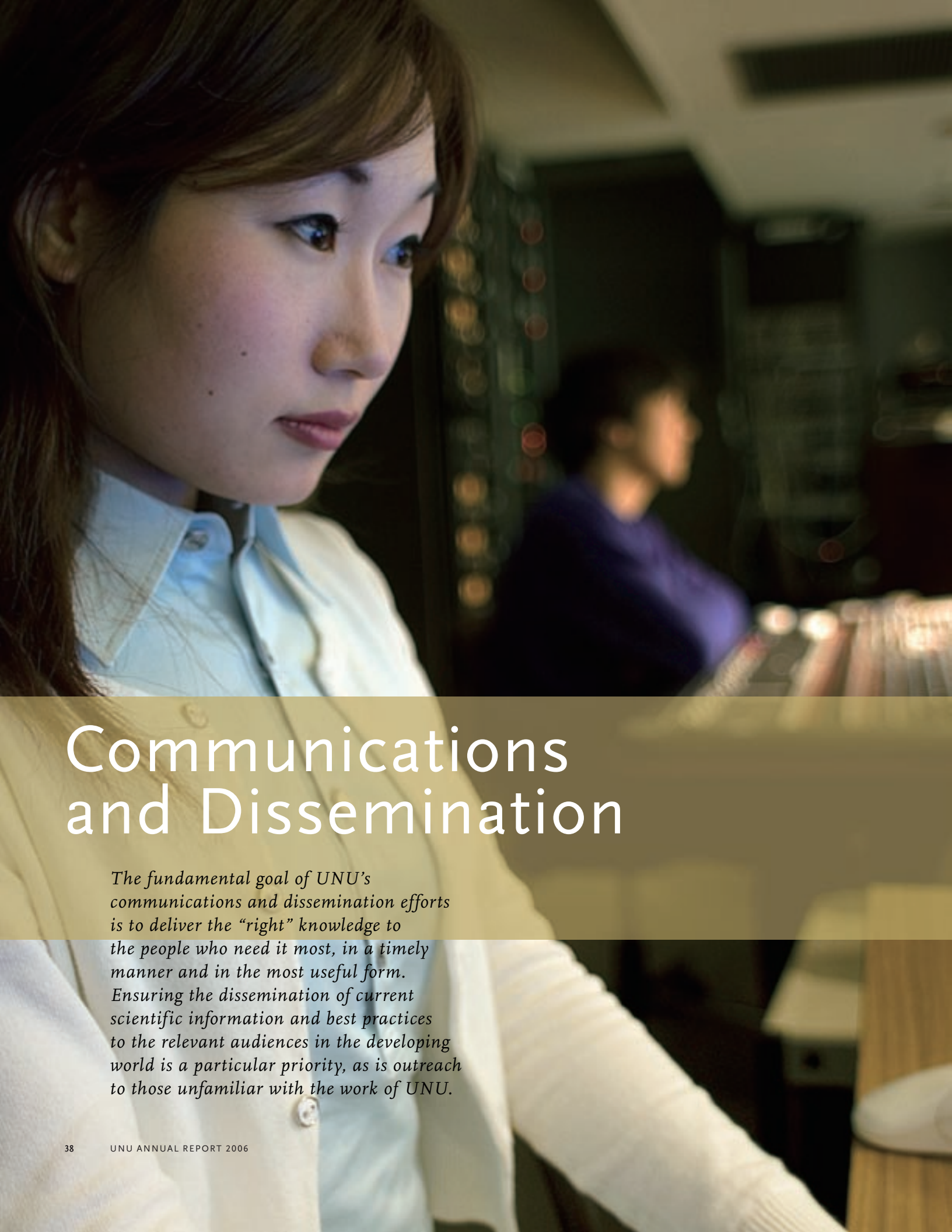
UNU Capacity Development Locations, 2006

Unit	Capacity Development Locations	<i>Italics denote regional activities</i>
CapDev*	Sao Paulo, Brazil; Lanzhou, China; Reykjavik, Iceland; Mysore, India; Tokyo, Tottori, Tsukuba, Japan; Nairobi, Kenya; Manzini, Swaziland; Geneva, Switzerland; Aleppo, Syria; Medenine, Tunisia	
ESD**	<i>Dehong</i> , Qintian, China; Guwahati, India; Kingston, Jamaica; Hadano, Tokyo, Japan; Manila, Philippines; Chiang Mai, Thailand; Medenine, Tunisia	
Online Learning	Mekelle, Ethiopia; Kumasi, Ghana; New Delhi, India; Tokyo, Japan; Guadalajara, Mexico; Apia, Samoa; Pretoria, South Africa; Galle, Sri Lanka; Mzumbe, Tanzania; Honolulu, USA; Kampala, Uganda	
UNU-BIOLAC	Sao Paulo, Brazil; Caracas, Merida, Venezuela	
UNU-CRIS	Benin; Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Gent, Leuven, Belgium; Fiji; Stockholm, Sweden	
UNU-EHS	Berlin, Bonn, Cologne, Dresden, Munich, Wittenberg, Warnemuende, Germany; Kenya; Namibia; Colombo, Galle, Sri Lanka; South Africa; Bangkok, Thailand; USA; <i>Europe; Global</i>	
UNU-FNP	Chile; Cairo, Egypt; Budapest, Hungary; Mexico; Capetown, South Africa; Bangkok, Thailand; Uganda	
UNU-FTP	Reykjavik, Iceland; Fiji; Namibia; Sri Lanka; Tanzania	
UNU-GTP	Reykjavik, Iceland; <i>Lake Naivasha, Kenya</i> ; San Salvador, El Salvador	
UNU-IAS	Brunei; <i>Anji County</i> , Shanghai, China; Ahmadabad, India; Kanazawa, Kesenuma, Kitakyushu, Kobe, Nagoya, Okayama, Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Yokohama, Japan; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Yangon, Myanmar; Singapore; Capetown, South Africa; Malmö, Sweden; Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Trang, Thailand; New York, USA; Hanoi, Vietnam; Harare, Zimbabwe	
UNU-IIST	<i>Chongqing</i> , Macao, Shanghai, Xian, China; Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.; Abuja, Nigeria; Iasi, Romania; Khartoum, Sudan; Tunis, Tunisia; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	
UNU-ILI	Amman, Jordan	
UNU-INRA	Bobodioulasso, Salla, Ziga, Burkina Faso; Accra, Bolgatanga, Kumasi, Navrongo, Tamale, Ghana; Henties Bay, Namibia; Ilé-Ife, <i>Rain Forest zone, Savanna zone</i> , Nigeria; Lusaka, Zambia; Bulawayo, Harare, Zimbabwe	
UNU-INWEH	<i>Caye Caulker, Glovers Reef, Sapodilla Cayes, Turneffe Atoll, Belize</i> ; Beijing, Xilinhot, China; Alexandria, Egypt; Punta Manabique, Guatemala; Cayos Cochinos, Utila, Honduras; India; Fasa, <i>Gareh Bygone Plain</i> , Iran; Amman, Dana, Jordan; Akumal, Cozumel, Xcalacoco, Mexico; Bahawalpur, <i>Cholistan Desert</i> , Pakistan; Gaza, Rafah, Ramallah, West Bank, Palestinian National Authority; Aleppo, <i>Khanasser Valley</i> , Syria; Medenine, Tunis, Zeuss Koutine Watershed, Tunisia; Karnab Chul, Samarkand, Uzbekistan	
UNU-MERIT	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i> , India; Maastricht, Netherlands	
UNU-WIDER	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Nandi, Fiji; Helsinki, Joensuu, Finland; Accra, Ghana; Kolkata, India; Tokyo, Japan; Saint Petersburg, Russia; New York, USA	

*CapDev: Capacity Development Programme **ESD: Environment and Sustainable Development Programme

