Rector’s Message
The Mission and Vision of the UN University
2009 Activities and Achievements
1: Peace, Security and Human Rights
2: Human and Socio-economic Development and Good Governance
3: Global Health, Population and Sustainable Livelihoods
4: Global Change and Sustainable Development
5: Science, Technology, Innovation and Society
2009 Institutional Highlights
The Structure of the UN University
Going Forward: The UN University Strategic Plan
Partnerships in the UN System
Contributions Received by UN University in 2009
Members of the UN University Council, 2009
Senior Officers of the UN University
The year 2009 was dominated by developments that posed a challenge to many parties, including the United Nations University. With the growing financial crisis leading to additional hardship in many countries, it seems that what set in during 2008/9 will probably hit at full strength in 2010: increasing unemployment, rising taxes, reduced pensions, etc. Above all, governments will be trying to cut back on expenditures wherever possible.

Governments have remained hesitant to accept the necessary responsibilities and make commitments to deal with other great issues that humanity is facing, now and in the near future: climate change, energy, water, global health and nutrition, to mention just some of the most critical ones. The UN University, with its mission "to contribute to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of sustainable human security, development and welfare", is placed right in the middle of the ongoing debates.

The foremost task of the UN University has to be to help convince people and governments that, in times of challenging and even threatening developments, it is as important as ever to promote and sustain strong educational systems at all levels. It is only through high-quality education that we can hope to have, in the future, a sufficient number of people who have been trained in critical thinking and constructive, forward-looking action — persons able to deal with new and emerging problems, creatively apply all the relevant existing knowledge, and create the new knowledge that will be required.

Many of the ideas that seemed to be well established in the past will have to be questioned and rethought. This applies not only to the financial issues but to many more aspects of present-day life, since they are all interconnected and therefore cannot be dealt with successfully in isolation.

The main efforts of the UN University go in the directions outlined above. To strengthen the effect of its teaching efforts, the UN University Council requested that the UN General Assembly amend the University Charter so as to make the UN University into a global graduate school, able to offer Master's and Ph.D. programmes and degrees. The necessary amendments were approved by the UN General Assembly on 21 December 2009, and ever since the UN University and its institutes have been making every possible effort to realize this goal.

The first UN University postgraduate programmes will start in autumn 2010. While many of these programmes will be set up in cooperation with other universities, they will be distinctly different from most that are being offered elsewhere, in that they will focus on systems-oriented, interdisciplinary, cross-cultural and problem-solving thinking, always stressing the scientific, research-based approach. They also will enable students to serve internships in other UN organizations as well as offer students the opportunity to spend time both in developed and in developing countries.

This latter opportunity will be facilitated by implementing a “Twin Institutes” structure, whereby each UN University research and training institute will have two (and possibly as many as four) different locations: one in a developed country and the other in a developing country. The plan of converting the UN University system into this Twin Institutes structure was a priority in 2009, with all institutes seeking to identify possible developing country twinning partners. As the first concrete results, UNU-INRA in Accra, Ghana, will become the twinning partner of UNU-ISP in Tokyo, and an agreement was signed to make the Consortium pour la Recherche Economique et Sociale in Dakar, Senegal, a twinning partner of UNU-MERIT in Maastricht, Netherlands.

Several directors of institutes and the UNU representative at UNESCO retired in the course of the year. The UN University is most grateful for the services they provided and the dedication and sense of duty with which they carried out their work. As a small institution with a rather complex structure, the UN University depends very much on the quality of the work of every one of its collaborators. To the new directors, and the newly elected chair of the UN University Council, I welcome you warmly in our institution, and I am looking forward to collaborating with you in the years to come.

We will continue to focus our efforts, to secure the quality and the usefulness of the UN University’s work, to strengthen collaboration with our partners and with our host countries, and to make our voice heard worldwide. In this way, we aspire to make a valuable contribution to the critical problems of humanity, thereby furthering and strengthening sustainability in all aspects of life. By doing so, we hope to convince our sponsors that their continuing benevolence and support is worth the effort.

Konrad Osterwalder
Rector
The Mission and Vision of the UN University

The United Nations University 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”. The initiative originated with UN Secretary-General U Thant, who in 1969 proposed “the establishment of a United Nations university, truly international and devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress”.

The United Nations General Assembly authorized the establishment the United Nations University in December 1972 and — following an offer by the Government of Japan to provide headquarters facilities in Tokyo and to contribute US$100 million to establish an endowment fund — subsequently approved the Charter of the United Nations University in December 1973.

The UN University launched its academic work in Tokyo in September 1975; it has since grown to be a global institution of institutes and programmes in 12 countries, with an administrative headquarters in Tokyo that is assisted by outposts in Bonn, Kuala Lumpur, New York and Paris. In carrying out its work, the UN University maintains close cooperative relationships with other UN system organizations (agencies, programmes, commissions, funds, and convention secretariats) as well as with leading universities and research institutes throughout the world.

The UN University Mission

The United Nations University contributes — through collaborative research, teaching, capacity development and advisory services — to efforts aimed at resolving the pressing global problems of sustainable human security, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States.

With its unique identity as both a United Nations organization and a high-level research and teaching institution, the UN University is able to contribute directly to the advancement of knowledge relevant to the role and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in formulating sound principles, policies, strategies and programmes for action. And because its intellectual independence (in particular in the selection of topics and the dissemination of results) is guaranteed by its Charter, the UN University can make these contributions with objectivity and integrity, and thus can present decision makers and scholars, and its own students, with open-minded and alternative perspectives on the key global challenges of today and tomorrow.

The UN University Vision

The UN University aspires to be a world-class international research, policy study, teaching and capacity development institution that can contribute to helping present and future generations to live in decency, in safety, in good health and in freedom. The University provides global leadership on issues of sustainable development and peace, with a particular emphasis on (i) the increasing need for advanced research and teaching related directly to the problems that affect developing and transitional countries, and on (ii) the importance of strengthening the capacity of those countries for self-reliant human and social development.

To meet this aspiration, the UN University implements a systems-oriented, interdisciplinary, problem-solving strategy that combines both theoretical and practical approaches. The hallmarks of the University’s research and teaching activities are:

- an emphasis on providing high-quality services and outputs;
- strict adherence to the rigorous methods and tools of the natural, physical and social sciences;
- a focus on issues that impact sustainability, in particular in developing countries and throughout the United Nations system;
- high ethical standards combined with academic freedom and autonomy, and commensurate accountability;
- intellectual vitality and a spirit of cooperation, collegiality and community;
- equity and openness in access to its opportunities, work and outputs; and
- social responsibility and environmental sustainability in its own operations.
The overarching goal of the United Nations University is to contribute to global sustainable development — that is, development that will enable present generations of humankind to live their lives in decency, safety, good health and freedom without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same. The University employs an interdisciplinary, problem-solving approach that encompasses not only the natural and physical science disciplines but also pays due attention to the insights of the social sciences and humanities.

Within the constraints of its human and financial resources, the UN University focuses on those areas in which it has the potential to make a real contribution and bring “additionality” to the effort. Among the major criteria that define the UN University’s fields of study and of teaching are:

- the applicability and feasibility of a problem-focused, solution-oriented approach;
- the relevance of the topic to the work and concerns of the United Nations and/or to the challenges facing the developing world;
- the extent to which the nature and impact of the problem are global in scope, and the degree of urgency;
- the potential for achieving practical, replicable solutions and policies; and
- the extent of interconnectedness with other relevant issues and problems.
As outlined in the *United Nations University Strategic Plan 2009–2012*, the activities of the UN University are focused within five interlinked, interdependent thematic clusters:

1. **Peace, Security and Human Rights**
2. **Human and Socio-economic Development and Good Governance**
3. **Global Health, Population and Sustainable Livelihoods**
4. **Global Change and Sustainable Development**
5. **Science, Technology, Innovation and Society**

Within the scope of these five thematic clusters, the UN University undertakes:

**Research and Study**
- Cross-cultural, interdisciplinary research focused on the needs of practitioners, the UN and its Member States, and the developing world
- Targeted foresight and policy studies leading to the development of policy-relevant prescriptions

**Teaching and Capacity Development**
- Postgraduate-level training courses and workshops, and (from autumn 2010) master’s and doctoral degree programmes
- Assistance to developing and transitional countries for the enhancement of local human and institutional capacity

**Knowledge Sharing and Transfer**
- The delivery of relevant scientific and best-practice information, in a timely manner and in a useful and usable form, to those who most need it and can best utilize it

**Overview**

UN University Projects, Courses, Workshops, Publications and Events — 2009

---

10. UNU International Courses students and instructors. Photo: UNU
11, 12. UNU-ISP staff. Photos: Curtis Christophersen/UNU
13. At UNU-MERIT campus. Photo: UNU-MERIT
14. UNU-IAS staff. Photo: UNU-IAS

---

**Research and Study Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Programmes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Programmes</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Development</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Training Courses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taught in Developing Countries</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Workshops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Challenges</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Articles in Peer-reviewed Journals</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Chapters</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Articles and Technical Briefs</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Publications</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conferences and Seminars</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures, Workshops and Events</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International peace and security typically are thought of in terms of national stability and an absence of inter-state conflict. Recent years, however, have seen most conflicts taking place within states, along with inter-ethnic confrontations, violent extremism and even “failed states”. Furthermore, threats to peace and human security are not solely of a military nature; massive violations of human rights, whether real or perceived, and intercultural misunderstanding can sow the seeds of conflict, while human rights can be fully assured only in times of peace.

The UN University’s work within this thematic cluster focuses on the difficult and complex challenges of ensuring international peace and security, and on the vital role of fostering the understanding and protection of human rights. Topics of focus within this cluster are (i) peacebuilding and peacekeeping; (ii) conflict resolution and human security; (iii) fostering dialogue among civilizations, religions and cultures; (iv) human rights and ethics; and (v) gender equality and mainstreaming.

Research and Study

New Perspectives on Liberal Peacebuilding

This UNU-ISP research project explored the implications of major UN and other peacebuilding missions in terms of power, legitimacy and international order. The project went beyond a narrow focus on democracy and market economics to interrogate a wide range of peacebuilding activities, including the (re)construction of state institutions, and took the debate beyond the realms of Western academia by involving scholars from post-conflict societies. The research findings were disseminated to practitioners and scholars with publication of a book and a UNU policy brief.

The EU as a Global–Regional Actor in Security and Peace (EU-GRASP)

UNU-CRIS coordinates this European Commission-funded policy-oriented research project that studies the role of the EU in peace and security as a regional actor with global aspirations, in a context of challenged and changing multilateralism. The project, which involves five European research institutes and institutes in Canada, China, Israel and South Africa, aims to answer questions regarding the EU’s presence, “actorness” and capabilities in regional and global security, and thus enable academia and stakeholders to explore scenarios of future EU security-related roles.

The United Nations and Nuclear Orders

This research project examined the past, present and future roles of the United Nations in responding to the threats and challenges posed by nuclear weapons, and the changing environment in which UN actors and tools operate. The project, conducted by UNU-ISP in collaboration with the Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies, the Royal Military College of Canada, and Frederick Ebert Stiftung, was concluded with publication of a book based on its findings.

World Religions and Norms of War

This research project by UNU-ISP and the International Peace Research Institute (Oslo) traced the evolution of teachings on the ethics of war within the major world religions, linking them to the challenges of modern warfare (including civilian protection, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction). The project, which contributed significantly to inter-religious understanding, was concluded with publication of a book.

Teaching and Capacity Development

UNU International Courses (UNU-IC)

The six-week UNU-IC programme for postgraduate students and professionals is held annually at UN University Headquarters in Tokyo. Among the courses offered at the UNU-IC 10th session, held in May and June, were a core course on “The UN System: Pressing Issues and Sustainable Solutions” and an optional course on “Peace and Human Rights.”

Joint Graduate Programme in International Relations

The UN University cooperates with several Japanese universities to offer joint postgraduate courses focusing on the structures and functions of the United Nations.
system; these courses, with lectures conducted in English, count towards students’ graduate degrees at their home universities. The 2009 session was held from September to December.

Summer Academy on Social Vulnerability 19
The topic of this UNU-EHS training course for Ph.D. students, funded by the Munich Re Foundation, was “Tippling Points in Humanitarian Crises”.

Capacity Building for Women Researchers
UNU-INRA, in cooperation with a group of women scientists at Egerton University (Kenya), is organizing a series of workshops aimed at enhancing the skills and capacity of African women to conduct research and administration. The second workshop of the series was held in June.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

“The Power of Europe: Affirming the EU as a Global Actor”
This international conference, held in May in Brussels, was co-organized by UNU-CRIS, Egmont – The Royal Institute for International Relations, the College of Europe and the Bertelsmann Foundation. The conference looked at the instruments and means available to the EU in the various dimensions of foreign policy to identify how the EU could exercise its power more effectively.

“Natural Resources and the Environment: Implications for Conflict Resolution, Peacebuilding, and Livelihoods”
In April, UNU-IAS and the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Frontier Science organized this international seminar and roundtable. The event, which showcased emerging research of the two institutes, confirmed that the environment and management of natural resources are key to the success or failure of livelihoods restoration and peacebuilding.

“Protracted Refugee Situations”
In June, UNU Press hosted the eighth session of its UNU Interactive Seminars on Global Issues. The event explored the political, social and security implications that arise from prolonged human displacement.

“Ending Violence Against Women” 19
This International Women’s Day symposium, organized in March in Tokyo by the UN University in cooperation with other UN agencies, highlighted the multi-year UN campaign “Women and Men: UNited to End Violence Against Women”. A panel discussion emphasized that violence against women not only harms individuals, but undermines the development, peace and security of entire societies.

“Groundwater and Human Security”
Five case studies in Asia and Africa from the Groundwater and Human Security project, which examined the relationship between groundwater — as both an opportunity and a threat — and human security, were presented in this May workshop in Iran, organized by UNW-DPC, UNU-EHS, UNU-INWEH and UNESCO.

“The Emergence of Human Security: 15th Anniversary” 20
The 2009 UN Day Symposium, held in Tokyo in October, marked 15 years since the concept of “human security” was first articulated in the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report. The event featured keynote presentations and a panel discussion on lessons learned from the past, current challenges and future expectations for human security.

“Japan’s Contribution to Peace and Human Resource Development”
UNU-ISP, in cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, hosted this event, the second in an annual Peacebuilders Symposium series, in Tokyo in March.

“Decentralized Governments and the New Multilateralism”
This multi-part panel discussion, organized by UNU-CRIS, UNU-ONY and the Government of Catalonia, was held in New York in October.

Regional Security: The Capacity of International Organizations
This UNU-CRIS book (Tavares, Routledge) offers critical and comparative analyses of the major regional security institutions, assesses a wide range of regional organizations, and provides a comprehensive guide to 11 key organizations.

The United Nations and Nuclear Orders 21
This UNU Press book (Boulden, Thakur and Weiss, eds.), which completed the UNU-ISP project of the same name, presents timely and relevant research findings on such issues as the use of force, the regional dynamics of nuclear proliferation, and a growing concern that the nuclear order established by the non-proliferation treaty may collapse or simply be overtaken by events.

World Religions and Norms of War 22
This UNU Press book (Popovski, Reichberg and Turner, eds.), published to complete the UNU-ISP project of the same name, examines religious teachings concerning the questions of when can war be justified, and what methods and targets are permissible in warfare.

Sexed Pistols: The Gendered Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons 27
This UNU Press book (Farr, Myrtenin and Schnabel, eds.) examines the nexus of gender, age, violence and small arms in developing and developed countries. The findings feed into a number of recommendations for future policy formulation, programme implementation and research.

“Delivering Human Security through Multi-Level Governance”
This joint report of UNU-CRIS and UNDP Brussels examines the necessity to provide human security at different levels of governance (in particular, locally) and the human security-related policies of various regional organizations (such as the EU, AU and ASEAN).
The process of social and economic development is measured by such tangible indicators as the level of employment, average income, life expectancy and literacy rate as well as by less-tangible factors such as the degree of personal safety, freedom of association and extent of participation in civil society. While fair and appropriate social and commercial institutions and processes are crucial for ensuring sustainable development, good governance is even more important. It is vital that governments, at all levels, are responsive, transparent and accountable, and that they consider (and strive to meet) the needs of all, but particularly the needs of the poor and marginalized.

The UN University’s topics of focus within this thematic cluster are: (i) growth and economic development; (ii) alleviating poverty and inequalities; (iii) good governance; (iv) enhancing educational capacities; (v) fair trade; (vi) processes and consequences of regional integration and cooperation; and (vii) leadership, management and entrepreneurship.
This project looks at European integration from both European and Asian perspectives, seeking to build up an interdisciplinary intellectual dialogue between scholars from the two regions. The central research questions relate to the relevance of the European experience for the rest of the world (and for Asian regionalisms, in particular). The project is coordinated by UNU-CRIS and Renmin University (China); partners include the University of Essex (UK), University of Trento (Italy), University of Hildesheim (Germany) and Warsaw School of Economics (Poland).

Developing an Online Tool for Monitoring Regional Integration Worldwide

The pioneering research of UNU-CRIS into the development of tools for monitoring regional integration worldwide has produced a series of books and articles as well as a web-based information tool: the Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS). The main elements of RIKS are a database with quantitative indicators, a database of treaty texts, links, maps and news items.

GlobInn — The Changing Nature of Internationalization of Innovation in Europe

This UNU-MERIT project, undertaken for the European Commission, studies the international knowledge sourcing strategies of European firms and their effect on performance. The premise is that Europe’s knowledge resources, and their role in the global economy, increasingly will be shaped by the ability of EU firms to source knowledge internationally. The primary policy contribution of the GlobInn project is to explore available data and thereby increase the evidence base, thus providing a sound basis for discussing policy instruments that address the Lisbon strategy in the face of globalization in innovation activities. Project partners include SPRU, Brunel University and the Indian Institute of Management (Bangalore).

Policy Mixes for R&D in Europe

Increasing the quantity and performance of research investments is a goal of most governments in Europe and elsewhere. This UNU-MERIT project, undertaken for the European Commission – Directorate-General for Research, seeks to provide policy makers confronted by the question “Which portfolios of instruments and policies are most effective to this aim?” with a framework, lessons from policy experiences, and policy tips and hints for creating and implementing an efficient policy mix for research and development. Project partners include the Technopolis Group, University of Manchester and ZEW.

Global Public Policy

This UNU-CRIS working group brings together practitioners and theorists to address the importance of public policy at the global level. Discussion topics include better coordination, stronger institutional mechanisms of compliance, and greater allocation of resources concerning international security, environment and development.

Teaching and Capacity Development

Dynamics of Institutions and Markets in Europe (DIMETIC) 25

These UNU-MERIT seminars train young economists in the dynamics of institutions and markets in Europe. A two-week DIMETIC training seminar for Ph.D. students was held at UNU-MERIT in October.

Development Economics

The UNU-WIDER Ph.D. Research Internship Programme works with Ph.D. students from developing countries on their thesis topics related to development economics. The students work with UNU-WIDER research staff and are provided an opportunity to make a presentation of their research and complete an independent, publishable research report.

Economics and Policy Studies of Technical Change

This Ph.D. training programme trains students to conduct research on the theoretical, institutional and policy issues underlying technical change, and on the role of technical change in fostering economic growth and development. The studies are supervised by UNU-MERIT, the Ph.D. degree is granted by the University of Maastricht.

Designing Africa’s Poverty Strategies

Through this project, UNU-WIDER works with nine African country teams to enhance the capacity of African researchers to simulate the distributional impact of policy reforms. A particular focus is on tax and expenditure reforms that will contribute to the creation of better national poverty strategies.

Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy in Developing Countries (DEIP) 26

UNU-MERIT’s week-long DEIP training programmes seek to meet the growing demand from developing countries for support in analysing the latest technological developments and designing appropriate responses. UNU-MERIT organized DEIP courses in India (March), Uruguay (May), El Salvador (November) and Pakistan (December).

Network for Regional Integration Studies (NETRIS)

Edulink (the ACP-EU cooperation programme in higher education) funds this project conducted by UNU-CRIS, the College of Europe and partner institutions from the six African, Caribbean and Pacific sub-regions. The objective is to strengthen research and training capacities in the field of regional integration studies, and thereby stimulate mutual learning, shared practices and collective dissemination, and encourage policy-relevant research.

25. Seminar attendees. Photo: UNU-MERIT

26. DEIP instructors. Photo: UNU-MERIT
Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

“The Role of Elites in Economic Development”
This conference, organized by UNU-WIDER in June in Helsinki, explored the role that elites play in the process of economic development. In particular, it highlighted the existence of developmental elites and sought to understand the conditions under which they are most likely to exist. Conference outputs include several research papers and an edited book (to be published in 2010 by Oxford University Press).

“Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance” (ICEGOV) 27
The ICEGOV conference series focuses on technology-enabled transformation of public organizations and their relationships with citizens, businesses and one another, particularly in order to realize good governance. The third annual ICEGOV conference, held in Bogota in November, was organized by UNU-IIST in cooperation with the Colombia Ministry of Information and Communication Technology and Universidad Externado de Colombia.

“Reforming International Institutions”
This January seminar in Tokyo, organized by UNU-ISP and the British Embassy in Japan, explored how international institutions can adapt to better serve current needs, particularly in light of the global financial crisis. The event highlighted the urgent need for UN reform and the expanding role of the G20 as a global forum.

“South-South and North-South Trade Agreements: Compatibility Issues”
This international academic workshop was convened in Belgium in November as part of a UNU-CRIS and UNU-WIDER collaborative project on South-South Regional Integration, Economic Partnerships and Development. The workshop considered such agreements within the context of a broader concern about the development potential of South-South agreements, from both theoretical and empirical perspectives.

Emerging Thinking on Global Issues 28

UNU-WIDER Development Conferences
UNU-WIDER organized a development conference in June on “The Role of Elites in Economic Development”, and one in September reflecting on “Transition: Twenty Years after the Fall of the Berlin Wall”.

UNU Conversation Series on the Economic Crisis
In conjunction with the UN Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, the UN University and the UN Office of the President of the General Assembly jointly organized this event in June at the UN Headquarters. The UNU Conversation Series, which features an online video portal containing interviews with some 30 international experts, seeks to clarify some of the key issues at the center of the economic crisis.

UNU-ONY Current Affairs Lecture Series
A September session of this UNU-ONY lecture series featured Dr. François Bourguignon (of Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, and former Chief Economist at the World Bank) speaking on “The Crisis: Changing Prospects for Development?”