UNU Research Locations, 2006

Unit	Research Locations	<i>Italics denote regional activities</i>
Environment & Sustainable Development Programme	<i>Razlog Municipality, Stroumyani Municipality, Bulgaria; Turpan, Xilingol, Yunnan Province, China; China; Ismailia, Egypt; Accra, Ghana; Pita, Guinea; Assam, Mizoram, Raisen, Sikkim, India; India; Wonogiri District, Indonesia; Indonesia; Tokyo, Japan; Japan; Republic of Korea; Alai, Chon-Alai, Osh Province, Kyrgyzstan; Khamkeut, Louang Prabang, Pakou, Laos; Debarca Municipality, Macedonia; Malaysia; Philippines; Ljubovija Municipality, Surdulija Municipality, Serbia; Singapore; Khartoum, Sudan; Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province, Tajikistan; Mae Taeng, Sop Moei, Thailand; Thailand; Celikli Municipality, Tokat Province, Turkey; Kasserine, Tunisia; Vietnam</i>	
Online Learning	Joensuu, Finland; <i>Chichinautzin National Park, Mexico</i>	
Peace & Governance Programme	Afghanistan; Angola; Argentina; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bhutan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Brazil; Burma; Burundi; Cambodia; Chile; China; Colombia; Croatia; Cuba; East Timor; Egypt; El Salvador; Ethiopia; Georgia; Germany; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Tokyo, Japan; Kenya; D.P.R.K.; Republic of Korea; Lebanon; Liberia; Macedonia; Mexico; Mozambique; Nepal; Maastricht, Netherlands; Pakistan; Palestinian National Authority; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Russia; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Lund, Sweden; Geneva, Switzerland; Tajikistan; Thailand; Turkey; Uganda; United Kingdom; USA; <i>Balkans</i>	
UNU-BIOLAC	Buenos Aires, Argentina; Merida, Venezuela	
UNU-CRIS	Buenos Aires, Argentina; Bruges, Leuven, Belgium; Saskatchewan, <i>Canada</i> ; Santiago, Chile; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Beirut, Lebanon; Kiel, Germany; Haifa, Israel; Tokyo, Japan; Maastricht, Netherlands; Christchurch, New Zealand; Barcelona, Madrid, Spain; Göteborg, Stockholm, Sweden; Geneva, Switzerland; Bangkok, Thailand; London, Sheffield, United Kingdom; Montevideo, Uruguay; New York, Washington, USA; Caracas, Venezuela	
UNU-EHS	Bonn, Munich, Germany; Germany; Padang, Indonesia; Indonesia; Rome, Italy; Mexico; Batticaloa, Colombo, Galle, Hambatota, Sri Lanka; Geneva, Switzerland; Phuket, Thailand; Boston, Florida State, Ithaca, New Orleans, New York, USA; USA; Africa; <i>Europe; South America; Global</i>	
UNU-IAS	Brisbane, Australia; Hong Kong, Shanghai, China; Paris, France; Trieste, Italy; Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Okayama, Sendai, Tokyo, Tsukuba, Yokohama, Japan; Nairobi, Kenya; <i>Penang, Malaysia; Cebu, Philippines; Granada, Spain; Bangkok, Samutsongkram, Thailand; Tashkent, Uzbekistan</i>	
UNU-INRA	Bobodioulasso, Burkina Faso; Accra, Kumasi, Tamale, <i>Upper-East Region</i> , Ghana; Henties Bay, Namibia; Ilé-Ife, Nigeria; Lusaka, Zambia; Harare, Zimbabwe;	
UNU-INWEH	<i>Coastal Waters, Belize; Halifax, Waterloo, Windsor, Canada; Beijing, Xilinhot, China; Alexandria, Egypt; Perpignan, France; Caribbean Coast, Guatemala; Fasa, Gareh Bygone Plain, Iran; Bay Islands, Honduras; India; Amman, Dana, Jordan; Caribbean Coast, Merida, Mexico; Bahawalpur, Cholistan Desert, Pakistan; Gaza, Ramallah, West Bank, Palestinian National Authority; Aleppo, Khanasser Valley, Syria; Medenine, Tunis, Zeuss Koutine Watershed, Tunisia; Miami, Norfolk, Statesboro, Walpole, Wilmington, Woods Hole, USA; Karnab Chul, Samarkand, Uzbekistan</i>	
UNU-MERIT	Argentina; Australia; Bangladesh; Barbados; Brazil; Bulgaria, Canada; China; Colombia; Costa Rica; Croatia; Egypt; Ethiopia; Ghana; Iceland; India; Indonesia; Jamaica; Japan; Kenya; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mauritius; Mexico; Morocco; Netherlands; Nigeria; Norway; Philippines; Romania; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Switzerland; Tanzania; Thailand; Uganda; USA; Vietnam; Zambia; <i>Eastern Africa; Africa; Europe; Global</i>	
UNU-WIDER	Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Argentina; Argentina; Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, <i>Queensland</i> , Sydney, Australia; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Bangladesh; Barbados; Brussels, Rotterdam, Belgium; Gaborone, Botswana; Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Brazil; Bulgaria; Yaounde, Cameroon; Halifax, London, Ottawa, Canada; Santiago, Chile; Beijing, China; China; Bogota, Colombia; Copenhagen, Denmark; Cairo, Egypt; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Suva, Fiji; Helsinki, Joensuu, Finland; Clermont-Ferrand, Moens, Paris, France; Frankfurt, Munich, Germany; Accra, Ghana; Ghana; Hungary; Bangalore, Haryana, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, India; Jakarta, Indonesia; Florence, Italy; Tokyo, Japan; Nairobi, Kenya; Lebanon; Luxembourg; Mexico City, Mexico; Maputo, Mozambique; Windhoek, Namibia; Amsterdam, Maastricht, Netherlands; Dunedin, New Zealand; Niamey, Niger; Lagos, Nigeria; Pakistan; Peru; Makati City, Philippines; Poland; Romania; Russia; Bloemfontein, Capetown, Stellenbosch, South Africa; South Africa; Madrid, Malaga, Spain; Colombo, Sri Lanka; Stockholm, Sweden; Geneva, Switzerland; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Tanzania; Bangkok, Thailand; Kampala, Uganda; Aberdeen, Bath, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Lancaster, London, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, York, United Kingdom; Ames, Boston, Brownsville, Burlington, Cambridge, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Ithaca, Jacksonville, Kalamazoo, Los Angeles, Nashville, New York, Philadelphia, Princeton, Riverside, San Francisco, Stanford, Syracuse, Washington DC, USA; Lusaka, Zambia; Harare, Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe	

A woman with long dark hair, wearing a white lab coat over a light blue collared shirt, is looking intently at a computer monitor. The background is a server room with rows of server racks and another person in a blue shirt working in the distance. The lighting is dim, with some warm lights from the server racks.

Communications and Dissemination

The fundamental goal of UNU's communications and dissemination efforts is to deliver the “right” knowledge to the people who need it most, in a timely manner and in the most useful form. Ensuring the dissemination of current scientific information and best practices to the relevant audiences in the developing world is a particular priority, as is outreach to those unfamiliar with the work of UNU.

The University serves several key audiences — scholars, scientists, practitioners, policy makers, students/trainees and the general public — each with its own set of interests and concerns. To serve these audiences, UNU employs a variety of dissemination and communications methods:

- traditional print media (such as books, policy briefs, discussion and working papers, journal articles, brochures and newsletters),
- digital media (websites, online learning initiatives and CD-ROMs),
- media liaison (media releases and targeted media campaigns) and public relations activities,
- library services (a repository of UNU and United Nations research outputs for researchers and the public), and
- public forums (including conferences, seminars, symposiums, workshops and lectures).

Print Media

In 2006, units of the UNU system published 71 books, 111 articles in peer-reviewed journals, 80 policy briefs, 281 discussion/working papers, and numerous other publications (such as chapters in edited volumes and articles in magazines/newspapers). The *UNU Annual Report 2005* was published and distributed in English and Japanese versions, in April and June, respectively. (That report is available on the UNU website as a PDF document along with additional statistical data and annexes not in the print edition.)

UNU Press, the publishing unit of the University, published 12 new books from a broad range of sources, including UNU Centre and five UNU RTC/Ps. UNU Press continued to enjoy strong support, both across the UNU system and externally, successfully obtaining substantial matching funds for nearly all books published in 2006. Sales income in 2006 (with approx. 10,000 copies sold) remained comparable to that of 2005, despite the cancellation of regular exhibitions scheduled at two key academic events in the USA.

UNU Press distributed some 2,000 copies of its

books free of charge to dignitaries, academic journals and other book reviewers, and institutions and scholars in less developed countries who could otherwise not access the material.

At book fairs in London, Beijing, Tokyo and Frankfurt, UNU Press co-exhibited with UN partners, signed contracts for new co-publications, and promoted rights for translations and low-cost editions. In 2006, UNU Press licensed seven low-cost editions of its books in developing countries and two translations.

In addition to its regular book production, UNU Press produced 11 policy briefs and a research brief, based on source material from UNU-MERIT, UNU-WIDER, and UNU Peace and Governance Programme. These briefs represent the first common form of published outputs across the UNU system to project a consistent and cohesive image, and they serve as a useful adjunct to traditional outputs such as books, posters and brochures.

Digital Media

The rapid evolution of information and communications technologies (ICT) is having a great impact on the way knowledge is exchanged and applied. UNU is continually upgrading its ICT tools and methods, refining its target audiences, and tailoring its outputs accordingly.

The year 2006 marked the 10th anniversary of UNU's Internet presence. More than any other communications channel, the UNU website represents the "public face" of the University, and for many it is their major (and sometimes only) exposure to the work and activities of UNU.

In July, the Office of Communications launched phase 1 of what eventually will be a complete overhaul and redesign of the UNU website by making the main page and selected second-level pages more attractive and the content more dynamic. This phase 1 redesign and related recoding dramatically improved the site's search engine profile, leading to a more than 60 per cent increase in the number of visitors to selected key indicator pages of the site. This redevelopment has been entirely

standards-based and utilized free, open source software solutions.

The UNU online newsletter, *UNU Update*, published quarterly in 2006, is the only regular UNU publication available in English, French and Spanish versions (in collaboration with the UNU New York and Paris liaison offices). Other UNU system online newsletters include the *WIDER Angle* (published biannually by UNU-WIDER), *e-CRIS* (published monthly by UNU-CRIS) and *I&T Weekly* (by UNU-MERIT, which also launched an “Access to Knowledge” blog).

All books published by UNU Press before 2003 are now fully visible on the Google website; more than 200 UNU Press books are now fully searchable via the Google search engine, Google Book Search and Google Scholar.

UNU Press and UNU Library worked together on a *UNU Annotated Bibliography* that describes every academic publication produced by UNU since 1975. This bibliography will be disseminated digitally throughout the UNU system and made available to academic networks and the general public, together with digital copies of some of the publications listed. The underlying database will be publicly accessible and searchable via the UNU website. As of year end, the Library had collected, catalogued and indexed over 2,800 UNU publications.

The UNU Video Portal offers access to broadcasts of major UNU events and other digital media presentations. The portal, maintained by UNU Campus Computing Centre, continued to grow in content and functionality, with almost 90 archived video presentations (including 17 new videos in 2006), many in both English and Japanese, available for public viewing.