UNU-WIDER Annual Lectures 27
Two sessions of the UNU-WIDER lecture series were presented in 2009. In February, Prof. Deepak Nayyar spoke on the topic of “Developing Countries in the World Economy – The Future in the Past?”, in October, Prof. Ronald Findlay discussed “The Trade-Development Nexus in Theory and History”.

World Knowledge Report
Work was started on the UNU-MERIT World Knowledge Report, which will synthesize a range of innovation/knowledge indicators from various sources, for a large number of countries/regions, and provide analyses of international comparisons and trends/ extrapolations for such indicators. The aim is to add original insights, visions and policy perspectives. This report, a joint project of UNU-MERIT and Renmin University (China), will be released in spring 2010.

New Directions in Development
In the wake of the financial crisis that erupted in 2008, this UNU-WIDER project prepared a “Response to the Global Economic Crisis” focusing on three issues of importance to developing countries: (i) What will be the size and channels of the crisis’ impact?; (ii) How at risk is Sub-Sahara Africa?; and (iii) What can be done to accelerate sustainable recovery? Other outcomes included two working papers and two policy briefs; presentations to the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NORAD, and at a June event at UN Headquarters organized in collaboration with the UN Office of the Special Advisor to Africa; and a background paper on the crisis and Africa for the 2009 European Report on Development.

Promoting Entrepreneurial Capacity
Cross-fertilization between development economists and management scientists in this UNU-WIDER project led to a special issue of the journal Small Business Economics, which proposes novel theoretical models of entrepreneurship in development. Two forthcoming books will detail empirical evidence in support of entrepreneurial innovation, outline the modalities of government support and make critical recommendations for measuring entrepreneurship in developing countries.

The EU and World Regionalism: The Makability of Regions in the 21st Century
This UNU-CRIS book (De Lombaerde and Schulz, eds.; Ashgate) investigates the impact that EU inter-regional relations has on regionalization elsewhere, and whether the EU contributes directly (as well as indirectly) to increased regional integration elsewhere in the world.

The Rise of Bilateralism: Comparing American, European and Asian Approaches to Preferential Trade Agreements 30
This UNU-CRIS book (Heydon and Woolcock; UNU Press) examines divergent approaches to preferential trade agreements and their effect on trade, investment and economic welfare.
Problems that affect human health — such as infectious diseases, contaminated water sources or inadequate nutrition — can transcend national borders and have profound global political and economic impacts. In severe cases, such problems can affect the sustainability of life in large areas and force families or groups to change their lifestyle in an attempt to survive, or even to migrate in search of better living conditions.

Sustainable good health and productive livelihoods are dependent on an appropriate balance among social, economic and environmental factors. The UN University’s work in this thematic cluster is focused on improving human lives by reducing disparities both among and within nations, and on protecting against transnational threats that hinder the ability of individuals to stay healthy, work and care for their families.

Topics of focus encompassed by this cluster are: (i) global health; (ii) safe water and sanitation; (iii) food and nutrition for human and social development; (iv) combating HIV/AIDS; and (v) population changes and migration.

Research and Study

Impact of Clinical Pathways on Outcome and Cost of Healthcare in UKM Medical Centre
The aim of this UNU-IIGH research project was to develop, implement and evaluate the use of clinical pathways at the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) Medical Centre. It was conducted in collaboration with (and funded by) UKM. Four clinical pathways (for total knee replacement, lower segment caesarean section, chronic obstructive airway disease and myocardial infarction) were officially launched for use in February.

Health Risk and Health Care Cost Assessment of Arsenicosis in Cambodia
This project, undertaken by UNU-IIGH in collaboration with the UNU & GIST Joint Programme and Hong Kong Baptist University, conducted field work and trained local medical practitioners in clinical pathways. The aim is to generate policy guidelines and recommendations that will elevate public and government awareness of the dangers of arsenicosis (arsenic poisoning) from contaminated drinking water.

Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health (FINISH)
This UNU-MERIT project covers a combination of appropriate technology, financing and incentive schemes to ensure adequate investment in, and usage of, sanitation facilities in India. The aim is to identify optimal techno-economic-financial combinations through an evaluation of investment in sanitation coverage in selected Indian states. The project encompasses a techno-economic survey of the “markets for toilets”, a survey of interlinked schemes that can mobilize the necessary capital, and pilot implementation of the schemes so devised. It brings together teams from UNU-MERIT, Maastricht University and several Indian research institutes; project partners are TATA-AIG (micro-insurance), BISWA (micro-finance) and WASTE (a Dutch NGO).

Safe Water, Safe Women, Safe Health
This UNU-INWEH initiative, supported by the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, seeks to achieve an understanding of knowledge, attitudes and practices related to water-health linkages in rural communities in the Lake Victoria Basin (Africa). The rationale is that only through a better understanding of the local culture, beliefs and practices can we begin to develop and implement sustainable behaviour change that will enhance access to safe water for the most vulnerable.

Safe Water Provisioning Knowledgebase
This UNU-INWEH initiative seeks to develop an interactive knowledgebase of safe water provisioning solutions for rural, remote and otherwise-marginalized communities. Based on a June workshop in Canada, funded by the Canadian Water Network, UNU-INWEH has expanded the project partnerships to include additional research networks and aboriginal representatives. In November and December, the initiative surveyed potential knowledgebase end-users to identify their requirements for content and accessibility.

Solutions to Polluted Lake-shore Drinking Water in Rural African Communities
This UNU-INWEH project, funded by AFUND, seeks to develop an integrated planning framework for providing safe drinking water to lakeside communities. The
Environmental Migration
In February, UNU-EHS completed the final deliverables (including 23 case studies worldwide) for the European Community-funded Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR) project. Linked to the project, UNU-EHS teamed with Columbia University, UNHCR, CARE International and the World Bank to bring a policy brief to the June climate negotiations, and partnered with IOM, UNHCR, OCHA and others to advocate including migration and displacement in the draft climate negotiating text on adaptation, leading up to COP15 in Copenhagen. The Climate Change, Environment, and Migration Alliance continued to take shape, with a steering committee meeting and other events hosted by UNU-EHS. UNU-EHS also is working with Georgetown University on a project on environmental migration issues, sponsored by the German Marshall Fund.

Employment, Innovation and Welfare: A Comparative Study of Europe and China (EMPINEC)
UNU-MERIT is conducting this project for the European Commission in collaboration with ZEW, LEREPS, and Renmin University (China). The goal is to compare — on the basis of micro-data from innovation surveys from China and Europe — the impact of innovation on employment and welfare. The project uses econometric analysis to judge whether innovation is labour-saving or labour-creating, and what impact different types of innovation (product, process or organization) have on employment. The objective is to determine how innovation can be encouraged in developing countries, and what kind of innovation these countries should strive for.

Free Movement of People within Regional Organizations
This UNU-CRIS project, funded by UNESCO, addresses the role of human mobility within regional integration processes throughout the world. The aim is to gain insight into various regional organizations’ approaches to the free movement of people. By collecting factual information on treaties, protocols, etc., and analysing policy instruments and their implementation in the field of free movement, the project seeks to develop a clear overview of the current trends.

Teaching and Capacity Development

Master of Public Health Programmes
UNU-IIGH is supporting local institutions in Nepal, Sudan and Yemen to conduct these programmes. In collaboration with Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, UNU-IIGH supports a University of Science and Technology (Sana’a, Yemen) programme specializing in Health Economics, Hospital Management and Family Health. In Sudan, UNU-IIGH jointly runs a programme in Hospital Management with the University of Medical Science and Technology (Khartoum). And the BP-Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (Dharan, Nepal) is receiving support from UNU-IIGH for specialized courses in Health Economics, Health Management, Environmental Health and Occupational Health.

UNU Fisheries Training Programme
The annual six-month UNU-FTP postgraduate training programme for fisheries professionals, which started in September, offered an overview of a developed fisheries sector and the international framework within which fisheries has developed so as to enable the UNU Fellows attending to put their own fisheries into a regional/international context and to evaluate the development potential. Attendees then began an intensive course in one of the following specializations: Fisheries Policy and Planning, Quality Management of Fish Handling and Processing, Marine and Inland-Waters Resources Assessment and Monitoring, and Sustainable Aquaculture.

Case-Mix System Implementation
UNU-IIGH co-organized workshops in Indonesia (in April and May), a series of courses in Malaysia (Nov. 2008 through March 2009), and a series of workshops in the Philippines (from Nov.) to provide training in implementing the case-mix system as a tool to improve the quality and efficiency of health services. Indonesia and the Philippines already have adopted the case-mix system as a provider payment mechanism for social health insurance funded health services.

Open Source Training in Healthcare
In November, UNU-IIGH launched, in cooperation with the Open Source Health Care Alliance, a series of workshops to train health care workers in developing countries in the use of open source technology to enhance their skills in health information system development and maintenance.

The Water Virtual Learning Centre (WVLC)
UNU-INWEH continued expansion of the WVLC by establishing new regional centres at the Arabian Gulf University in Bahrain and at CATHALAC in Panama City, Panama. Both will offer a 10-course UNU Diploma programme in Integrated Water Resource Management. (CATHALAC is translating the courses into Spanish.) These centres join existing ones at the University of the South Pacific (Fiji), Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand), University of Nairobi (Kenya) and University of Ghana.

Caribbean Coastal Pollution
This UNU-INWEH project, funded by the World Bank through the Canadian International Development Agency, aims to build a network among environmental managers, analytical laboratories and other pertinent governmental agencies in eight Caribbean countries. The project, which facilitates the measurement, evaluation and eventual reduction of organic pollutants and toxic substances entering into the coastal environment, addresses some specific data gaps in the region. A significant focus in 2009 was on developing the relevant capacity of laboratories in the Caribbean region. Activities included a training workshop in Mexico in January, and training of laboratory staff from Mexico and Jamaica in Canada in April.

Fisheries Short Courses
UNU-FTP conducted three fisheries short courses in Africa: “Introduction to Aquaculture Management” in August in Uganda (in cooperation with Makerere University
and Holar University College), and “Fisheries Data Collection and Analysis” in Tanzania in September and in Kenya in September-October (both as part of the FAO Custom Training Project).

GLOWA Training Programme
UNU-INRA was responsible for the phase III training and technology component of the GLOWA Volta Project, an initiative to support sustainable water management in West Africa coordinated by the University of Bonn and funded by the German Ministry of Higher Education and Research. In this role, UNU-INRA organized a series of training workshops in Ghana (in English) and Burkina Faso (in French). Five workshops were conducted in 2009, with the final one of the series presented in May.

Improving Traditional Food Fermentation and Food Technology
This year-long training opportunity, under the UNU–Kirin Fellowship Programme, gives Fellows an opportunity to study the latest techniques and methodologies at the National Food Research Institute in Tsukuba, Japan.

Asia–Pacific Initiative 36
This multi-institutional educational programme, implemented by UNU-ISP, the UNU Media Studio and a network of universities in the Asia–Pacific region, offered two semester-based courses in 2009: (i) Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance and (ii) Climate Change, Energy and Food Security. The courses were organized in real-time via video conferencing connecting classrooms at each participating university.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

UNU-INWEH, MIHE Distinguished Lecture Series
This annual joint lecture series, organized by UNU-INWEH and the McMaster Institute for Environment and Health, focuses on the water–health nexus. In the October inaugural lecture, David Malone, President of the Canadian International Development Research Centre, spoke about “The Importance of Context”.

UNU-ISP, in cooperation with the China Foundation for International Studies and Public Advice International Foundation, co-organized this international forum in Beijing in June.

“Food Security and Freedom of Trade”
In January, UNU Press hosted a session of its UNU Interactive Seminar on Global Issues series. Prof. Emeritus Mitsuo Matsushita of the University of Tokyo discussed the relationship between domestic measures for food safety and international disciplines.

Partnerships for Women’s Health: Striving for Best Practice within the UN Global Compact 37
This UNU Press book (Timmermann and Kruesmann) describes the Women’s Health Initiative, an India-based project that is taking a new approach to solving the apparently intractable problem of poor women’s health.

HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Understanding the Implications of Culture and Context 38
This UNU Press book (Baxen and Breidlid, eds.) explores the complex and sometimes contradictory spaces in which HIV/AIDS discourses are negotiated, and attempts to present a more hermeneutic profile of the HIV/AIDS problem.

“Persistent Organic Pollutants Extraction”
UNU-INWEH, as part of its Caribbean Coastal Pollution project, developed a CD-ROM-based instructional video (in English and Spanish) to provide training on standard methods used for extracting persistent organic pollutants from fish tissue samples.

Training Manual on Fish Stocks for Management
In 2009, UNU-FTP developed a publicly available training manual on “Assessing the Status of Fish Stocks for Management: The Collection and Use of Basic Fisheries Data and Statistics” (Singh).

Our World 2.0 39
This web-based magazine, published by the UNU Media Studio, features articles from UNU researchers and others and videobriefs about some significant global challenges of our times: climate change, peak oil, food security and biodiversity. As of year-end, some 100 articles and a dozen video briefs were online, in English and Japanese.
We are all (directly or indirectly) dependent on the natural environment and its resources/services for our lives and livelihoods. Yet the global environment is being altered by rapid, often drastic, impacts caused in large part (or exacerbated) by human activity and intervention. Meanwhile, complex global factors, including environmental deterioration and more severe and frequent natural disasters, are increasingly disrupting human activities and creating new risks and vulnerabilities. The impact is particularly severe for those already living a marginal existence.

Global change encompasses not only environmental change (such as climate change or loss of biodiversity) but also social, cultural and economic change. The UN University’s work in this thematic cluster focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and on their implications for sustainable human development. Topics of focus within this thematic cluster are: (i) climate change — adaptation and mitigation; (ii) ecological health and biodiversity; (iii) new risk and vulnerabilities; (iv) sustainable land, agriculture and natural resources management; and (v) green economy.

Research and Study

Munich Climate Insurance Initiative
This UNU-EHS project has contributed multiple proposals to the UNFCCC on adaptation, risk reduction and insurance. These proposals were reflected in the draft negotiating text moving towards COP15 in Copenhagen, which suggests that climate risk insurance has a good chance of becoming an element of adaptation in the final treaty text.

Collaborative Research with Nissan Motors
A key challenge since the conclusion of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in 2005 has been bringing its conceptual innovations regarding the valuation of the earth’s life sustaining services to the attention of policy makers and other stakeholders. UNU-IAS is collaborating with Nissan Motors on a project that examines ecosystem services implications for the automotive sector.

Research Collaboration with the Global Land Project (GLP)
UNU-IAS collaborated with the GLP Sapporo Nodal Office to look at the economic valuation of sub-montane ecosystems in Thailand, Indonesia and China, and of the Kushiro wetland area in Japan. One outcome is a “Review of Climate and Human Impacts on Ecosystem Services of Montane Watersheds in Southeast Asia”.

Global Vulnerability Mapping
This aim of this project, a joint initiative by UNU-INWEH, UNU-IIGH and UNU-EHS, is to measure, map and help mitigate the vulnerability of individuals and communities to water-related diseases in the face of global environmental change. At a project workshop (partially funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research) held in Malaysia in March, it was decided to focus on dengue and chikungunya fevers in Malaysia as a proof of concept study; the findings will be used to launch a global mapping exercise.

Rural Sustainability in Fragile Ecosystems (RSFE)
This UNU-ISP sub-programme encompasses three elements: (i) Sustainable Land Management in the Mountainous Region of Mainland Southeast Asia extending to the Eastern Himalaya (MMSEA), (ii) Sustainable Agricultural Heritage Systems in Mountainous Areas, and (iii) a Joint M.Sc. Programme in Integrated Dryland Management. The RSFE sub-programme is focused on developing new options and capacity for sustainable land management in the MMSEA and in the dry regions of North Africa and Central Asia. In March, UNU-ISP and the Yunnan University Nationalities Research Institute agreed to cooperatively develop a research network on “culture and environment” for the conservation and sustainable development of ethnic cultures in Southwest China and MMSEA. UNU-ISP and UNU-IAS, meanwhile, are developing a proposal to include the Japanese Satoyama system in the FAO-GIAHS programme.
Land Degradation and Poverty within the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains

UNU-EHS is the executing agency of a GEF/UNEP/UNU project addressing the transboundary and interlinked problems of land degradation and poverty within one of Central Asia’s critical mountain water towers and biodiversity hotspots: the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. This project, which involves 15 national and international partners, focuses on making land degradation assessments and providing practical land management options to local communities in the region, with the goal of reducing land degradation processes, reducing poverty and building more resilient communities within the context of climate change. The project engages local communities in a participatory manner.

Methods for the Improvement of Vulnerability Assessment in Europe (MOVE)

UNU-EHS is a leading partner in the MOVE project, which focuses on developing frameworks and practical methods to assess vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts. Case studies are being investigated in regions that face vulnerable elements and various hazard types (including floods, sea-level rise, earthquakes, drought and heat waves), and both rural regions and important cities are being examined to judge their vulnerability and coping capacity. UNU-EHS research is focused on the vulnerability of different social groups, environmental services, coupled social-ecological systems and critical infrastructures.

German Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System (GITEWS)

UNU-EHS is a lead partner of GITEWS, a project of the German Government dealing with the tsunami-prone region of the Indian Ocean. UNU-EHS contributes by building individual capacities in relevant organizations and institutions in order to meet the scientific and technological needs. Through a UNU-EHS GITEWS postdoctoral programme, researchers from countries around the Indian Ocean rim are carrying out projects in close cooperation with GITEWS-attached host institutions in Germany.

The “Last Mile”

This project focuses on the interdisciplinary integration of various scientific disciplines to contribute to a tsunami early warning information and response system. UNU-EHS and key project partners are examining the requirements of small-scale, heterogeneous and complex coastal urban systems to respond effectively to the risk of tsunamis; research is being conducted in the tsunami-prone city of Padang (Sumatra/Indonesia). The project, which combines inundation modelling, urban morphology analysis and vulnerability assessment of the local population, will develop recommendations for local-level tsunami-risk mitigation strategies in the fields of spatial planning and disaster risk reduction.

Water-related Information System for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong Delta in Vietnam (WISDOM)

UNU-EHS was involved in two thematic areas of the WISDOM project: (i) undertak¬ing comparative vulnerability assessments across representative sites so as to gain insights on the evolution and dynamic progress of vulnerabilities to floods and salinization in coastal areas, and (ii) surveying pesticide management practices and pesticide residue concentrations in surface and drinking water. Clearly emphasizing the threat that pollution of surface and drinking water by agricultural pesticides can pose to both human health and ecosystem integrity, the survey found the co-occurrence of several pesticides at detectable levels in surface waters, as well as pesticide concentrations in drinking water exceeding guideline values.

Ensuring Impacts from Sustainable Land Management (SLM) – Development of a Global Indicator System

This UNU-INWEH project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), has three specific objectives: (i) to develop global- and project-level indicators of global environmental benefits and related local livelihood benefits derived from actions to combat land degradation; (ii) to exchange and disseminate, via a learning network, knowledge and practices generated through sustainable land management projects and programmes; and (iii) to provide a means to measure the results and performance of SLM projects and programmes. Four global-level indicators (land cover, land productivity, water availability and rural poverty) and five core project-level impact indicators (land use, land productivity, total system carbon, water availability, and human well-being) have been formulated.

International Satoyama Initiative

UNU-IAS launched this initiative in April with the aims of developing a conceptual framework to evaluate socio-ecological production landscapes, and of exploring international partnerships for promoting harmonious human-nature relationships. Regional workshops, held in July in Japan and in October in Malaysia, discussed the features of satoyama-like landscapes in the Asia-Pacific region. Field surveys and local workshops were carried out in Cambodia, Malawi, Mexico and Peru.

Satoumi Research and Outreach Activities

As a member of the Japan Ministry of the Environment’s satoumi pilot project in Nanao Bay, Ishikawa prefecture, UNU-IAS has initiated research among stakeholders in the Japan Sea Hokuriku region to explore developing potential models of integrated coastal management that combine a science-based framework with traditional knowledge and socio-cultural perspectives.

Teaching and Capacity Development

UNU International Courses (UNU-IC)

The six-week UNU-IC programme for postgraduate students and professionals is held annually at UN University Centre in Tokyo. “Global Change and Sustainability” and “International Cooperation and Development” were two of the courses offered at the 10th session of the UNU-IC, held in May and June.

University Network for Climate and Ecosystems Change Adaption Research (UNCECAR)

UNU-ISF and the Integrated Research Systems for Sustainability Science (IR3S) have established this regional network of universities in Asia to develop postgraduate educational programmes on climate change adaptation. The UNCECAR will contribute to establishing “adaptation science” and exploring its relation to sustainability. In October, a similar initiative was launched in Africa.
Monitoring and Assessment Network of Asian Governance for Environment (MANAGE)

The MANAGE project embarked on the first year’s environmental chemical analysis capacity development activity of the 5th (2008–2011) phase of the Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the Asian Coastal Hydrosphere project (a long-term UN University project supported by Shimadzu Corporation). A workshop focusing on least developed countries, to promote multi-sector involvement in environmental science field research, was held in Phnom Penh, funded by the Mitsui Environment Fund. Universities in Afghanistan also were visited for project development purposes.

Biodiversity in Mangrove Ecosystems

The 9th session of this UNU-INWEH and UNESCO series of annual international courses for trainees in the East Asian region was held at Annamalai University (India) in November.

Connectivity Science and Coral Reefs

In March, UNU-INWEH held a workshop on “Connectivity in Coral Reef Ecosystems: Lessons to Date and Goals for the Future” in French Polynesia, and in November held a workshop on “Connectivity Science and Coastal Reef Management in the Caribbean” in Belize.

Vulnerability and Resilience in Disaster Risk Management

UNU-EHS presented regional block courses on this subject in Germany in March, in South Africa in June, and in Serbia in September. The courses are open to M.Sc. and Ph.D. students as well as professionals already working in this field.

Flood Risk Modelling

UNU-ISP offers training on this subject to senior practitioners of government institutions, university faculty and postgraduate researchers. The aim is to provide the know-how to downscale and forecast rainfall, and to couple rainfall outputs with flood inundation modelling and risk assessment. Two sessions were held in 2009: in Vietnam in August and in Nepal in September.

Training on Marine Monitoring Methods

In February, UNU-INWEH conducted regional training in Dubai, UAE, focusing on methods for monitoring coastal areas and improving management.