Media Liaison and Public Relations

In 2006, the Office of Communications achieved a higher level of media coverage for UNU in the international and, particularly, Japan-based media. Coverage of UNU activities and events appeared in major newspapers and magazines, and on online news sites and broadcast media. UNU Centre disseminated

English and Japanese versions of 44 media releases and conducted public information briefing sessions for more than 300 participants (mainly university/high school students).

Library Services

Despite budgetary constraints, the UNU Library collections continued to grow; the Library’s collection of scholarly monographs now totals more than 34,500 volumes (including some 2,000 United Nations publications and 2,800 UNU publications). Over 800 new volumes were added in 2006, including some 100 UNU publications. The UNU Library also increased access to electronic publications and other electronic resources, thereby benefiting library clientele and enabling 24-hour remote and simultaneous access by the UNU RTC/Ps.

Work on digitization of the UNU Archival Collections also progressed. A memorandum of agreement on the digitization of research outputs between UNU and the Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization, was signed in March. Digitized project reports on “Technology Transfer, Transformation and Development: The Japanese Experience”, published from the 1970s to early 1990s, will be made available through the Internet by April 2007.

For the general public, the UNU Library held a semi-monthly “Workshop Seminar on UN Documentation and Tips for Researching” and, in cooperation with UN Information Centre (UNIC) Tokyo, a monthly “Workshop on UN Statistics”. Also in cooperation with UNIC Tokyo, the UNU Library continued a lecture series for self-learning and upgrading of information retrieval skills in various specialized fields; two such lectures were held in 2006.

Public Events

Units of the UNU system organized more than 300 public events (lectures, conferences, symposiums, seminars and other events) in 2006. Among those of special note were the following:

U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series — This series of lectures is organized in Tokyo by UNU Centre in collaboration with UNU-IAS and the Science Council of Japan. In May, Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi of Malaysia spoke on “Civilizational Islam”, and in August former President Mohammad Khatami of the Islamic Republic of Iran discussed “Dialogue Among Civilizations”.

Other Lectures — Other major lectures included those by:

- Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai (July, Tokyo);
- Alpha Oumar Konaré, Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union and former President of Mali (July, Tokyo);
- Prof. Angus Deaton of Princeton University (the 2006 UNU-WIDER Annual Lecture; September, Helsinki);
- Getrude Mongella, President of the African Union Parliament (October, Tokyo); and
- Rwanda President Paul Kagame (November, Tokyo).

EU/UNU Tokyo Global Forum — The 6th forum in this series, organized by UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan, was held in March in Tokyo on the theme of “Doing More, Better and Faster: A Global Partnership for Eradicating Poverty”.

Leadership Symposium — The UNU-ILI symposium in Amman in April on “The United Nations: Leadership, Democracy and Reconciliation” featured speakers from UNU and UNDP as well as from academia and the media.

Seminar on “Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in the Regional Context” — UNU-CRIS and the United Nations Department for Political Affairs convened this seminar in April, in Bruges, to consider the evolving relationship between the UN and regional organizations.

Africa Day Symposium — This symposium, organized by UNU and the African Diplomatic Corps in Japan and held in June in Tokyo, considered “Tools for

Development: the Role of Trade, Investment and ODA”.

Conference on “Aid: Principles, Policies and Performance” — Participants in this UNU-WIDER development conference held in June in Helsinki included senior policymakers and academics from the donor and recipient communities.

Conference on “Desertification and the International Policy Imperative” — This event, organized by UNU-INWEH in Algiers, brought together agencies and international partners to discuss the improvement of policies for combating desertification.

UNU/UNESCO International Conference — The theme of this two-day conference, held in Yokohama in August, was “Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities for Science And Technology”.

Yokohama Roundtable Series — These UNU-IAS events for policy makers and the governmental, diplomatic and academic communities in Japan feature in-depth discussions of the challenges to sustainable development. The four roundtables held in 2006 covered biological diversity, modern development vs. traditional cultures, access to medicines, and diversity.



Networking

The concept of networking is integral to the work of United Nations University. UNU strives to be open to different disciplines, cultures, regions and management styles, and to be proactive in working cooperatively with institutions and individual scholars worldwide. In particular, UNU seeks to alleviate the intellectual isolation of institutions and individuals in developing countries.

The core components of the University system are UNU Centre, a global network of 13 UNU Research and Training Centres/Programmes (RTC/Ps), and liaison offices at UN Headquarters in New York and UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. The UNU RTC/Ps complement and support the work of UNU Centre by focusing on a specific set of issues, thereby enabling UNU to extend its outreach in a unique, decentralized manner. The work of some RTC/Ps is further enhanced by “operating units” that are located at prestigious universities in Africa and the Middle East. These include operating units of UNU-INRA in Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Namibia and Zambia, and an operating unit of UNU-INWEH in Jordan. The advantages of this decentralized network approach include a global perspective, improved interaction with worldwide academic communities, and an ability to tap a wide range of human and financial resources.

Supplementing the work of the UNU system are 14 institutions that have been designated by the University Council as UNU Associated Institutions (organizations of academic excellence that are formally engaged in a long-term joint programme with UNU Centre or one of the UNU RTC/Ps). Further extending UNU’s global reach are hundreds of cooperating institutions — research institutions, professional organizations and associations, non-governmental organizations and private sector companies — that have a sustained involvement in a specific UNU activity (or set of activities). These formal and informal institutional relationships are augmented by the numerous individuals (researchers, scholars and practitioners) who support and participate in UNU activities. UNU continues to strengthen existing relationships and to explore and initiate new partnerships.

Global Networking Initiatives

With the increasing globalization of research agendas, supported by rapid advances in information and communication technologies, effective networking has become a critical factor in the successful generation, transfer and application of knowledge. Networking

components are inherent in much of UNU’s research, foresight/policy study, capacity development and communications/dissemination activities. The following examples are a sampling of noteworthy networking activities.

- The UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme is working with the International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) to prepare for the World Forum on Landslides at UNU Centre in 2008.
- A networking approach is vital to the research and capacity building efforts of UNU-BIOLAC. Alliances with the Organization of American States and FAO, in particular, enhance UNU-BIOLAC’s effectiveness in covering the Central American and Caribbean region with its biosafety and molecular epidemiology networks.
- UNU-CRIS is a member of the management committee of GARNET (Global Governance Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU). This network of 44 European institutions, funded by the European Union’s 6th Framework Programme, undertakes three levels of activities: integrating actions, jointly executed research programmes and “spreading of excellence” activities. UNU-CRIS participates in several transversal activities within the GARNET framework, including collaborating with Göteborg University on a Regional Integration Processes work package, undertaking a joint research project on Gender, Space and Global Governance coordinated by the University of Bielefeld, and working as a main partner on a North-South Development Issues and the Global Regulatory Framework project led by the Netherlands-based Institute of Social Studies.
- UNU-EHS represents UNU in the International Flood Initiative (IFI), which seeks to mobilize resources and networks to develop culturally sensitive flood risk management strategies and assist communities and governments. UNU-EHS also participates in various working groups of the Interagency Task Force of UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, thereby providing UNU with access to new partners in the field of flood disaster reduction and giving the University

a voice in setting relevant agendas and strategies for action.

- UNU-FNP works with leading international organizations to build capacity in developing nations and organize global research activities in a non-regulatory, non-normative environment. UNU-FNP capacity development initiatives are organized and executed through a network of regional task forces. UNU-FNP networking activities include the African Nutrition Leadership Programme, African Graduate Student Nutrition Network, Asian Nutrition Capacity Building Initiative, Latin America Capacity Development Initiative, Middle East and North Africa Regional Nutritional Capacity Building Initiative, and three capacity development initiatives in East, West and Southern Africa. These ongoing programmes are complemented by regional efforts to increase capacity in the areas of research, organizational support and programmatic initiatives in developing countries.
- Institutional networking activities by UNU-IAS include cooperation with the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (in which the UNU-IAS Director serves as Co-Chair), Academy of Sciences of the Developing World (TWAS), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and International Foundation for Science.
- UNU-INWEH collaborates with McMaster University (Canada) on both management and academic issues. In addition to several project partnerships that are under development, agreement has been reached to initiate a high-profile, joint seminar series featuring eminent lecturers.
- The Learning, INnovation, Knowledge (LINK) network of UNU-MERIT undertakes research projects designed to boost innovative capacity in the rural/agricultural sector of developing countries in Eastern Africa and South East Asia. The UNU-MERIT global open source software (FLOSSWorld) project works with 17 national consortium partners in countries worldwide.
- UNU-WIDER's key network associates are the scholars, policy makers and collaborating institutions that contribute to its research projects and participate in its

conferences and meetings. They are kept up-to-date on the projects to which they are linked, and receive news of UNU-WIDER's work through the *WIDER Angle* newsletter and e-mail updates.

- The Barcelona-based Global University Network for Innovation (GUNI) was created jointly by UNU, UNESCO and the Technical University of Catalonia (UPC) in 1999. The annual GUNI conference, held in November, focused on questions related to higher education and social change.

Partnerships within the United Nations System

With intellectual independence guaranteed by its charter, UNU is uniquely positioned as an academic unit within the UN system to contribute to the generation and sharing of knowledge relevant to the roles and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in formulating sound policies, strategies and programmes for action. At the highest level, UNU (through the Rector) provides inputs to meetings of the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination and, in turn, is alerted about pressing UN policy issues to which the University can contribute.