Assessment and Management of Geological Risks

This seven-week training course, organized by the UN University in collaboration with UNISDR, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, was held from April to June in Geneva. The UN University provided fellowships for participants from developing countries.

Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands (SUMAMAD-2)

This five-year project, jointly managed by UNU-INWEH and UNESCO, involves a collaborative network of researchers and institutions in 11 countries. Launched in March with funding by the Flemish Government, it builds on a previous four-year phase that focused on helping developing countries in Northern Africa and Asia. The current project, which emphasizes training, capacity building and interaction with landowners and farmers, pays specific attention to climate change and the policy measures needed to effectively adapt to changes in marginal drylands.

Joint M.Sc. Programme in Integrated Dryland Management

This programme, implemented by UNU-ISP and UNU-INWEH in cooperation with partners in China, Japan, Syria and Tunisia, began its 4th cycle in 2009. In November, students participated in intensive and interdisciplinary course work by iCARDIA (Syria).

Remote Sensing Technology

UNU-ISP, in cooperation with the Government of Brazil, supports an annual eight-month course at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais in Brazil for postgraduate professionals working in the field of remote sensing technology.

Education for Sustainable Development in Africa

UNU-ISP and UNU-INRA have initiated a project to develop and test a postgraduate-level education programme on sustainable development in Africa, based on the UN University’s network with higher education institutions in Africa and Japan and international organizations active in this area. Work is underway to develop the curriculum of a Master’s-level programme.

NVMP–StEP E-Waste Summer Schools

The first E-Waste Summer School for postgraduates and postdoctoral students, organized by the UN University, the Dutch Foundation for the Disposal of Metal and Electrical Products (NVMP) and other partners, was held in the Netherlands in September. This summer school is a pioneering concept in research and education on e-waste management in that it looks at the e-waste issue from a holistic perspective rather than through the lens of a specific academic discipline.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

International Day for Biological Diversity Symposium

This May symposium in Tokyo, co-organized by UNU-IAS, UNU-ISP, the National Institute for Environmental Studies, the Global Environment Information Centre, and the Japan Ministry of the Environment, examined the issue of invasive alien species.

Greenomics Conference

In October, UNU-INWEH hosted this one-day conference on environmental initiatives in the United Arab Emirates, with the aim of mobilizing and refocusing the regional and UAE economies towards investments in clean industries and technologies as well as in “natural” infrastructure such as water and energy.
UNU-IAS Seminars
In July, UNU-IAS organized a seminar in Yokohama on “Renewable Energy: Prospects and Problems” and a seminar in the Philippines on “Implications of Increased Typhoon Intensity on Land Use Strategies: The Case of Biofuels in the Philippines”.

Sustainable Land Management
UNU-INWEH is a member of the Dryland Science for Development Consortium that organized a conference on “Biophysical and Socio-economic Monitoring and Assessment of Desertification and Land Degradation to Support Decision-making in Land and Water Management” in Argentina in September. The consortium delivered a set of recommendations to the UNCCD 9th Conference of Parties, and UNU-INWEH led development of a policy paper on “Revitalizing the UNCCD”.

Bonn Dialogue Series
This series is jointly organized by UNU-EHS, IHDP and the German Committee for Disaster Reduction, in partnership with the City of Bonn. Two dialogues were presented in 2009: “Living with Risk: Preparing for the Worst and Learning to Adapt” in April and “Energy & Food Security – Much Ado About Nothing?” in November.

Heads Up! Early Warning Systems for Climate-, Water- and Weather-related Systems
This UNU Press book (Glantz, ed.) explores a range of hazards, including hurricanes, heat waves, floods, droughts, tsunami and volcanoes, and provides a review of early warning systems in operation today.

Inaugural ABS Business and Science Dialogue
This dialogue, organized by UNU-IAS in Jakarta in December (with support from the Secretariat of the CBD, Government of the Netherlands, GTZ and UNEP), sought to support and inform negotiation of the International Regime on Access and Benefit-Sharing.

“Benefit Sharing in ABS: Options and Elaborations”
In April, UNU-IAS in partnership with UNEP launched this joint policy report during the CBD’s 7th Ad-hoc Working Group Meeting on Access and Benefit-Sharing.

“ProsPER.Net-Scopus Young Scientist Awards”
In collaboration with Elsevier, UNU-IAS organized this June awards event at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok. Awards were given to young scientists and researchers for outstanding contributions to sustainable development in three areas: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Business, and Science and Technology.

“The Role of Universities in the Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development in Africa”
This UNU open symposium was held in February in Tokyo with support from the Japan Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Japan Ministry of the Environment.

International Waters Science Synthesis (IW:Science)
This GEF project, in which UNU-INWEH is a participant, seeks to capture, analyse and integrate scientific findings on global transboundary water systems and to disseminate them across the IW portfolio and beyond. An IW:Science Scientific Learning Network facilitates the searching, extraction and synthesis of information, combined with interactive communication and knowledge-sharing tools.

Climate Change Reports
UNU-EHS presented its report on “Addressing the Challenge: Recommendations and Quality Criteria for Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change” at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva in June. The report “In Search of Shelter: Mapping the Effects of Climate Change on Human Migration and Displacement”, by UNU-EHS in cooperation with CARE International, Columbia University, UNHCR and the World Bank, which highlights that climate change is already contributing to migration and displacement, was presented at the Bonn Climate Change Talks in June.

Sub-Global Assessments (SGA)
UNU-IAS drafted six cluster reports and a national report (and its summary for decision makers) of the SGA of satoyama and satoumi in Japan.

Indigenous Peoples Global Summit on Climate Change
UNU-IAS assisted the Inuit Circumpolar Council and other partners to convene this summit in April in Alaska. Five video briefs produced by UNU-IAS in collaboration with the UNU Media Studio, showing the effects of climate change on indigenous peoples in Australia, Borneo and Papua New Guinea, and their means of adapting, were showcased at the summit.

48 50. Carterets Islands in Papua New Guinea. Still from the Our World 2.0 video brief on environmental refugees. Viewable from the Our World 2.0 website or on DVD (right).
To compete in today’s globalized economy, nations must have the capability for developing and utilizing innovation systems that facilitate scientific research and technological advancement. The question for developing countries is not whether they can afford to devote their limited financial resources to building up their scientific and technological capacity, but rather how they can best achieve the type of capacity that will be most advantageous for sustainable development.

Yet scientific and technological advances can have negative as well as positive societal impacts. The UN University’s work in this thematic cluster focuses on the social and ethical impact of advances in science and technology, and on the broad societal impacts of technological change. A particular aim is to help developing nations determine what is feasible, and most beneficial, within the constraints that they face, and how to implement their plans with the least negative impact. Specific topics of focus within this cluster are: (i) science, technology and innovation; (ii) sustainable energy futures; (iii) sustainable urban futures; and (iv) sustainable housing and construction.

Research and Study

**FLOSSinclude**
Free/Libre/OpenSourceSoftware (FLOSS) provides numerous benefits for developing countries, such as low cost, adaptability and a free-of-charge, high-quality training environment. This UNU-MERIT project aims to strengthen Europe’s participation in international research in FLOSS and open standards by determining what is needed to increase the deployment, development and societal impact of FLOSS in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The project will federate local and regional development initiatives and provide a roadmap for future EU research cooperation. Project partners include Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, the Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies and the Tsinghua University China Education and Research Network.

**Observatory NANO**
This UNU-MERIT project, undertaken at the request of the European Commission, seeks to create a European Observatory on Nanotechnologies. The goal is to facilitate reliable, complete and responsible science-based and economic expert analysis across technology sectors, and to establish dialogue with decision makers and others regarding benefits and opportunities, balanced against barriers and risks, so as ensure that scientific and technological developments can be realized as socio-economic benefits. Key objectives are to assess the economic impact of nanotechnology research and technology development (both within the EU and globally) and to establish appropriate indicators and methodologies to reflect science and technology developments in current and future socio-economic impacts, thereby allowing governments to make strategic judgements on funding priorities. Project partners include the Institute of Nanotechnology, the Technical University of Darmstadt and the Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.

**Process Expansion: Action Refinement in the Large (PEARL)**
The PEARL project, a joint undertaking of UNU-IIST and the University of Macau that is funded by The Macau Science and Technology Development Fund, is a three-year effort focused on new techniques for the top-down incremental derivation of concurrent information systems. Areas of application include web services, multi-core programming and distributed resource-sharing algorithms.

**Model-Driven Component-Based Software Engineering (MDCB)**
A series of MDCB projects has enhanced research and training at UNU-IIST. The HighQSoftD project, a joint effort by UNU-IIST and the University of Macau, funded by The Macau Science and Technology Development Fund, was completed in 2009. Over three years, this project produced some 40 papers, trained 21 fellows, and helped to seed a larger grant from the same fund for a project on Harnessing Theories for Tool Support (HTTS) as well as a further grant in 2009 for the Applied Runtime Verification (ARV) project.

**Solving the E-waste Problem (SteP)**
More than 45 stakeholders have committed to actively participating in the SteP initiative led by UNU-ISP. Each member contributes to at least one of five SteP taskforces...
— Policy, ReDesign, ReUse, ReCycling and Capacity Building — that are devoted to research, analysis, facilitation of pilot projects, and the subsequent policy recommendations that may arise.

**Towards Zero Waste in Industrial Clusters**

This project, by the UNU-ZEF European Focal Point together with 28 research and industry partners, was launched in May. The intent is to identify possible linkages between the construction and demolition industry and the electrical and electronic equipment industry in order to realize a “zero waste” society. The UNU-ZEF European Focal Point is leading a work package on policies.

**Teaching and Capacity Development**

**ICT@innovation**

This programme seeks to build capacities in African small and medium-size information and communications technology (ICT) enterprises to make a FLOSS-based business. The aim is to encourage the growth of ICT industries, particularly in Southern and Eastern Africa. The programme is a partnership of the Free Software and Open Source Foundation for Africa and InWEnt — Capacity Building International (Germany). In addition to facilitating workshops for African FLOSS businesses, educators, policy makers and trainers, UNU-MERIT and partners have created training materials on advanced African FLOSS business models.

**African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)**

UNU-MERIT has been advising the NEPAD ASTII initiative on how to conduct research & development and innovation surveys in African countries, how to interpret the results, and how to make the data accessible without breaking confidentiality rules.

**Software Technology**

In 2009, UNU-IIST organized and taught 24 courses/schools for young university academics and government and NGO officials in 10 developing countries. The subject matter ranged from specialized topics in formal software methods and electronic governance to general computer science and software engineering subjects.

**UNU Geothermal Training Programme**

The annual six-month (April–October) session of UNU-GTP offered courses on Reservoir Engineering, Geothermal Utilization, Chemistry of Thermal Fluids, Geophysical Exploration, Geological Exploration and Drilling Technology.

**M.Sc. in Geothermal Science and Engineering**

For former UNU Fellows who want to obtain a postgraduate degree, the six-month UNU-GTP course constitutes 25 per cent of an M.Sc. course at the University of Iceland; scholarships are funded by the Government of Iceland and administered by UNU-GTP.

**Knowledge Sharing and Transfer**

**Charles Cooper Lecture**

In June, UNU-MERIT hosted the third annual lecture in this series. Prof. David Kaplan, University of Cape Town, spoke about “Science and Technology in South Africa – Past Performance and Future Prospects”.