Enhancing its connections with, and contributions to, other organizations within the United Nations system is a major priority of UNU. The University works with a broad range of UN system agencies, programmes, commissions and convention secretariats through formal agreements of cooperation as well as through joint activities based on functional links. UNU Centre and the individual UNU RTC/Ps each maintains its own set of partnerships with other UN organizations, while the UNU liaison offices in New York and Paris actively represent the University at UN Headquarters and UNESCO Headquarters, respectively.

In 2006, UNU worked with more than 40 UN system partners. UNU maintains a regular dialogue with its sister UN organizations to determine their research and capacity development needs, and strives to develop cooperative relationships that can lead to "strategic

alliances” on issues that are relevant to the mission of UNU.

In June, the Office of Communications represented UNU at the annual meeting of the United Nations Communications Group (attended by representatives

of some 40 UN agency headquarters from around the world) in Vienna, and in September participated in the first meeting of the United Nations Communications Group – Japan (attended by representatives of 19 UN offices in Japan).

UNU’s Major United Nations System Partners

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CSTD	Commission on Science and Technology for Development	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
DPA	Department of Political Affairs	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
DPI	Department of Public Information	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations	UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNOLA	United Nations Office of Legal Affairs
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNOOSA	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
ILO	International Labour Organization	UN-WATER	United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Freshwater
IMF	International Monetary Fund	WFP	World Food Programme
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	WHO	World Health Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
OPCW	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
SCN	Standing Committee on Nutrition	World Bank	World Bank

Human and Financial Resources

Human Resources

As of year-end, the global UNU system had a personnel component of 356 (225 professional staff and 131 general services and other staff), 24 per cent of whom (including 28 per cent of professional staff) were developing country nationals. The table on page 47 shows UNU end-of-year personnel figures by unit.

Consistent with its mandated role as “an international community of scholars,” UNU strives to maintain a geographic distribution; UNU staff in 2006 included nationals of 68 countries, while the University’s cooperating network associates represented more than 100 countries.

The University also strives to maintain a natural gender balance; in 2006, 47 per cent of UNU personnel were female.

Financial Resources

UNU receives no funds from the regular UN budget; the University is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, agencies, international organizations, private companies and foundations. For the 2006–2007 biennium, the overall UNU budget is US\$88.0 million. While this represents an 8 per cent increase from the 2004–2005 biennium for the UNU system overall, the budget for UNU Centre was reduced by almost 15 per cent.

Financing for 2006 came predominantly from core funding, with the rest representing specific programme contributions (78 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively).

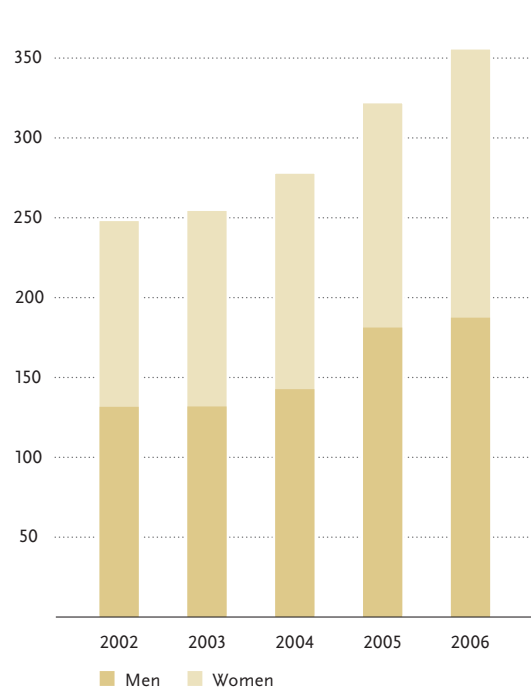
In 2006, UNU received investment income from its Endowment Fund, and operating and specific programme contributions from 14 governments and more than 75 other sources. UNU also benefited from counterpart and other support, such as cost-sharing support for fellowships and other activities.

UNU system expenditures in 2006 were allocated 35 per cent for academic activities, 48 per cent for personnel costs and 17 per cent for general costs.

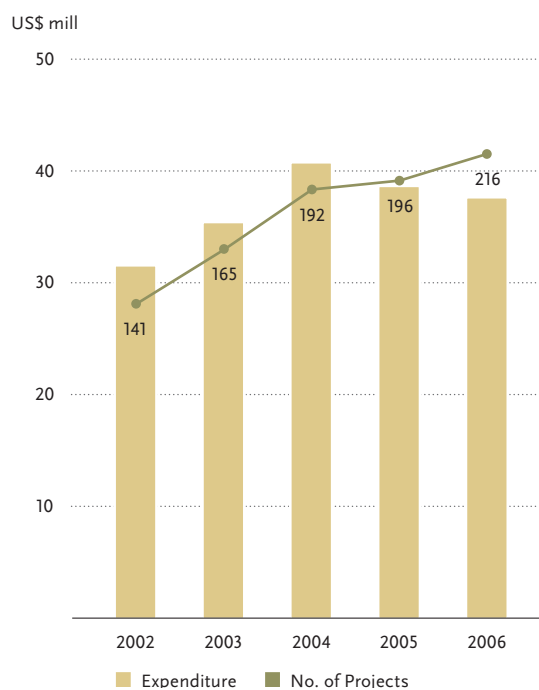
UNU Personnel as of 31 December 2006

UNU Unit	Total Staff			Of Whom, Professionals			Of Whom, General Services/Other		
	Total	From Developing Countries	Women	Total	From Developing Countries	Women	Total	From Developing Countries	Women
UNU Centre	115	17	55	67	14	26	48	3	29
UNU-BIOLAC	7	7	4	6	6	4	1	1	0
UNU-CRIS	17	4	10	13	4	7	4	0	3
UNU-EHS	34	6	14	19	4	5	15	2	9
UNU-FNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-FTP	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
UNU-GTP	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
UNU-IAS	40	12	21	28	10	13	12	2	8
UNU-IST	14	1	7	7	1	0	7	0	7
UNU-ILI	14	12	9	0	0	0	14	12	9
UNU-INRA	11	10	3	7	6	1	4	4	2
UNU-INWEH	10	2	6	8	2	4	2	0	2
UNU-MERIT	63	11	26	52	11	4	11	0	6
UNU-WIDER	25	4	11	12	4	2	13	0	9
Total	356	86	168	225	62	68	131	24	84

UNU Personnel 2002–2006



Expenditure and Projects 2002–2006



Annex 1:

Members of the Council of United Nations University for 2006

Appointed Members

H.E. Professor Peter H. Katjavivi (Namibia) (Chairman of the Council), Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Embassy of the Republic of Namibia, Berlin; former Ambassador to Belgium and the European Union, Embassy of the Republic of Namibia, Brussels, Belgium; and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia

Professor Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad (Qatar), President, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

Professor Rfaa Ben Achour (Tunisia), Faculté des sciences juridiques, politiques et sociales; and former Secrétaire d'état auprès du ministre de l'éducation chargé de l'innovation pédagogique, Ministère de l'éducation, Tunis, Tunisia

Prof. Dr. Eng. Lidia R. Arthur Brito (Mozambique), Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agronomy and Forest Engineering, Eduardo Mondlane University; and former Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology of Mozambique

Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), Senior Advisor to the President of Sri Lanka; former Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations, New York; and former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations in Geneva

Dr. Gloria Cristina Florez (Peru), Professor, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru

Dr. Eduardo Carrega Marçal Grilo (Portugal), Trustee, Gulbenkian Foundation; and former Minister of Education of Portugal, Lisbon, Portugal

Ambassador Ahmad Jalali (Iran), Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran to UNESCO, Paris, France

Mr. Ji Fusheng (China), former Director-General, Department of High Technology and Fundamental Research of China; and former Counselor, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations

Prof. Dr. Marju Lauristin (Estonia), Professor of Social Communication, Tartu University; and former Minister of Social Affairs of Estonia

Prof. Dr. Andrei Marga (Romania), Professor of Contemporary Philosophy and Logic; and former Rector, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

Professor José Raymundo Martins Romeo (Brazil), Rector, Colégio do Brasil; former Rector and currently Professor of Physics, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dr. Dorothy L. Njeuma (Cameroon), Rector, University of Yaounde 1, Cameroon

Prof. Dr. Otto S. R. Ongkosongo (Indonesia), Geologist and Research Professor, Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Jakarta, Indonesia

Professor Jocelyne Perard (France), Centre de Recherches de Climatologie, Université de Bourgogne – UMR CNRS, Dijon, France

Professor Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana), Secretary-General, Association of African Universities; and former Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Law, University of Ghana

Prof. Dr. Dagmar Schipanski (Germany), President, Thuringian Parliament; and former Minister of Science, Research and Art, Thüringer Ministerium für Wissenschaft Forschung und Kunst, Erfurt, Germany

Prof. Vappu Taipale (Finland) Director-General, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Helsinki, Finland

Ambassador Terusuke Terada (Japan), President, Foreign Press Center/Japan; and former Ambassador of Japan to Mexico, Belize, and Republic of Korea

Dr. Juan Vela Valdes (Cuba), Minister of Higher Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Havana, Cuba

Dr. Hebe Maria Cristina Vessuri (Venezuela), Senior Researcher and Head, Department of Science Studies, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas (IVIC), Caracas, Venezuela

Professor Lyudmila A. Verbitskaya (Russian Federation), Rector and Professor of Linguistic, Saint Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Dr. David Ward (United States), President, American Council on Education, Washington, DC; and former Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

Professor Alison Wolf (United Kingdom), Professor of Management and Professional Development, King's College London, University of London, United Kingdom

UNU Rector

Professor Dr. J. A. van Ginkel (The Netherlands)

Ex-Officio Members

Mr. Kofi Annan (Ghana), Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA

Mr. Koichiro Matsuura (Japan), Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France

Dr. Marcel Boisard (Switzerland), Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Geneva, Switzerland

Annex 2:

Contributions Received by UNU in 2006

Governments*/Organizations	Amount (US\$)	Description
Belgium	368,992	Support for UNU Biodiversity Training Programme
Canada	1,126,412	Operating contributions for UNU-INWEH
Canada	80,357	Other support
Denmark	240,324	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
Finland	600,999	Support for UNU-WIDER
Germany	638,700	Contribution to UNU-EHS Endowment Fund
Germany	1,260,126	Operating contributions and other support for UNU-EHS
Ghana	327,524	Contribution to UNU-INRA Endowment Fund
Japan	1,045,000	Operating contribution for UN House (building)
Japan	2,084,123	Operating contribution for UNU Centre
Japan	2,249,188	Operating contribution for UNU-IAS
Japan	521,551	Contribution for ACCU activities/administrative costs
Japan	478,909	Operating contribution for UNU-FAP
Japan	257,160	Other support
Jordan	500,000	Operating contribution for UNU-ILI
Macao	30,038	Support for UNU-IIST project
Malaysia	4,000,000	Contribution to UNU-IIGH Endowment Fund
Malaysia	800,000	Operating contribution for UNU-IIGH
Netherlands	2,001,829	Operating contributions for UNU-MERIT
Netherlands	227,819	Specific programme contributions
Norway	161,225	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
Sweden	956,166	Support for UNU-WIDER
United Kingdom	299,550	Support for UNU-WIDER
Subtotal	20,255,992	
Advisory Council of Science and Technology Policy	79,901	Support for programme research on Formulation of a Formal AWT
American Geophysical Union	62,055	Support for Industrial Transformation in Asia project
Asian Women's Fund	244,830	Support for UNU International Courses, UNU Global Seminars, International Women's Day, and various gender-related projects
Asia Pacific Network	27,000	Support for UNU-IAS Application of the Human Ecosystems Model
Canonical Ltd.	49,957	Support for Open Computing Initiative
Christensen Fund	184,000	Support for UNU-IAS Traditional Knowledge project
Department for International Development (DFID)	97,714	Support for programme research on New Insights into Promoting Rural Innovation
Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft-und Raumfahrt e.v.	131,828	Support for UNU-EHS DISFLOOD Ph.D. programme

European Commission	184,350	Support for work on Modeling and Analysis of Evolutionary Structures for Distributed Services and on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
FAO	49,058	Support for programme research on Building Innovation Capacity and other UNU-IAS studies
Federal Agency for Civil Protection and Disaster Management	89,541	Support for UNU-EHS project Vulnerability Assessment in Urban Environments
Foreign Affairs Canada	34,963	Support for Civilian Police Seminar in Tokyo
Geographical Research Centre (Potsdam)	122,028	Support for German Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System project
Global Environmental Forum	54,274	Support for UNU-IAS project on Strengthening Sustainable Development Governance and UNU Summer School on Bird's-Eye View of the Environment
GRID Arendal	47,570	Support for UNU Global Virtual University
Institute for Global Environment Strategies	68,376	Support for UNU-IAS EfSD project/programme development
International Development Research Centre	166,593	Support for programme research on biopharmaceutical innovation systems and on corporate social responsibility
Ishikawa International Cooperation Research Centre	126,098	Support for UNU-IAS IICRC project/programme coordination
Iwate Prefectural Office	29,701	Support for Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere
Japan Foundation for UNU	286,443	Support for UNU Coastal Hydrosphere Project, UNU Global Seminars, UNU Summer School on Bird's-Eye View of the Environment, etc. Main donors: Shimadzu Corp., Kikkoman Corp., Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.
Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd.	270,690	Support for UNU-Kirin fellowship programme
Munich Re Foundation	187,377	Support for UNU-EHS work on Social Vulnerability
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	100,000	Support for UN Virtual Learning Centre for Water
United Nations Development Programme – Samoa	48,000	Support for UNU-IAS BIO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	179,248	Support for Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands project, UNU/UNESCO Conference, etc.
United Nations Environment Programme	204,733	Support for various UNU-IAS projects
United Nations – Water Decade Office on Capacity Development (Bonn)	63,613	Support for workshop and for advertising/selection of agency head
University of Bonn	131,350	Support for UNU-EHS Global Water System project
University of Queensland	358,741	Support for coral reef research
UNU International Courses	55,295	UNU IC tuition fees
US Department of Agriculture	25,000	Support for UNU Food and Nutrition Programme
World Trade Organization	40,000	Support for UNU-IAS Southern Africa University Prof. Training Programme
Zero Emissions Forum Secretariat	104,777	ZEF annual membership fees and other support
Other donors	367,964	Individual donations of less than \$25,000 each
Subtotal	4,253,068	
Grand Total	24,509,060	

*Includes only contributions directly received by UNU.

Annex 3:

Statistical Information on UNU Activities

Table 1. UNU Personnel, 2006

UNU Unit	Total Staff			Of Whom, Professionals			Of Whom, General Services/Other		
	Total	From Developing Countries	Women	Total	From Developing Countries	Women	Total	From Developing Countries	Women
UNU Centre	115	17	55	67	14	26	48	3	29
UNU-BIOLAC	7	7	4	6	6	4	1	1	0
UNU-CRIS	17	4	10	13	4	7	4	0	3
UNU-EHS	34	6	14	19	4	5	15	2	9
UNU-FNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-FTP	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
UNU-GTP	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
UNU-IAS	40	12	21	28	10	13	12	2	8
UNU-IIST	14	1	7	7	1	0	7	0	7
UNU-ILI	14	12	9	0	0	0	14	12	9
UNU-INRA	11	10	3	7	6	1	4	4	2
UNU-INWEH	10	2	6	8	2	4	2	0	2
UNU-MERIT	63	11	26	52	11	4	11	0	6
UNU-WIDER	25	4	11	12	4	2	13	0	9
Total	356	86	168	225	62	68	131	24	84

Table 2. UNU Expenditures, 2006 (Unit: US\$000)

	Academic Activities	Personnel	General Costs	Total
UNU Centre	3,976	8,669	3,775	16,420
UNU-BIOLAC	492	0	0	492
UNU-CRIS	0	177	13	190
UNU-EHS	665	1,854	330	2,849
UNU-IAS	2,651	1,046	859	4,556
UNU-IIST	913	1,314	263	2,490
UNU-ILI	370	417	350	1,137
UNU-INRA	50	536	128	714
UNU-MERIT	1,141	1,418	260	2,819
UNU-INWEH	1,191	545	227	1,963
UNU-WIDER	1,670	1,949	305	3,924
Total	13,119	17,925	6,510	37,554

Table 3. UNU Projects, 2006

UNU Unit	Number of Projects			Project Expenditure		Project Consultants	
	Total	Of which, new in 2006	Of which, completed in 2006	Total (US\$ 000)	Of which, in developing countries	Total	Of whom, from developing countries
UNU OL*	4	0	0	186	28%	13	7
UNU Centre ESD**	12	0	0	1,250	13%	42	17
UNU Centre PG***	24	10	7	290	20%	227	80
UNU-BIOLAC	2	0	1	118	83%	3	3
UNU-CRIS	21	5	2	1,386	3%	19	3
UNU-EHS	13	8	2	4,235	NA	17	4
UNU-FNP	12	0	1	125	56%	4	1
UNU-FTP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNU-GTP	4	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNU-IAS	9	0	0	2,645	19%	32	16
UNU-IIST	22	20	0	630	97%	7	3
UNU-ILI	1	1	0	4	100%	NA	NA
UNU-INRA	8	7	0	39	100%	9	8
UNU-INWEH	18	2	3	852	76%	6	2
UNU-MERIT	51	18	17	883	42%	37	30
UNU-WIDER	15	11	2	1,670	25%	128	54
Total	216	83	35	14,313	21%	544	228

*OL: Online Learning **ESD: Environment and Sustainable Development Programme ***PG: Peace and Governance Programme

Table 4. UNU Fellows and Interns, 2006

Functional Unit	Fellowship Recipients			Interns		
	Total	Of whom, from developing countries	Of whom, women	Total	Of whom, from developing countries	Of whom, women
UNU Capacity Development Prog.	96	96	NA	0	0	0
UNU Centre ESD*	3	3	0	5	1	3
UNU Centre PG**	3	0	1	7	2	5
UNU-BIOLAC	7	7	4	0	0	0
UNU-CRIS	6	2	2	10	5	5
UNU-EHS	181	NA	NA	8	3	8
UNU-FNP	48	NA	NA	0	0	0
UNU-FTP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNU-GTP	30	30	6	0	0	0
UNU-IAS	8	5	5	7	1	4
UNU-IIST	26	26	8	8	7	1
UNU-ILI	0	0	0	7	6	5
UNU-INRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-INWEH	19	19	8	3	0	3
UNU-MERIT	45	32	18	3	1	1
UNU-WIDER	2	0	1	8	7	5
Total	474	---	---	66	33	40

*ESD: Environment and Sustainable Development Programme **PG: Peace and Governance Programme