**Micro-Evidence on Innovation and Development (MEIDE) Conference**

The MEIDE conferences focus on the importance, and the different dimensions, of innovation in relation to economic growth and development. The third MEIDE conference was organized by UNU-MERIT and the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Brazil) in May in Rio de Janeiro.

**Cultural Heritage Conservation Forum**

UNU-BIOLAC cooperated with UNESCO, the Institute for Advanced Studies (IDEA) and Fundación Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural to organize the 4th session of this forum series in February in Venezuela. The topic of the forum was “The Science of Preventive Conservation of Collections”.

**Global Network for the Economics of Learning, Innovation and Competence Building Systems (GLOBELICS)**

GLOBELICS is an international network of scholars seeking to apply the concept of “learning, innovation and competence” as an economic framework for developing countries, emerging economies and societies in transition. The three-day GLOBELICS 2009 conference, held in Senegal, was jointly organized by UNU-MERIT and le Consortium pour la Recherche Economique et Sociale (CRES).
International Colloquium on Theoretical Aspects of Computing (ICTAC)
ICTAC, founded in 2004 by UNU-IIST, brings together practitioners and researchers from academia, industry and government to present research results and exchange experiences, ideas and solutions in theoretical aspects of computing. The aim is to help developing countries; to improve links between developing and developed countries; and to establish collaboration in research and education. The 6th ICTAC was organized by UNU-IIST and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in August in Kuala Lumpur.

Automated Technology for Verification and Analysis (ATVA) Forum
ATVA promotes research on theoretical and practical aspects of automated analysis, verification and synthesis in East Asia. The 7th ATVA forum was organized by UNU-IIST and Macao Polytechnic Institute in October in Macao.

UNU-GTP Public Lectures
UNU Visiting Lecturer Dr. Wilfred Elders, Professor Emeritus of the University of California at Riverside, delivered a series of public lectures in Reykjavik on the petrology of geothermal fields in sedimentary and volcanic formations, and on drilling for supercritical resources.

“Urban Ecosystems and Biodiversity”
As part of its contribution to the 2009 CITYNET Yokohama Congress on “Harmonious Cities for Our Future” in September, UNU-IAS organized this networking session to explore the interface of cities and ecosystem services.

Urbanization and Development: Multidisciplinary Perspectives
This book (Oxford University Press) summarizes the findings of the UNU-WIDER project Development in an Urban World. It takes stock of what we know and need to know about cities and development, presents experiences of urbanization and urban growth across the world, and offers policy options.
2009 Institutional Highlights

JANUARY

UNU-ISP Established
A new UN University Research and Training Centre, the UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU-ISP), became operational on 1 January. This institute was established to create transdisciplinary synergies by exploiting the strengths of the former UNU Environment and Sustainable Development and UNU Peace and Governance Programmes. UNU Vice-Rector Kazuhiko Takeuchi was appointed founding Director of UNU-ISP.

JAPAN
Parayil Appointed UNU-IAS Director
Following the 2008 year-end departure of the previous UNU-IAS Director, Prof. A.H. Zakri, after an eight-year tenure, UNU Vice-Rector Govindan Parayil took over the role of Director of UNU-IAS on 1 January.

FEBRUARY

JAPAN
UNU-IAC Memorandum of Intent Signed
On 4 February, the UN University and the Government of Spain signed a “Memorandum of Intent to Establish the UNU International Institute on the Alliance of Civilizations (UNU-IAC)”.

MARCH

UNU Launches Depository Library Programme
In March, the UN University launched a depository library programme with the aim of broadening the dissemination of UNU Press books and better sharing the results of UN University research. The initial recipient libraries are in China, Estonia, Liberia and Zambia.

APRIL

SWITZERLAND
UNU Conference of Directors Meets in Zurich
On 16 and 17 April, the UN University Conference of Directors convened its 37th session in Zurich.

FINLAND
Shorrocks Retires as UNU-WIDER Director
On 30 April, Prof. Anthony Shorrocks retired as Director of UNU-WIDER. He had served in that post since January 2001.

JUNE

JAPAN
UNU Press Opens Bookstore
On 1 June, UNU Press opened an academic bookstore on the 2nd floor of the UN University Headquarters building. The store, which is open to the public, offers books from UNU Press and other UN organizations, as well as some Japanese-language books from the University of Tokyo Press.

FRANCE
Van Langenhove Named UNU Office at UNESCO Representative
In June, Dr. Luk Van Langenhove, Director of UNU-CRIS (Bruges), was appointed to serve concurrently as the Rector’s representative at the UNU Office at UNESCO (Paris).

MARCH

UNU-IIST Director and Associate Director Retire
On 30 June, Dr. Mike Reed retired as Director of UNU-IIST. He had served in that post since 2005. Mr. Chris George also retired as UNU-IIST Associate Director.

JULY

CHINA
Parayil Named UNU-IIST Director, a.i.
Effective 1 July, Vice-Rector Govindan Parayil was appointed to serve as the Director, ad interim, of UNU-IIST.

Two Declarations of Intent Signed
On 2 July, the UN University signed Declarations of Intent on the setting up of the International Cannes Institute for Communication and Environmental Management and the Dubai Center of Excellence for Environment and Water Resources.

SWITZERLAND
Bureau of UNU Council Meets
On 13 and 14 July, the Bureau of the Council of the United Nations University, which acts as the executive committee of the Council, held its annual mid-year session in Zurich.

GERMANY
Bogardi Retires as UNU-EHS Director
On 31 July, Prof. Dr. Janos J. Bogardi retired after serving almost six years as Founding Director of UNU-EHS and two years as UNU Vice-Rector in Europe, ad interim.

RECHKEMMER’S TERM AS IHDP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ENDS
On 31 July, Dr. Andreas Rechkemmer’s term as IHDP Executive Director ended. He had served in that post since 2005.

AUGUST

GERMANY
Ardakanian Appointed as Vice-Rector in Europe, a.i.
Effective 1 August, Dr. Reza Ardakanian, Director of UNW-DPC, was appointed UNU Vice-Rector in Europe, ad interim.

FRANCE
Renaud Appointed as UNU-EHS Director, a.i.
Effective 1 August, Dr. Fabrice Renaud was appointed Director, ad interim, of UNU-EHS.

SWEDEN
UNU Selected to Lead UN-Water
In its 11th meeting, the UN-Water Senior Programme Managers from 26 UN system organizations selected the UN University to lead the group. UNU-INWEH Director Zafar Adeel was appointed as the Chair of UN-Water for the two-year period 2010–2012.

SWITZERLAND
Bureau of UNU Council Meets
On 13 and 14 July, the Bureau of the Council of the United Nations University, which acts as the executive committee of the Council, held its annual mid-year session in Zurich.

GERMANY
Rechkemmer’s Term as IHDP Executive Director Ends
On 31 July, Dr. Andreas Rechkemmer’s term as Executive Director of the International Human Dimensions Programme ended. He had served in that post since 2005.
UNU-MERIT (Maastricht) would be a twinning partner of the new institute for New UNU Institute in Dakar, Senegal. The United Nations University institute signed an agreement outlining the terms for the establishment of several new research and training institutes. Significant progress was made with regard to three initiatives: the UNU International Institute on the Alliance of Civilizations (Barcelona, Spain); the UNU Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (Dresden, Germany); and the UNU Institute on Landscape and Ecosystem Health (Bratislava, Slovak Republic).

Other initiatives pursued during the year, but still at an early stage, included discussions on establishment of a UNU Institute on Sustainable Development (Algiers, Algeria); a UNU Institute on Climate Change, Eco-innovation and Development (Melbourne, Australia), and a UNU Institute on Education and Innovation for Peace and Sustainability (Munich, Germany). Discussions also took place on upgrading two current UNU Associated Institutions — an academic unit at the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (Republic of Korea) and the Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law at Griffith University (Australia) — to the status of UNU University institutes.

### Staffing

As of year-end 2009, the global UN University system had a personnel component of 598, of whom 187 (31 per cent) were developing country nationals. Consistent with the University’s role as “an international community of scholars”, its staff included nationals of some 80 countries. By gender, UN University staff comprised 320 men and 278 women.

The UN University receives no funds from the regular UN budget; it is financed entirely by investment income derived from its endowment fund and by voluntary contributions from governments (mainly the host governments of the University’s institutes) and from agencies, international organizations, foundations and others. In 2009, the UN University received some US$40.6 million in contributions from 16 national governments and more than 120 other sources. In addition, the work of the University benefited from counterpart and other support, such as cost-sharing, as well as “extra-budgetary” contributions for academic activities that were paid directly to cooperating institutions.

### Financing

The UN University’s budget in 2009 was US$51.5 million (half of the approved 2008–2009 biennial budget of US$103 million).
The Structure of the UN University

The United Nations University comprises research and training institutes and programmes located in 12 countries around the world. The UN University system is led and administered by a headquarters based in Tokyo, with outposts in Bonn, Kuala Lumpur, New York and Paris. The Rector is the chief academic and administrative officer of the University. The Council of the UN University serves as the governing board.

UN University Academic Units

The academic work of the United Nations University is carried out by a global system of research and training institutes and programmes.

Institutes

UNU-CRIS — The UNU Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (Bruges, Belgium) seeks to contribute to policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of (regional) governance and cooperation by researching regional integration processes from a comparative perspective. The work of UNU-CRIS focuses on (i) visioning how multi-level governance is being shaped, (ii) monitoring the implementation and impact of regional integration, (iii) deepening critical understanding of the comparative dimensions of regional integration as a process of social transformation, and of the relations between micro- and macro-regionalisms, (iv) strengthening governance capacities (from local to global levels) for dealing with regional integration, and (v) assessing the actual and potential role of regions in the UN system.

UNU-EHS — The UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (Bonn, Germany) focuses on assessing the vulnerabilities and coping capacities of communities facing natural hazard events and potential technological disasters. Specifically, UNU-EHS explores problems and promotes solutions related to the environmental dimension of human security in two broad areas: (i) vulnerability assessment, resilience analysis, risk management and adaptation strategies within linked human-environment systems, and (ii) land degradation, disasters and environmental change-induced migration.

UNU-IAS — The UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (Yokohama, Japan) focuses on the interaction of social and natural systems, with the aim of developing informed policy-making to address global concerns. The current priority areas of UNU-IAS research are (i) the Biodiplomacy Initiative, (ii) Ecosystem Services Assessment, (iii) Sustainable Development Governance, (iv) Education for Sustainable Development, (v) Sustainable Urban Futures, (vi) Science and Technology for Sustainable Societies, (vii) the Satoyama Initiative and (viii) Special Programmes (the Traditional Knowledge Initiative and UNU-IAS International Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa).

UNU-IGH — The UNU International Institute for Global Health (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) undertakes research and capacity building in the field of global health. Specific focuses of UNU-IGH are (i) Accessibility, Efficiency and Quality of Care in Health System, (ii) Newly Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases, (iii) Chronic Non-communicable Diseases and Control Policy, (iv) Information Technology in Health and (v) Climate Change and Health.

UNU-IST — The UNU International Institute for Software Technology (Macao, China) aims to help developing countries improve their capacities in the area of software technology and innovative applications of information technology, and hence their ability to participate in and benefit from the rapid development of information and communication technologies. UNU-IST academic activities are structured into three programmes: (i) Information Engineering, (ii) Electronic Governance and (iii) Technology-Supported Learning.