Table 5. UNU Training Courses, 2006

Unit	Courses		e-Courses/ Online Learning	Training Course Participants		
	Total	Of which, held in developing countries	Total	Total	Of whom, from developing countries	Of whom, women
UNU Online Learning	5	1	2	176	81	55
UNU Capacity Development Prog.	8	1	0	157	116	22
UNU Centre ESD*	2	1	0	17	15	8
UNU Centre PG**	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-BIOLAC	11	11	0	213	213	98
UNU-CRIS	3	1	1	150	75	67
UNU-EHS	4	0	0	102	40	32
UNU-FNP	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
UNU-FTP	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
UNU-GTP	2	0	0	30	30	6
UNU-IAS	3	2	0	NA	NA	NA
UNU-IIST	10	10	0	440	440	50
UNU-ILI	11	11	0	436	390	165
UNU-INRA	1	1	0	14	14	14
UNU-INWEH	2	2	0	32	32	17
UNU-MERIT	7	4	1	260	240	98
UNU-WIDER	2	0	3	16	2	9
Total	72	46	7	2,043	1,688	641

*ESD: Environment and Sustainable Development Programme **PG: Peace and Governance Programme

Table 6. UNU Workshops, 2006

Unit	Workshops		Workshop Participants		
	Total	Of which, in developing countries	Total	Of whom, from developing countries	Of whom, women
UNU Centre ESD*	21	18	543	461	91
UNU Centre PG**	8	0	110	28	30
UNU-BIOLAC	1	1	56	56	24
UNU-CRIS	6	0	310	35	175
UNU-EHS	9	7	313	273	78
UNU-FNP	2	0	50	1	16
UNU-FTP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNU-GTP	2	2	96	87	15
UNU-IAS	5	2	NA	NA	NA
UNU-IIST	3	2	50	10	5
UNU-ILI	4	4	48	45	20
UNU-INRA	5	5	150	150	62
UNU-INWEH	12	11	250	185	60
UNU-MERIT	8	3	335	95	30
UNU-WIDER	12	6	471	193	138
Total	98	61	2,782	1,619	744

*ESD: Environment and Sustainable Development Programme **PG: Peace and Governance Programme

Table 7. UNU Publications, 2006

UNU Unit	Published Books	Books in Production	Chapters in Books	Articles in Peer-Reviewed Journals	Other Articles	Policy/ Technology Briefs & Reports	Working / Discussion Papers	Other
UNU Online Learning	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
UNU Centre ESD*	3	0	2	6	21	12	0	24
UNU Centre PG**	12	5	16	5	49	6	4	0
UNU-BIOLAC	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
UNU-CRIS	7	11	23	12	6	11	31	1
UNU-EHS	6	5	15	3	9	3	4	12
UNU-FNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-FTP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNU-GTP	5	5	0	0	3	0	0	0
UNU-IAS	10	0	5	3	2	3	7	0
UNU-IIST	4	0	0	12	0	11	0	19
UNU-ILI	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
UNU-INRA	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	2
UNU-INWEH	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-MERIT	9	8	23	28	7	36	45	7
UNU-WIDER	12	4	3	38	0	2	164	1
Total	71	41	91	111	102	84	260	67

*ESD: Environment and Sustainable Development Programme **PG: Peace and Governance Programme

Table 8. UNU Public Events, 2006

UNU Unit	Conferences	Symposiums	Lectures	Seminars	Other Events
UNU Centre ESD*	0	7	3	5	2
UNU Centre PG**	3	2	0	0	1
UNU-BIOLAC	3	1	1	1	2
UNU-CRIS	3	1	20	13	3
UNU-EHS	2	2	28	2	12
UNU-FNP	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-FTP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNU-GTP	0	0	5	2	0
UNU-IAS	6	8	4	1	9
UNU-IIST	4	0	0	59	0
UNU-ILI	0	1	0	0	0
UNU-INRA	0	0	0	0	3
UNU-INWEH	1	2	0	0	3
UNU-MERIT	4	6	0	48	0
UNU-WIDER	2	0	3	10	4
Total	28	30	64	141	39

*ESD: Environment and Sustainable Development Programme **PG: Peace and Governance Programme

Annex 4:

Other (Non-UN) Partners of UNU, 2006

3P-Consortium (Germany)

A

Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS)
Academy of Sciences (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA; Ghana)
Advisory Council of Science and Technology Policy (AWT; Netherlands)

AEA Technology plc (UK)

Africa Centre for Technology Studies (Kenya)

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD; South Africa)

Agder University College (Norway)

A.I. Cuza University (Romania)

Alcatel Alenia Space (France)

Alexander-von-Humboldt-Foundation (Germany)

Alfred Wegener Institute (Germany)

Alzaiem Alazhari University (Sudan)

Amsterdam Center for Research in International Finance (CIFRA; Netherlands)

Annamalai University (India)

Aoyama Gakuin University (Japan)

Arab Fund (Kuwait)

Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND; Saudi Arabia)

Arabian Gulf University (Bahrain)

Argonne National Laboratory (USA)

ARTIST2 Network of Excellence on Embedded Systems Design (EU)

Asia Pacific Network (APN)

Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (Japan)

Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)

Asociación Argentina de Usuarios de la Informática y las Comunicaciones (USUARIA)

Association of Arab Universities

Association of Social and Economic Studies and Development (PERSEPSI; Indonesia)

Atlas Innoglobe Ltd. (Hungary)

AusAID (Australian Government Overseas Aid Programme)

Australian Center for Agriculture and Law, University of New England (Australia)

Australian High Commission, Suva, Fiji Islands

Australian National University (ANU)

Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO)

Austrian Research Center for systems research (ARC-sys)

Auto21 (Canada)

Autonomous State University of Morelos (Mexico)

AWARENET

B

Baghdad University (Iraq)

Ball State University (USA)

Belgian Royal Institute for International Relations

Belgian Science Policy

Berlecon Research (Germany)

Bharathidasan University (India)

Bielefeld University (Germany)

Bond University (Australia)

Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC; Germany)

Bonn International Model United Nations (BIMUN; Germany)

Bookwell (India)

Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

C

California Fuel Cell Partnership (USA)

Cambridge University Press (UK)

Canadian Innovation Systems Research Network

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Canopus Foundation (Germany)

Carleton University (Canada)

Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium)

Center for Capacity Building (USA)

Center for European Studies (Egypt)

Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC; Tajikistan)
 Central Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences (Kyrgyzstan)
 Central European University Foundation (Hungary)
 Centre International des Recherche et Developpement sur l'Elevage en zone subhumide
 Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (India)
 Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UK)
 Centre for Energy Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST; Tanzania)
 Centre for European Policy Studies (Belgium)
 Centre for Policy Research (India)
 Centre for Research on Innovation and Science Policy (India)
 Centre for Social and Economic Research (Kyrgyzstan)
 Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (India)
 Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (India)
 Centre for Technology and Development (India)
 Centre for World Food Studies (Netherlands)
 Centre for the Study of Democracy (Bulgaria)
 Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique (France)
 Centro Internacional de Papa (CIP; Peru)
 Centro Redes (Argentina)
 Centro de Estudiantes de Ciencia y Tecnología (CECYT)
 Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (Mexico)
 Centro de Pesquisa do Pantanal (Brazil)
 Centrum voor Wiskunde en Informatica (Netherlands)
 CEPR IEP Research Programme (UK)
 Chaire Mercosur, Sciences PO (France)
 Charles University (Czech Republic)
 Chiang Mai University (Thailand)
 China Standard Software Co., Ltd.
 Chinese Academy of Sciences
 Chinese Institute of Population Studies
 City of Bonn (Germany)
 City of Yokohama (Japan)
 Civil Protection Authority (Serbia and Montenegro)
 Clark University (USA)
 College of Europe (Belgium)
 Cologne University of Applied Sciences (Germany)
 Columbia University (USA)

Copenhagen Business School (Denmark)
 Copenhagen Fire Brigade Emergency Planner for the City of Copenhagen (Denmark)
 Corvinus University (Hungary)
 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Ghana)
 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (South Africa)
 Council of Private Schools (Jordan)
 Cruzeiro do Sul, Maputo (Mozambique)
 Cyril and Methodius University (Macedonia)

D

Dalian Institute of Chemistry and Physics (China)
 Danish Technical University (Denmark)
 Databank (Italy)
 Delegation of the European Commission in Japan
 Delft University of Technology (Netherlands)
 Department for International Development (UK)
 Department of Science and Technology Policy (DPCT, Unicamp; Brazil)
 Department of Science and Technology, South Africa
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ; Germany)
 Development Gateway (USA)
 Duke University (USA)
 Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (DRIFT; Netherlands)

E

Earth Environmental Strategy Research (IGES)
 East China Normal University (China)
 Eastern University (Sri Lanka)
 Ebara Corporation (Japan)
 Economic Policy Analysis Centre (Nigeria)
 Economic Policy Research Centre (Uganda)
 Economic and Social Research Council (UK)
 Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania)
 Egyptian European Chamber of Commerce
 Eindhoven Centre for Innovation Studies (Netherlands)
 Ekos TV (Canada)

El Colegio de Mexico
 Embassy of Canada in Japan
 Energy Commission of Nigeria
 Energy Research Institute (India)
 Environmental Impact Control Facility (SARPEDAL;
 Indonesia)
 Environmental Law Institute (USA)
 Environmental Research and Training Center (Thailand)
 Erasmus University (Netherlands)
 European Association of Software Science and Technology
 (EASST; Germany)
 European Forest Institute (Finland)
 European Institute for International Economic Relations
 (EIIW; Germany)
 European Union Joint Research Centre (EU-JRC; Italy)
 European Union/European Commission (Belgium)
 Evian Group Association (Switzerland)

F

Facultad Latinoamericana de ciencias sociales (FLACSO;
 Argentina)
 Facultad Latinoamericana de ciencias sociales (FLACSO;
 Costa Rica)
 Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies (Norway)
 Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and
 Development (BMZ; Germany)
 Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature
 Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU; Germany)
 Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF;
 Germany)
 Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Nigeria
 Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance
 (BBK; Germany)
 Federal Office for Geo-Science and Raw Materials (BGR;
 Germany)
 Federal Science Policy Office, Belgium
 Federal University Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ; Brazil)
 Federal University of Para (UFPA/NAEA; Brazil)
 Federation Nationale des Groupments (NAAM; Burkina
 Faso)
 Flanders Government of Belgium

Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (France)
 Ford Foundation
 Formal Methods Europe (FME; Netherlands)
 Forum on the Problems of Peace and War (Italy)
 Foundation Institute of Public Affairs (Poland)
 Foundation for Rural Development (Kyrgyzstan)
 Foundation for the Development of Science and
 Technology (FUNDECYT; Spain)
 Fraunhofer Institute for Reliability and Microintegration
 (FHG-IZM; Germany)
 Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
 (Germany)
 Frederich Naumann Foundation
 Free University of Berlin (Germany)
 French Geologic Survey, Development Planning and
 Natural Risks Department (BRGM; France)
 Fudan University Employment and Social Security
 Research Center (China)
 Fundacion Via Libre (Argentina)
 Fundação Centro de Estudos do Comércio Exterior (Brazil)

G

Gaiker Centro Tecnológico, Spain
 GeoForschungszentrum Potsdam (GFZ; Germany)
 German Academic Exchange Services (DAAD; Germany)
 German Aerospace Centre (DLR)
 German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV)
 German Embassy
 German Federal Foreign Office (AA)
 German Hydrographic Institute (DHI)
 German Institute for Economic Research
 German Ministry for Development Cooperation
 German Weather Service (DWD)
 Global Environment Facility (GEF; USA)
 Global Environmental Forum
 Global Fire Monitoring Centre (Germany)
 Global Network for Economics of Learning, Innovation,
 and Competence Building Systems (GLOBELICS;
 Denmark)
 Global Water Monitoring System (GWSP; Germany)
 Government of Argentina

Government of Australia
Government of Catalonia (Spain)
Government of Costa Rica
Government of Macao SAR (China)
Government of Nepal
Government of New South Wales (Australia)
Government of the Flemish Region
Government of the Republic of Cameroon
Government of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
Government of the Republic of Ghana
Government of the Republic of Namibia
Government of the Republic of Nigeria
Government of the Republic of Zambia
Great Lakes Fisheries Commission (GLFC)
GRID-Arendal (Norway)
Griffith University (Australia)
Guangzhou Association for Science and Technology
(China)
Guru Naik Livelihood Services (India)
Göteborg University (Sweden)

H

Hague Academic Coalition (Netherlands)
Harvard University (USA)
Hebrew University (Israel)
Heinrich Beoll Foundation
Helmholtz-Society (Germany)
Hokkaido University (Japan)
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

I

ICT Authority (Mongolia)
IFIP/TC6: Working Group 6.9 on Communication Systems
for Developing Countries
Imperial College London (UK)
Indian Centre for Social Science Research (India)
Indian Institute of Technology
Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute (LEI)
Indonesian Institute of Sciences
INESC-Macau (China)

Innovation Agency Flanders (IWT; Belgium)
Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Bordeaux (France)
Institut de Prevention et de Gestion des Risques urbains
(IPGR; France)
Institut de l'Environnement et des Recherches Agricole
(Burkina Faso)
Institut des Régions Arides (Tunisia)
Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (Canada)
Institute for Economic Growth (India)
Institute for Human Development (India)
Institute for International Economic Studies (Sweden)
Institute for Rural Management (India)
Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)
Institute for Tourism Studies (Macao)
Institut Français des Relations Internationales (France)
Institute of Agricultural Economics (Romania)
Institute of Commonwealth Studies (UK)
Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO (Japan)
Institute of Economic and Social Research (Zambia)
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Computer
Society (IEEE CS; USA)
Institute of European Studies, Free University of Brussels
(Belgium)
Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands)
Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie (Tunisia)
Institut National de l'Environnement Industriel et des
Risques (INERIS; France)
Istituto Affari Internazionali (Italy)
Instituto De Estudios Do Trabalho E Sociedade (Brazil)
Instituto De Estudios Econômicos E Internacionais (Brazil)
Instituto de Estudios Avanzados (IDEA; Venezuela)
Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (Peru)
Instituto de Estudios Estrategicos e Internacionais
(Portugal)
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry
Areas (Syria)
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and
Biotechnology
International Centre for Integrated Assessment &
Sustainable Development (Netherlands)

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)
International Collaboration Institute Affiliated to the German Public Universities Association (Bulgaria)
International Continued Education and Development Ltd. (INWENT; Germany)
International Council for Science (ICSU; France)
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (Niger)
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (India)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
International Foundation for Science (Sweden)
International Human Dimensions Programme of Global Environmental Change (IHDP; Germany)
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria)
International Institute for Democratic and Electoral Assistance International (Sweden)
International Institute of Infonomics (Netherlands)
International Livestock Research Institute (Ethiopia)
International Livestock Research Institute (Kenya)
International Ocean Institute (IOI; Malta)
International Peace Academy (USA)
International Peace Research Institute (PRIO; Norway)
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI; Philippines)
International University of Kyrgyzstan
Internet Society (Bulgaria)
Ishikawa International Cooperation Research Centre (IICRC; Japan)
Istanbul Technical University (Turkey)
ISTI-CNR (Italy)
Italian National Research Council
IUCN (The World Conservation Union)

J

Jahangirnagar University (Bangladesh)
Japan Bioindustry Association
Japan Center for International Exchange
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)
Joanneum Research (Austria)
Joint Research Council (ISPRA; Italy)
Jordan Friends of the Environment Society
Jordan Hashemite Fund for Development
Jordan River Foundation
Jordan University
Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen (Germany)
Jönköping International Business School (Sweden)

K

Karl Storz Company (Germany)
Keele University (UK)
Keio University (Japan)
Khorog University (Tajikistan)
Kiel Institute for World Economics (Germany)
King Prajadhipok's Institute (Thailand)
King's College (UK)
Kochi University (Japan)
Konrad Adenauer Foundation
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Ghana)
Kyoto University (Japan)
Kyushu University (Japan)

L

LABEIN Tecnalia (Spain)
LACC Science Development Agencies (Latin America & Caribbean)
Leibniz University (Germany)
Leiden University (Netherlands)
Librosoft (Spain)
London School of Economics and Political Science (UK)

M

Maastricht School of Management (Netherlands)
Macao Foundation (China)
Macao University for Science and Technology
Madeira Tecnopolo (Portugal)

Makerare University (Uganda)
 Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems
 Manas Publications (India)
 Martin-Luther University (Germany)
 Masdar Initiative (UAE)
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA)
 Mauritius Research Council
 McMaster University (Canada)
 MDC Publishers Printers (Malaysia)
 Mesoamerican Network of Biotic Resources (REDMESO)
 Mexican Trade Commission
 Microsoft (USA)
 Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
 Ministry for Innovation, Science, Research and Technology
 of the State of North-Rhine-Westphalia (MIWFT)
 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Turkey
 Ministry of Agriculture, Tajikistan
 Ministry of Economy (SE), Mexico
 Ministry of Economy and European Union, Mexico
 Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Jordan
 Ministry of Education, China
 Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and
 Technology, Japan
 Ministry of Environment, Japan
 Ministry of Environment, Jordan
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Danida, Denmark
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgium
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Romania
 Ministry of Land Management and Environment, Algeria
 Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy, India
 Ministry of Science and Technology, Croatia
 Ministry of Science and Technology, Iran
 Ministry of Science and Technology, Pakistan
 Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Jordan
 Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc. (Japan)
 Miyagi Educational University (Japan)
 Miyagi University (Japan)
 Mohammad Taher Associates (Bangladesh)
 Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
 (MSDSP) – Aga Khan Foundation (Tajikistan)

Multimedia Institute (Croatia)
 Munich Re Foundation (Germany)
 Munich Re Insurance Corporation (Germany)
 Murroran Institute of Technology (Japan)

N

Nakheel LLC (Dubai)
 Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit
 Nanjing University (China)
 National Advisory Council on Innovation (South Africa)
 National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
 (Laos)
 National Association of Software and Service Companies
 (India)
 National Biotechnology Development Agency (Nigeria)
 National Center for Agricultural Sciences (Bulgaria)
 National Center for Mountain Region Development
 (Kyrgyzstan)
 National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy
 Research (India)
 National Centre for Technology Management (Nigeria)
 National Energy Research Centre (Jordan)
 National IT Development Agency (Nigeria)
 National Information Technology Center (Nepal)
 National Information Technology Institute (Brazil)
 National Institute for Environmental Studies (Japan)
 National Institute for Science Technology and
 Development Studies (India)
 National Institute of Rural Development (India)
 National Planning Commission (Nigeria)
 National Productivity and Competitiveness Council
 (Mauritius)
 National Science Foundation (USA)
 National Sciences Research Institute (Philippines)
 National University of Mexico
 National University of Samoa
 National University of Singapore
 National e-Government Strategy Limited (Nigeria)
 Nederlands Forum voor Techniek en Wetenschap (FTW)
 Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP)

Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation (DGIS)
Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
NIFU-STEP (Norway)
Nigeria Natural Medicine Development Agency
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research
Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
Nihon University (Japan)
Nizhny-Novgorod State University for Civil Engineering and Architecture (Russia)
North West Polytechnic University (China)
North-South Institute (Canada)
Northern Eurasia Earth Science Partnership Initiative (NEESPI)
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)