UNU-INRA — The UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (Accra, Ghana) supports the building of African capacity by strengthening national institutions to promote sustainable use of the continent’s natural resources for development. The aim is to help African scientists, technologists and institutions acquire capabilities to generate, adapt and apply knowledge and technology to promote the more efficient utilization of natural resources for self-reliant development. UNU-INRAS academic activities focus on (i) Climate, Water and Land, (ii) Biodiversity and Medicinal Plants, and (iii) Innovations, Socio-economics and Policy.

UNU-INWEH — The UNU International Institute for Water, Environment and Health (Hamilton, Ontario, Canada) conceives, develops and manages water initiatives that help developing countries to build their capacity for lasting improvements in ecosystem health, human health and overall reduction of poverty. The current academic activities of UNU-INWEH are focused on (i) Freshwater Ecosystems, (ii) Coastal Ecosystems, (iii) Dryland Ecosystems and (iv) The Water-Health Nexus. The broad priority areas for UNU-INWEH are improving human well-being, facilitating adaptation to climate change and fostering gender equity.

UNU-ISP — The UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (Tokyo, Japan) was established in 2009 by combining the former UNU Centre Peace and Governance Programme, Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, and Capacity Development Programme. UNU-ISP promotes the integration of natural science and social science approaches in addressing pressing global problems through four academic sections: (i) Global Change and Sustainability, (ii) Peace and Security, (iii) International Cooperation and Development, and (iv) Capacity Development.

UNU-MERIT — The UNU Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (Maastricht, Netherlands) provides insights into the social, political and economic factors that drive technological change and innovation. The main academic programmes of UNU-MERIT in 2009 focused on (i) Micro-based Evidence Research on Innovation and Technological Change, (ii) The

UNU-WIDER — The UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (Helsinki, Finland) undertakes multidisciplinary research and policy analysis on structural changes affecting the living conditions of the world’s poorest people, provides a forum for professional interaction and the advocacy of policies leading to robust, equitable and environmentally sustainable growth; and promotes capacity strengthening and training in the field of economic and social policy-making. UNU-WIDER’s work currently focuses on (i) Poverty, Inequality and Well-being, (ii) Entrepreneurship and Development, (iii) Globalization and Trade, (iv) Development and Finance, (v) Transition to the Market, and (vi) Africa’s Economic Development.

PROGRAMMES

UNU-BIOLAC — The UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, Venezuela) focuses on capacity building in the area of biotechnology for Latin American and Caribbean countries. UNU-BIOLAC’s activities are framed within three general areas: (i) Biotechnology for Development, (ii) Biotechnology and Society, and (iii) Modern Biotechnology.

UNU-FNP — The UNU Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Development (Ithaca, New York, USA) provides technical, non-political, non-normative advisory services for the UN system, implements research projects to benefit the global community, and works to develop institutional capacity in developing countries in the areas of food and nutrition, with the overall aim of promoting human health and well-being.

UNU-FTP and UNU-GTP — The UNU Fisheries Training Programme (Reykjavik, Iceland) contributes to capacity building in developing countries where fisheries are of national or provincial importance. UNU-FTP offers an annual six-month training programme for practicing professionals in developing countries, support for obtaining advanced degrees at Icelandic universities, and short courses in partner countries. The UNU Geothermal Training Programme (Reykjavik, Iceland) seeks to assist developing countries with significant geothermal potential to establish groups of specialists in geothermal exploration and development. UNU-GTP offers an annual six-month postgraduate training programme, support for obtaining postgraduate degrees at the University of Iceland, and short courses/workshops in geothermal development in Africa and Central America.

UNU University Administrative and Academic Services Units

UN University Centre – Tokyo (Japan) serves as the programming, planning and administrative headquarters unit of the University. It comprises the Office of the Rector (including two Vice Rectors) and several administrative and academic services units that support the work of the global UN University system.

• The Office of the Rector supports the Rector, who is the chief academic and administrative officer of the University, in all his tasks and assists in executive management and coordination of the UN University system.

• The Administration and Finance Services unit provides overall support for the University’s research, teaching and advanced training and dissemination activities.

• The Campus Computing Centre manages the University’s information and communication technology resources and network infrastructure.

• The Financial Assistance Programme assists privately financed students from developing countries to pursue higher education in Japan.

• The Library, Archives & Registry unit manages library services, information resources and archives, and the registry in support of research and postgraduate training.

• The Media Studio helps to develop open educational resources, online learning and e-learning applications, and video documentaries/digital stories.

• The Office of Communications provides creative services relating to media/public relations, website development/content management, branding, design and production, and editorial support.

• UN University Centre – Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) assists UN University Centre – Tokyo as an adjunct administrative services unit.

The UNU Vice-Rectorate in Europe (UNU-VIE, Bonn, Germany) supports the Office of the Rector in the development, management and co-ordination of UN University activities, particularly in Europe, Africa and the Commonwealth of Independent States. UNU-VIE also hosts the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC; one of three UN-Water programmes) and the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP; a joint programme of the UNU, International Council for Science, and International Social Science Council of UNESCO).

The UNU Office at the United Nations (New York, NY, USA) has a multifaceted mandate to represent the UN University to the UN Secretariat, UN Permanent Missions, NGOs, academics and civil society.

The UNU Office at UNESCO (Paris, France) represents the UN University at UNESCO Headquarters. It monitors the main activities of UNESCO, liaises with its various sectors, and showcases the recent work of the UN University within UNESCO.

UN University Council

The Council of the UN University is the governing board that formulates the principles and policies governing the activities and operations of the United Nations University. It is composed of 24 appointed members (who serve six-year terms), the UN University Rector, and three ex-officio members (the UN Secretary-General, the UNESCO Director-General and the UNITAR Executive Director).

UN University Associated Institutions

The activities of the UN University system are assisted, in many instances, by a network of designated UNU Associated Institutions. These are organizations that are implementing large, multi-year joint programmes with the UN University. Currently, 20 institutions are designated as UNU Associated Institutions by the UN University Council.
The UN University System

INSTITUTES
1 UNU-CRIS, Bruges, Belgium
2 UNU-EHS, Bonn, Germany
3 UNU-IAS, Yokohama, Japan
4 UNU-IIGH, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
5 UNU-IIST, Macao, China
6 UNU-INRA, Accra, Ghana
7 UNU-INWEH, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
8 UNU-ISP, Tokyo, Japan
9 UNU-MERIT, Maastricht, Netherlands
10 UNU-WIDER, Helsinki, Finland

PROGRAMMES
1 UNU-BIOLAC, Caracas, Venezuela
2 UNU-FNP, Ithaca, New York, USA
3 UNU-FTP, Reykjavik, Iceland
4 UNU-GTP, Reykjavik, Iceland

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC SERVICES UNITS
1 UN University Centre – Tokyo, Japan
2 UN University Centre – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
3 UNU Vice-Rectorate in Europe, Bonn, Germany
4 UNU Office at the United Nations, New York, NY, USA
5 UNU Office at UNESCO, Paris, France

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
1 Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand
2 Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, India
3 Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA
4 Gansu Natural Energy Research Institute, Lanzhou, China
5 Global Fire Monitoring Centre, Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Sciences, Freiburg, Germany
6 Gwangju Institute of Science & Technology, Gwangju, Republic of Korea
7 Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law, Griffith University, Nathan, Queensland, Australia
8 Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
9 Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile
10 International Institute for Geo-Information Science & Earth Observation, Enschede, The Netherlands
11 National Food Research Institute, Tsukuba, Japan
12 National Institute of Public Health, Cuernavaca, Mexico
13 National Nutrition Institute, Ministry of Health and Population, Cairo, Egypt
14 Shanghai Institute for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China
15 Tufts University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
16 University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
17 University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana
18 University of Madras, Chennai, India
19 University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya
20 University of Ulster, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, UK
Going Forward
The UN University Strategic Plan

The United Nations University deals with themes and topics that are of concern to a large portion of UN Member States and are of global relevance (or of regional relevance for a global issue). With its unique position as an academic institution that enjoys autonomy and academic freedom within the United Nations system, the UN University is able to undertake a wide range of knowledge generation, knowledge application and management, and knowledge transfer and sharing activities — typically through networking and collaboration with world-leading external partners.

Many of today’s problems related to sustainability are too complex to be dealt with on a discipline-by-discipline basis. In particular, the division between social and natural/physical sciences must be bridged to achieve a thorough understanding of critical problems. This is a major source of comparative advantage for the UN University, since its research takes a holistic view of the complex processes that affect human security and development.

In the same spirit, in its teaching and capacity development the UN University focuses not just on training individuals, but also on fostering group and institutional capabilities, with the aim of generating new knowledge on the most pressing global issues of sustainability and sharing that knowledge directly with young scholars and practitioners. The main goal of UN University’s communications and dissemination activities is to get the right information to the people who need it most, in a timely manner and in a useful form.

The year 2009 was a time of reassessment and changes in trajectory, as the institutes of the United Nations University endeavoured to align their activities with the framework set out in the United Nations University Strategic Plan 2009–2012. The focus during the year was on advancing three main initiatives: (i) developing and obtaining recognition for UN University postgraduate-degree programmes, (ii) establishing a twinning structure among the University’s institutes and (iii) ensuring the quality of the University’s work.

UN University Postgraduate Degrees Initiative

An important challenge for higher education today is how to integrate knowledge from across diverse disciplines so as to ensure that a solution developed by one discipline does not become a new threat when viewed from a different dimension. The UN University, with its experience in addressing global pressing problems through policy-oriented applied research, is uniquely positioned to confront this challenge.

The UN University will build on its existing short- and long-term postgraduate training efforts by initiating programmes that will lead to accredited UNU-awarded Master’s and Ph.D. degrees. The course of study for these programmes, rather than being constrained by specific disciplines, will be transdisciplinary, problem-driven and user-focused, and will provide students with opportunities for hands-on learning through internships within the UN University and other UN organizations worldwide.

At its 55th session in December 2008, the UN University Council gave its approval to proceed with the development of UN University Master’s and Ph.D. Degree Programmes. At its mid-year meeting in July, the bureau of the UN University Council reviewed the progress of the initiative and authorized the Rector to continue discussions with the UN Executive Office of the Secretary-General and with the UN Office of Legal Affairs so as to clarify the legal basis for the programmes. This was done, and the necessary paperwork was submitted to the relevant parties involved.

In December, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution amending the UN University Charter, thereby explicitly authorizing the University to award postgraduate degrees and permitting it to charge tuition and other fees. Thus, it is now possible for the UN University to launch its new postgraduate degree programmes. An accreditation process is under development and, when approved, will be incorporated within the University’s overall quality assurance framework.

Twin Institutes Initiative

Article I.6 of the UN University Charter stipulates that “The University shall have as a central objective of its research and training centres and programmes the continuing growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities everywhere and particularly in the developing countries … [and] shall endeavour to alleviate the intellectual isolation of persons in such communities in the developing countries which might otherwise become a reason for their moving to developed countries.”

The UN University recognizes that, while it is in the developing world where development needs are greatest, most of the University’s institutes and programmes are located in developed countries — for the simple reason that the cost of acting as a UN University institute host country imposes too large a financial burden for most developing countries. As an important step to address this issue and achieve a stronger presence in developing countries and countries in transition, the UN University has launched an initiative to convert all of its — existing and future — institutes into a “Twin Institutes” structure. Within this context, a “twin institute” is defined as a UNU research and training centre or programme that has two (or, in exceptional cases, up to four) different locations: one in a developed country and the other in a developing country.

Each location (called a “twinning partner”) will have its own researchers, teachers and students. However, the twinning partners will develop a joint research and teaching agenda, and will devote more than half of their time to joint projects. Students typically will have the opportunity to spend time in both locations, and the researchers and teaching staff will meet regularly to exchange ideas.
The UN University’s e-learning facilities and capacities will be a crucial, resource-effective tool for sharing and building up educational programmes and curricula that can both strengthen the University’s capacity development efforts in the developing world and strengthen the academic basis of the developing host country. And since the reputation and scientific quality of the twinning partner in the developing country ultimately will be equal to that of the twinning partner in the developed country, this will help to prevent “brain drain”.

The basic funding of each developed country twinning partner will be covered by the host country. The developing host country will be expected to fund at least 30 per cent of its twinning partner, with the remaining financial resources coming from research and teaching projects that are formulated jointly by the partners and submitted to funding agencies or other donors.

During 2009, all UNU institutes continued to pursue the identification of possible developing country twinning partners. First results were achieved in Ghana and Senegal, because in both cases it was possible to make use of existing structures: In Ghana, the plan was developed to make UNU-INRA (Accra) the twinning partner of UNU-ISP (Tokyo). In Senegal, in October, the Senegalese Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Rector of the University signed an agreement that paves the way to establish the Consortium pour la Recherche Economique et Sociale (CRES, in Dakar) as a twinning partner of UNU-MERIT (Maastricht). Progress was made, too, with regard to twin institute initiatives in Cape Verde, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria and Thailand, among others.

Quality Assurance Initiative

The “United Nations University Quality Assurance (QA) Roadmap” was adopted by the UN University Council in December 2008. The methods and modes of implementation for the proposed QA measures, as highlighted in this roadmap document, were discussed at a session of the UN University Conference of Directors in April and in a meeting of the Bureau of the UN University Council in July.

In the second half of 2009, a survey was conducted; all UNU institutes were asked to report on the measures being taken with regard to implementation of the QA roadmap within the framework of their activities, particularly with regard to research, teaching, capacity building, recruitment, retention and administration activities. An analysis of this survey will contribute to the development of a full-fledged QA framework in 2010.

Strategic Goals, 2009-2012

The University’s near-term strategic goals and measures, as laid out in the United Nations University Strategic Plan 2009-2012, are focused on (i) enhancing core activities, (ii) strengthening communications and outreach efforts, and (iii) renewing structures/improving quality.

Enhance core activities: research, teaching and capacity development, and dissemination and sharing of knowledge

• Establish “twin institutes” (to strengthen the University’s presence in developing and transitional countries)
• Establish postgraduate programmes (to enhance the relevance and recognition of the University’s teaching and capacity development)
• Focus knowledge production, broaden knowledge accumulation, and strengthen knowledge dissemination and sharing
• Lead through a holistic systems approach
• Improve access to education through online learning/education

Strengthen communications and outreach

• Strengthen collaboration with other UN organizations, the private sector and civil society
• Strengthen the University’s roots in its host countries
• Forge collaborative relationships with leading industries
• Enhance the UN University brand
• Improve internal and external communication
• Mobilize additional resources for the University
• Connect up with UN University alumni

Renew structures and improve quality

• Ensure that the UN University’s postgraduate programmes are globally recognized
• Make the University’s teaching and research trustworthy and highly regarded
• Provide stability and continuity for the University’s graduate programmes and research, and for advising students
• Improve the gender balance within the UN University
• Act in an environmentally sustainable manner

For a discussion of these goals and measures to achieve them, see the United Nations University Strategic Plan 2009-2012 (http://www.unu.edu/about/files/UNU_Strategic_Plan_2009-2012_en.pdf).
Partnerships in the UN System

The globalized context of the UN University agenda makes networking a critical foundation for much of the University’s work. Formal and informal cooperative relationships with other UN organizations are of particular importance.

The University makes specific inputs into the work of the United Nations, at the highest level, by having (through the Rector) input into meetings of the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) — where it, in turn, is alerted about pressing UN policy issues to which the University can contribute. The UN University also monitors and participates, as appropriate, in the discussions and communications of the High-level Committee on Programme and the High-level Committee on Management that support the work of the CEB.

At the programme level, in 2009 the UN University worked with more than 60 UN system partners:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- International Criminal Court (ICC)
- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Office of the High Commissioneer for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Office of the Secretary-General (UNOG)
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
- Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Food Programme (WFP)

Contributions Received by the UN University

1 January – 31 December 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GoVERNments</th>
<th>US Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>288,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,198,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>188,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU (European Commission)</td>
<td>352,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>25,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4,927,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>12,696,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>5,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>57,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3,379,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>336,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>70,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>578,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>29,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>212,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>30,946,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

- Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) | 60,000 |
- Buendniss Entwicklung Hilft | 22,590 |
- Charles Darwin University | 795,454 |
- Chiko Twins HK | 30,670 |
- Columbia University | 29,615 |
- Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst | 110,815 |
- Deutsches Komitee für Katastrophenvorsorge e. V. | 44,468 |
- Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt | 660,845 |
- EACH- FOR Vulnerability & Migration Conference PT | 31,318 |
- Edinburgh Research and Innovation Ltd. | 150,507 |
- Ehime University | 52,180 |
- Emerging Markets Group S.A. | 71,590 |
- Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK Germany) | 118,600 |
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) | 36,627 |
- IHDP Open Meeting | 741,348 |
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada) | 172,488 |
- International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) | 28,612 |
- International Livestock Research Institute | 133,045 |
- Ishikawa Prefecture (Japan) | 184,896 |
- Japan Foundation for the UNU | 57,110 |
- Kanagawa International Foundation | 42,470 |
- Kanazawa City (Japan) | 296,625 |
- Kirin Holdings Co., Ltd. | 403,382 |
- Meridian Institute | 30,000 |
- Microsoft Corp. | 29,752 |
- Mitsubishi & Co., Ltd. | 197,821 |
- Murdoch Re Foundation | 204,270 |
- National Parks Association | 44,297 |
- Philips Consumer Electronics, Ltd. | 53,012 |
- Planungsguppe agl MORO | 25,657 |
- Rockefeller Foundation | 29,000 |
- Shimadzu Corp. | 142,486 |
- Swedish International Biodiversity Programme | 29,676 |
- The Christensen Fund | 635,000 |
- UN Trust Fund for Human Security | 31,543 |
- UN Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development | 23,656 |
- UNESCO | 995,132 |
- UN-SPIDER | 303,100 |
- UNIC (UNDO) | 54,115 |
- University of Bonn | 143,100 |
- University of Queensland | 101,700 |
- University of Tokyo | 23,201 |
- Unicef | 183,200 |
- UNU-IAS | 107,593 |
- Vereinigung NIMV | 214,867 |
- Verkehr für Innovationssystem (VINNOVA) | 36,050 |
- Vulnerability Assessment Program | 26,653 |
- World Bank | 600,944 |
- World Food Programme | 25,473 |
- World Health Organization | 49,680 |
- Other donors | 403,318 |

Subtotal | 9,704,985 |
Total | 40,651,810 |
Members of the UN University Council, 2009

Appointed Members

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

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

Prof. Paolo Blassi (Italy), Professor of Physics, University of Florence; former Rector, University of Florence

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

Ms. Angela Cropper (Trinidad and Tobago), United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

Prof. Dr. Juan Ramón de la Fuente (Mexico), President, International Association of Universities; former Rector, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)

Amb. Jayantha Dhanapala (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

Prof. Dr. Louise Fresco (Netherlands), Professor of Foundations of Sustainable Development in International Perspective, Universiteit van Amsterdam

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

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

Prof. Fadia Kiwan (Lebanon), Secretary-General, Association of African Universities; former Vice-Chancellor and President, Babes-Bolyai University; and former Rector, Babes-Bolyai University

Prof. Goolam Mohamedbhai (Mauritius), Secretary-General, Association of African Universities; and former President, International Association of Universities

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

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

Prof. Dr. Francisco Komlavi Seddoh (Togo), Chairman, UNESCO Working Group, Democratic Republic of Congo and Great Lakes Region, and Interim Manager for Teacher Education

Prof. Gita San (India), Professor, Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, Adjunct Professor at the Center for Population and International Health, Harvard University

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

Dr. David Ward (United States), Consultant, American Council on Education; former Chancellor, University of Wisconsin–Madison

Prof. Ivan Wilhelm (Czech Republic), former Rector, Charles University, Prague

Prof. Dr. Margret Wintemutel (Germany), President, German Rectors’ Conference

Prof. Allison Wolf (United Kingdom), Sir Roy Griffiths Professor of Public Sector Management, King’s College London, University of London

UNU Rector

Prof. Dr. Konrad Osterwalder (Switzerland)

Ex-officio Members

Mr. Ban Ki-moon (Republic of Korea), Secretary-General, United Nations, New York

Mrs. Irina Guerguieva Bokova (Bulgaria), Director-General, UNESCO, Paris

Dr. Carlos Lopes (Guinea Bissau), Executive Director, UNITAR

Senior Officers of the UN University

(as of 31 December 2009)

UNU Centre

Prof. Dr. Konrad Osterwalder Rector

Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi Vice-Rector

Prof. Govindan Parayil Vice-Rector

Prof. Dr. Reza Ardakanian Vice-Rector in Europe, ad interim

Dr. François d’Artagnan Director of Administration

Mr. Edward H. B. Van Langenhove Executive Officer, Office of the Rector

Prof. Dr. Jean-Marc Coiaud Director, UNU Office at United Nations, New York

Prof. Dr. Luk Van Langenhove Representative of the Rector at UNESCO, Paris

UNU Research and Training Institutes and Programmes

Dr. Zafar Adeel Director, UNU-INWEH

Dr. Ingvar Birgir Fridjolfsson Programme Director, UNU-GTP

Prof. Dr. Luk Van Langenhove Director, UNU-CRIS

Prof. Govindan Parayil Director, UNU-IAS

Mr. Max Bond, Director, ad interim, UNU-IIST

Dr. Jose Luis Ramirez Programme Coordinator, UNU-BIOLAC

Dr. Fabrice Renaud Director, ad interim, UNU-EHS

Dr. Mohamed Salleh Mohamed Yasin Director, UNU-IHG

Prof. Luc Soete Director, UNU-MERIT

Dr. Patrick Stover Programme Coordinator, UNU-FNP

Prof. Finn Tarp Director, UNU-WIDER

Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi Director, UNU-IISP

Dr. Tumi Tomasson Programme Director, UNU-FTP

Mr. Benjamin Turkson Officer-in-Charge, Finance & Administrative Officer, UNU-INRA
United Nations University
Office of Communications
53-70, Jingumae 5-chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925, Japan
Tel: +81-3-5467-1212
Fax: +81-3-3499-2828
E-mail: mbox@unu.edu
Website: http://www.unu.edu

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 2007, UNU renewed its certificate from DNV Japan with a dual accreditation scheme (JAB and UKAS) for ISO14001:2004 standards.