O

Obafemi Awolowo University (Nigeria)
Oberlin College (USA)
OECD Sahel and West Africa Club (France)
Office of the National Science Advisor, Canada
Ohio State University (USA)
Open Society Institute/Soros Foundation (USA)
Open Source Software Foundry (Taiwan, Province of China)
Open University (UK)
OpenCourseWare Consortium
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia)
Overseas Press (India)
Oxford Brookes University (UK)

P

Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (Pakistan)
Pakistan Water Resources Research Council

Palestinian Environmental Conservation Authority
Pan African Secretariat for START (Kenya)
Peking University (China)
Polytechnic Institute of Macao (China)
Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK; Germany)
Provincial Government of Prato (Italy)
Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau (Macao)

Q

Queen Mary University London (UK)

R

Rawat Publications (India)
Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary)
Regional Governments of Flanders and Wallonia (Belgium)
Regional Ministry for Education, Science and Technology (Spain)
Research Policy Institute (Sweden)
Research School For Resource Studies For Development (CERES; Netherlands)
Research on Poverty Alleviation (Tanzania)
Rhodes University
Risø National Laboratory (Denmark)
RMIT University (Australia)
Romanian Academy
Royal Institute of International Affairs (UK)
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (Australia)
Royal Scientific Society (UK)
Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN; Jordan)
Ruppert Consult Research and Consultancy Ltd. (Germany)
Réseau Méditerranéen de l'Eau (France)

S

Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS; Tunisia)
Salzburg University (Austria)

Samarkand University (Uzbekistan)
Sanigest Internacional S.A. (Costa Rica)
Science Council of the Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of
States
SenterNovem (Netherlands)
Sharif University (Iran)
Showa Shell Foundation
Siemens Corporate Technology (Germany)
Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental
Protection (China)
Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovak Republic
Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of
Nigeria
Socio-Economic and Cultural Upliftment in Rural
Environment (India)
Sophia-Antipolis University (France)
South Sea Institute, Korea Ocean Research & Development
Institute (KORDI; Republic of Korea)
South West University (China)
Stanford University (USA)
START (global change SysTEM for Analysis, Research and
Training; USA)
State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry,
Kyrgyzstan
State Directorate of Protected Areas “Tajik National Park”,
State Committee for Environment Conservation and
Forestry, Tajikistan
State University of St. Petersburg (Russia)
Statistics Canada
Statistics Finland
Stichting Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Studien
(Netherlands)
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI; UK)
Sumitomo Foundation
Sustainable Europe Research Institute (Austria)
Swedish Collegium for Advances Study in Social Sciences
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
Swedish Rescue Services Agency, Emergency Prevention
Department
Swiss Re Insurance Corporation (Switzerland)

T

Tata RDDC (India)
Technical University Eindhoven (Netherlands)
Technical University of Graz (Austria)
Technopolis (UK)
Telecities (Belgium)
Terri Press (India)
The Christensen Fund
Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan)
Tottori University (Japan)
Trinity College Dublin (Ireland)
Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility (Kenya)
Tsinghua University (China)

U

Uganda Martyrs University
UK Department for International Development (DFID)
Universidad Autónoma De Madrid (Spain)
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (Mexico)
Universidad de Alicante (Spain)
Universidad de Deusto (Spain)
Universidad de Los Andes (Colombia)
Universidad de Porto (Portugal)
Universidad de los Andes (Colombia)
Universidad del País Vasco (Spain)
Universidad de San Andrés (Argentina)
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Universidad Nacional General Sarmiento (Argentina)
Universidad Nacional de San Luis (Argentina)
Universidad Nacional del Sur (Argentina)
Universidad Pablo de Olavide de Sevilla (Spain)
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (Spain)
Universidad Torcuato De Tella (Argentina)
Universidade Nova de Lisboa (Portugal)
Universidade de Lisboa (Portugal)
Universita Degli Studi di Bologna (Italy)
Universita Degli Studi di Firenze (Italy)
Universita di Roma “La Sapienza” (Italy)
Universita Degli Studi di Trento (Italy)
Universitat de Barcelona (Spain)

Universiteit van Amsterdam (Netherlands)
 Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
 University College London (UK)
 University of Aalborg (Denmark)
 University of Aarhus (Denmark)
 University of Albany (USA)
 University of Alexandria (Egypt)
 University of Aleppo (Syria)
 University of Antwerp (Belgium)
 University of Athens (Greece)
 University of Belgrade (Serbia and Montenegro)
 University of Bergen (Norway)
 University of Bern (Switzerland)
 University of Birmingham (UK)
 University of Bologna (Italy)
 University of Bonn (Germany)
 University of Bradford (UK)
 University of British Columbia (Canada)
 University of Cambridge (UK)
 University of Campinas (Brazil)
 University of Cape Town (South Africa)
 University of Cardiff (UK)
 University of Chicago (USA)
 University of China
 University of Cluj-Napoca (Romania)
 University of Cocody (Cote d'Ivoire)
 University of Cologne (Germany)
 University of Colombo (Sri Lanka)
 University of Conakry (Guinea)
 University of Coventry (UK)
 University of Development Studies (Ghana)
 University of Dortmund (Germany)
 University of East Anglia (UK)
 University of Essex (UK)
 University of Florence (Italy)
 University of Florida (USA)
 University of Georgetown (Guyana)
 University of Ghana
 University of Ghent (Belgium)
 University of Greenwich (UK)
 University of Guadalajara (Mexico)
 University of Guelph (Canada)
 University of Hawaii (USA)
 University of Helsinki (Finland)
 University of Hong Kong
 University of Karlsruhe (Germany)
 University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)
 University of Maastricht (The Netherlands)
 University of Macau (China)
 University of Mainz (Germany)
 University of Malaya (Malaysia)
 University of Manchester (UK)
 University of Mauritius
 University of Melbourne (Australia)
 University of Minho (Portugal)
 University of Nairobi (Kenya)
 University of Namibia
 University of New Brunswick (Canada)
 University of Nottingham (UK)
 University of Novi Sad (Serbia and Montenegro)
 University of Osh (Kyrgyzstan)
 University of Oslo (Norway)
 University of Oxford (UK)
 University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka)
 University of Pisa (Italy)
 University of Queensland (Australia)
 University of Reading (UK)
 University of Reykjavik (Iceland)
 University of Rome (Italy)
 University of Ruhuna (Sri Lanka)
 University of Sao Paulo (Brazil)
 University of Sheffield (UK)
 University of Skopje (Macedonia)
 University of South Pacific (Fiji)
 University of Split (Croatia)
 University of Sussex (UK)
 University of Tampere (Finland)
 University of Technology (Jamaica)
 University of the Philippines
 University of the Ryukyus (Japan)
 University of the South Pacific (Fiji)
 University of the Western Cape (South Africa)
 University of Tokyo (Japan)
 University of Toronto (Canada)

University of Trier (Germany)
University of Tsukuba (Japan)
University of Waikato (New Zealand)
University of Wales (UK)
University of Warwick (UK)
University of Waterloo (Canada)
University of Windsor (Canada)
University of Wroclaw (Poland)
University of Yaounde I (Cameroon)
University of Yaounde II (Cameroon)
University of York (UK)
University of Zambia
University of Zimbabwe
University Tunis El Manar (Tunisia)
University Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia)
Università Bocconi (Italy)
Università Degli Studi Di Bologna – Representación en
Buenos Aires (Argentina)
Università Politécnica delle Marche (Italy)
Universität Bielefeld (Germany)
Universität Bremen (Germany)
Université de Lille (France)
Université de Liège (Belgium)
Université de Rouen (France)
Universität Kassel (Germany)
Université Laval (Canada)
Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium)
Université Louis Pasteur (France)
Université Sophia-Antipolis (Canada)
Université de Genève (Switzerland)
Urgench State University (Uzbekistan)
US Department of Commerce
US Embassy Vienna Institute for International Economic
Studies (Austria)

V

Vietnam National University
Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium)

W

Wageningen University (Netherlands)
Water Conservation Centre (WSZ; Germany)
Water Research Institute (Slovak Republic)
Western Ontario University (Canada)
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (Germany)
World Smart Leadership Programme (Switzerland/
Germany)

X

Xavier Institute for Management (India)

Y

Yunnan Academy of Forestry (China)
Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (China)
Yunnan University (China)

Z

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung (ZEW;
Germany)

Annex 5:

Books Published in 2006

UNU Press Publications

Arms Control after Iraq: Normative and Operational Challenges, edited by Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu and Ramesh Thakur.

Challenges to Peacebuilding: Managing Spoilers During Conflict Resolution, edited by Edward Newman and Oliver Richmond.

The Chemical Weapons Convention: Implementation, Challenges and Opportunities, edited by Ramesh Thakur and Ere Haru.

Floods in Bangladesh: History, Dynamics and Rethinking the Role of the Himalayas, edited by Thomas Hofer and Bruno Messerli.

The Iraq Crisis and World Order: Structural, Institutional and Normative Challenges, edited by Ramesh Thakur and Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu.

Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards, Towards Disaster Resilient Societies, edited by Jörn Birkmann.

Multilateralism Under Challenge? Power, International Order, and Structural Change, edited by Edward Newman, Ramesh Thakur and John Tirman.

The Politics of Participation in Sustainable Development Governance, edited by Jessica Green and W. Bradnee Chambers.

Spatial Disparities in Human Development: Perspectives from Asia, edited by Ravi Kanbur, Anthony Venables and Guanghua Wan.

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**UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY**

Office of Communications

United Nations University

53-70, Jingumae 5-chome

Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925, Japan

Telephone: +81-3-3499-2811

Fax: +81-3-3499-2828

E-mail: mbox@hq.unu.edu

Website: <http://www.unu.edu>

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